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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142;  
Extention 2176.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 1

JUL 18 1945

SUMMARY

Winter weather had settled down in earnest over practically the entire country during the middle and latter part of December. Cold weather extended to the Gulf States and into the far southwestern areas. Fairly heavy snow fell over many of the northern States and temperatures dropped to zero and below in many sections. Some States reported one of the worst Decembers, from the standpoint of weather, in many years. Apparently bees were not suffering from this weather in any section of the country, however, and honey plants were generally well protected. With the exception of a few localities bees appear to be wintering much better to date than they have during the past three or four seasons.

Demand for honey continues heavy, with only light offerings from beekeepers. Some packers and cooperatives have apparently built up sufficient reserves to carry them through to next season but many packers are already rationing honey to extend their supplies. In general prices continue at ceiling levels, although reports indicate that in some sections sizable quantities are being sold at prices somewhat above ceiling.

There seems to be considerable interest in expansion of beekeeping next season. Southern package bee and queen producers report an unusually good demand for spring shipment and reports from some northern States indicate that many beekeepers are buying large quantities of package bees in order to increase their number of colonies next season. Lumber shortages have created somewhat of a shortage of hives and some other beekeeping material may be difficult to obtain during the next few months. Under Amendment 7 to OPA Suspension Order 129 beeswax comb foundation was suspended from price control, effective December 31, 1945.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Dec. 8-22)

Southern California. Heavy rains from December 21-24 broke the drought which was becoming rather severe in some sections. Precipitation ranged from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Moisture conditions are very favorable and some early weeds are beginning to grow. In the hills most colonies are broodless and relatively inactive. In the valley areas they are obtaining some pollen and nectar from eucalyptus and mustard and are building up fairly well. Offerings of honey continue very light with most sales consisting of scattered lots from local points and some clover honey from the Rocky Mountain area. Sales generally continue at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers. Beeswax is mostly selling at  $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Imperial Valley. Conditions are about normal in the Imperial Valley with bees generally inactive and very few plants in bloom.

Central and Northern California. Intermittent rains fell over northern and central California during this period. Seasonal precipitation to date is above normal at most points, with the result that honey plants for next season are in unusually good condition. In central California many colonies are in normal strength while others have rather small clusters and are light in stores. In northern California colony condition is generally somewhat less favorable. Some colonies appear to be wintering satisfactorily but many are very weak and unusually light in stores or are actually being fed. There is some movement of bees in both sections to the early spring deciduous locations. Only small quantities of honey remain in producers hands. Many packers and dealers are rationing honey to their customers in order to extend supplies as far as possible. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - northern California Light

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Amber Mixed Flowers and Amber Cappings and central California Extra Light Amber to White Cotton 12¢. Beeswax, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Dec. 8-22)

At the beginning of this period temperatures were lower than normal with considerable snow in the higher altitudes and sleet in the Willamette Valley. Toward the end of the period temperatures advanced with heavy warm rains which melted the snow in the mountains and caused one of the worst floods in many years in the Willamette Valley. No damage to bees has been reported from this as most hives were moved to high ground. In western Oregon and Washington bees are wintering well and have been able to make short flights. In the Willamette Valley filberts are producing pollen. An occasional dandelion is in bloom. At present the spring season appears earlier than usual. East of the Cascades there was also heavy rainfall with higher temperatures and melting snows in the mountains. Honey supplies continue light, with demand far in excess of the available supplies.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Dec. 9-23)

This period was generally cold in most sections of the Intermountain Region, but not especially unfavorable for wintering since bees in this region are prepared for low temperatures and heavy snows. Very little honey remains in this section. In some localities practically the entire crop was shipped to cooperatives this year. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover-Alfalfa in case to ten lots few sales 12¢, in 50s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails few 18¢. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Most of Colorado had very cold weather during this period, with considerable snow in the higher mountains. Bees went into the winter in good condition and with ample stores in most instances so should be wintering satisfactorily to date. Although some beekeepers, especially on the western slope, report more dead bees on the bottom boards and in front of the hives than is normal for this period.

Montana. While this period was very cold in most sections with considerable snow, it was very satisfactory wintering weather for bees in this section of the country. Practically all honey has been shipped out.

Utah. The early part of this period was cold, with temperatures ranging down to zero and below. The latter part was rather mild with some rain.

ARIZONA: (Period Dec. 9-23)

In the Salt River Valley recent rains have relieved semi-drought conditions and crop prospects for 1946 are somewhat better than they were a few weeks ago. This period was generally cold with considerable freezing weather. In southeastern Arizona cold weather has retarded bee activity with the result that the quantity of stores consumed to date has been small. This section is badly in need of moisture. In the Salt River Valley reports indicate that some beekeepers plan to move to other sections to get away from heavy losses from crop dusting.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Dec. 10-25)

East Texas. The weather was very cold with rains during this period. Conditions of honey plants appears above normal. Most colonies have an abundance of stores, but some are rather weak in bees. Indications are that they help will be more plentiful for package bee and queen producers next spring.

Southeast Texas. Several fairly hard freezes have about denuded deciduous trees and vines of foliage. The last pollen was observed in the vicinity of Bay City around December 20. Days generally have been too cool for bee flights. Surface soil moisture is fairly good but more rain is needed for the sub-soil.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. This section is very dry and only a few wild flowers are in bloom. Bees are obtaining a little pollen. Most colonies with ample stores have a little brood in from one to three frames. Bees are in generally fair condition, from the standpoint both of bees and stores. Some beekeepers plan to feed lightly soon after the first of the year to stimulate early broodrearing and get bees in condition for the early fruit bloom. Practically all honey is out of producers' hands. Orders for package bees and queens are being booked rapidly. - continued -



Southwest Texas. This section was unusually cold during all of December. Most sections are still rather dry and will need much additional rain to put the soil in good condition for next season. Horsemint plants and other early weeds are up to good stands. Bees are in generally good condition. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots refined honey 14¢. Beeswax 41½-43½¢ f.o.b. to beekeepers.

New Mexico. The Mesilla Valley has been cold which has kept bees quiet. Most colonies seem to be wintering well with sufficient honey in most cases to carry them through the winter.

Arkansas. Most of Arkansas had cold weather with quite heavy rains during December. Bees were confined most of the time but at the end of the period were able to leave their hives. Most colonies are wintering well so far.

#### PLAINS AREA: (Period Dec. 11-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The early part of this period was very cold with temperatures dropping to 20° below and in some cases lower and holding at these levels for some time. A deep blanket of snow, however, protected honey plants and in most cases gave good protection to hives. At the end of the period temperatures moderated to around the freezing point. There seems to be some increase in demand on the part of beekeepers in this section for package bees to increase colony numbers next spring. Some small lots of honey remain but most large lots have already moved out of the territory. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover, in case to ton lots 12¢, in 60s few 15¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Iowa. Considerable sub-zero weather occurred during this period. Some sections have a fairly heavy snow cover. In others the snow cover is relatively light. Bees have had no flight during this period, but are in good condition since in nearly all cases they were very strong in young bees last fall and have heavy winter stores. Demand for honey has been very heavy with a fairly good portion of the crop being packed locally and sold in consumers' containers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover, in case to ton lots 12¢, in 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars mostly around 18 1/3¢, some low as 16¢.

Nebraska. Much of the State was covered with a fairly heavy blanket of snow, with temperatures falling considerably below zero on a number of occasions. Cellar-wintered bees are very quiet. Outdoor-wintered bees are apparently wintering satisfactorily. There has not been sufficient wind to drive the cold through well packed hives and all colonies were in good condition last fall. Demand for honey has been fairly good although in some cases not as heavy as a few weeks ago. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover, in 60s mostly 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18-18 1/3¢.

Kansas. Eastern Kansas is covered with a blanket of about one foot of snow. The ground was not frozen at the time of the first snows so that the moisture should be rapidly absorbed by the soil when the snow melts. Temperatures have ranged from zero to around freezing point, but has not interfered with the wintering of bees since they have not been confined excessively long so far and there has been little wind.

Missouri. Fairly heavy snows have fallen over Missouri since December 9. Prior to that time bees had been flying almost daily. Temperatures during this period have not been severe although they had dropped to zero on a few occasions. Since most bees went into the winter with strong clusters and ample stores they should be wintering well.

#### EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 12-26)

Michigan. Practically all of Michigan is covered with a fairly heavy blanket of snow. Since this was preceded by heavy rains in all sections honey plants should be in unusually favorable condition at this time. Temperatures have fallen to around zero on most nights during this period, but have usually risen into the 20s during the day, which should make for very favorable wintering of bees unless the cold should continue for an unusual length of time. On the upper peninsula cellar-wintered bees are in extremely good condition. No large lot sales of honey were reported and most of the supplies remaining are being packed and sold locally by beekeepers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover, in 5-lb. pails few sales 19 1/3¢.

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Wisconsin. Zero and sub-zero weather prevailed during much of this period, with temperatures reaching as low as 17° below zero in southern Wisconsin and 35° below in northern Wisconsin. Southern Wisconsin has only a light snow-cover in most sections although it should be sufficient to protect honey plants. Northern and central Wisconsin, on the other hand, have up to 30 inches of snow so that plants should be well protected. Bees in cellars are quieter than during the previous period. Demand for honey continues fairly heavy especially in the retail stores. In some sections supplies are light in the retail stores, but in others stores seem to be fairly well stocked. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover, in case to ton lots 12¢, few Amber as low as 11¢; in single 60s mostly 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 19 1/3¢.

Minnesota. Temperatures were fairly low during most of this period, running somewhat below zero at times. Most of southern and central Minnesota had a relatively light snowcover but there was sufficient to adequately protect clover plants. Since this is normal weather for this season, it is expected that bees are wintering well since most colonies had adequate stores last fall. Demand for honey is fairly good especially in 60s and in 5 and 10-lb. pails. In some sections demand for 1-lb. and smaller containers has been rather light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover in 60s 15-16¢, in 5-lb. pails 18 1/3-19¢. Beeswax, 41 1/3¢ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Ohio. Heavy snows have blanketed most of the State. While temperatures have dropped to zero and below on a number of occasions, it is not expected that any damage has been suffered except in a few exposed locations where high winds may have driven the cold into the hives. Temperatures have risen sufficiently on one or two days so that clusters could change their position in the hives. Apparently most large lots of honey have been cleaned up in Ohio. In fact some bottlers are already cleaning up their supplies and will likely close down or operate on a partial basis between now and the time new honey comes in. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover, in 60s mostly around 15¢; Buckwheat in ton lots 11 1/3¢, with cans returned.

Indiana and Illinois. Temperatures have been somewhat below normal during most of this period, although on one or two occasions they have risen to the low 40s which will permit bees to stir around in the hives even though they cannot fly. In most sections snowfall has been sufficient to protect honey plants although in some areas heavy rain fell towards the end of the period, which melted the snow and left large patches of ice covering the meadows which may cause some damage to clover in spots. Honey demand continues good, with only moderate offerings in most sections. Most beekeepers have disposed of all large lots of honey and have only those quantities left which were held back to supply the local retail and consumers trade. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Indiana, Light Amber Aster, in 5-lb. pails 22¢ to consumers. Illinois, Clover in case to ton lots mostly around 12¢, in 60s and bulk to consumers mostly around 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18-19 1/3¢.

#### NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Dec. 13-27)

New York. The weather was unusually cold during this period with temperatures ranging considerably below zero at some points. Some sections of the State, especially in extreme western and northeastern New York, have had heavy snowfall and all sections have had sufficient to protect honey plants. All indications point to good wintering of colonies so far. Honey supplies are becoming light in the hands of most beekeepers, although some fairly large lots still remain over the State and some packers have accumulated fairly good reserves. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover, Buckwheat, and Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, some high as 14-15¢, in 60s mostly 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass 19-20¢, in 1-lb. glass jars few 22¢.

Vermont. North central Vermont had considerable precipitation but there has been little snow to the close of the period. Bees have had no flight since November but appear to be wintering well. Clover plants are apparently still in good condition. Demand for honey continues active. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Connecticut. A report received early in this period indicates that bees may be in poorer condition to face a hard winter than they have been for several years. Some colonies have insufficient stores for wintering, while many others have their stores poorly placed for good wintering. There have been a good many dead bees at the entrance of the colonies far so early in the winter.

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New Jersey. Northern and central New Jersey had around 10-12 inches of snow during this period with below normal temperatures until December 25 and 26. Some bees obtained a partial flight on December 26. Honey is practically all sold.

Pennsylvania. Bees seem to be wintering well with ample stores. Moisture conditions are above average with clover stands the best in years, especially in pastures and on roadsides. A very high percentage of the honey is out of producers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Amber Clover and Buckwheat in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 19 1/3-19 1/2¢, in 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75 per case of 24. Section comb Clover and Buckwheat in case lots mostly \$6.00. Beeswax 41 1/2-45¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Dec. 13-28)

Maryland. Considerable snow fell during this period, but was mostly removed by warm rains shortly after Christmas. Bees obtained flights on December 24, 26, and 27, and are apparently wintering well since they went into winter quarters with ample winter stores. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Light Amber Clover 1-lb. glass jars 24 5/12¢.

South Carolina. The Piedmont Section had considerable sleet, snow, and rain during this period, while the southern part of the State had heavy rains. Some beekeepers have found their bees very short of stores and have experienced some trouble in obtaining sugar for feeding. Sales f.o.b. to beekeepers - beeswax, 43 1/2¢ per lb.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Dec. 13-28)

Kentucky. Nearly all of Kentucky experienced unseasonably cold weather during this period, with a heavy snow cover and near zero temperatures in north central Kentucky. Temperatures moderated shortly after Christmas with some rain. Vegetation is in excellent condition and bees are apparently wintering well. Practically all honey has moved out of beekeepers' hands. Beeswax, 41 1/2¢ per lb. cash or 43 1/2¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Tennessee. Eastern Tennessee has experienced some of the worst December weather on record. Bees have been confined for some time and some colonies may suffer since there is considerable moisture in the hives and some high winds.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Dec. 13-26)

Georgia. During this period heavy rains have fallen over south Georgia. Temperatures fell to low levels on a number of occasions. Bees appear to be in about normal condition for this time of year.

Florida. In south and central Florida cool weather has stopped brood-rearing. Many hives are short of stores. Some feeding is already being done and much more will be necessary during the next two months. In north Florida the weather has been cold and wet and some beekeepers whose bees were in poor condition last fall and who have not fed heavily have had some loss of colonies. Very little honey remains for sale either in beekeepers or retailers hands.

Mississippi. In the vicinity of Vicksburg bees have been fairly active for this season. There has been considerable rain, but sufficient warm weather so that bees could obtain fairly frequent flights. Most colonies are well supplied with stores and wintering well.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana the ground is heavily saturated with moisture and as soon as temperatures moderate white Dutch clover should begin to grow. Considerable cold freezing weather occurred during this period and bees have been very quiet. Many colonies are somewhat below normal, both in colony strength and amount of stores. Some feeding has been necessary and much more will have to be done in some yards before spring. Beekeepers, especially package and queen producers, are concerned over their possibility to obtain sugar for feeding purposes. In north central Louisiana cool, rainy weather has kept bees in the hives with only occasional flights. Winter stores have been used at the rate of about two pounds weekly. Most colonies are strong in young bees and should come through the winter in good condition. Very little local honey is available in any section of Louisiana.



TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of December. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: Arrivals: 3700 cases extracted Iowa. Demand good, market strong. Spot supplies light. Some sales on f.o.b. basis -

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to jobbers and large retailers - IOWA, White Clover 1-lb. jars \$5.17 per doz.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by rail 2 cars Ind.; by truck 1500 lbs. Wis.

COMB: No supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market firm. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - WISCONSIN, cases White Clover 2 dozen, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75; 1 dozen, 2-lb. glass jars \$5.43; 2 doz. 8-oz. glass jars \$3.15.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: Receipts: extracted honey none; comb none; beeswax 800 lbs. Demand good, market steady at ceiling for extracted. Sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Mixed Mountain Flowers White to Water White, cases glass 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

COMB: Demand moderate, market steady. COLORADO, cellophane-wrapped 12-oz. Fancy \$8.00-8.25, Choice \$7.25-7.50; 10-11-oz. dark \$6.00.

BEESWAX: Demand slow, market dull. Dealers paying 41-41½¢ for domestic crude.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 5,902 lbs. Mich., comb 624 lbs. Mich. Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling. Sales by bottlers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75.

COMB: MICHIGAN, White Clover 40¢, few 45¢ per lb. section.

KANSAS CITY: No arrivals or offerings.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck extracted 200, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market steady at ceiling.

MINNESOTA, Light Amber; Sales to bakers - in 60-lb. cans 16¢ per lb. Sales U.S. 1 blended honey, to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72; sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for domestic crude Light Yellow cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by boat 143 bbls. Porto Rico; 1,335 lbs. Calif.; by truck 480 lbs. N.Y. Supplies very light. Practically nothing being offered to trade. Demand exceeds supply, market strong.

EXTRACTED: Dealers sales - NEW YORK, apple honey 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$6.00; 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$5.50; Buckwheat 14¢ plus freight in lots less than 12,000 lbs. Imported nominally sales f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. Warehoused by dealers in U.S.A. 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢.

BEESWAX: Arrivals: 46 packages Porto Rico; 25 packages Cuba. Market unsettled, asking for spot supplies: AFRICAN 43-47¢; SOUTH AMERICAN 50¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by rail l.c.l. 2400 lbs. Ohio; by truck 2400 lbs. New York City. No quotations available. No beeswax.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck extracted 2,880 lbs. bottled Midwestern, 2,640 lbs. Ohio. Demand good, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to retailers - OHIO, White Clover 2 dozen, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 1 dozen, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 2 dozen, 8-oz. jars \$2.77.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: by motor truck from Oregon 210, 60-lb. cans Fireweed; from Idaho 20 cases 5-lb. cans.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Market firm at ceiling. Sales to retailers and other large buyers in case lots - OREGON, various blends 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.60; Fireweed bulk in 60-lb. cans 17-17½¢. IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.85-5.86; bulk in 60-lb. cans 19-19½¢. ARIZONA, Alfalfa bulk in 60-lb. cans 20¢.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies are light as the result of heavy government purchases preceding end of war. Demand good, with dealers paying 41½¢ in cash and 43½¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Practically no supplies on the market. No sales reported.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts: by truck, from Northern California 34 cans Mixed Flowers, 7 cans cappings; from Central California 170 cans Cotton.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers all grades and flavors - 1 lb. jar \$5.04 per case of 24; 2 lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5 lb. jars \$10.13 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: Receipts: totaled 2,000 lbs. from northern California; 200 lbs. from Central California.

SEATTLE: No receipts reported. Supplies practically non-existent except for small amount comb. Demand very active. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: Practically no supplies from any district on market.

COMB: IDAHO and MONTANA, U. S. No. 1, 24, 10 to 12-oz. \$9.95-10.50.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

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Washington 25, D. C.  
January 15, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 2

SUMMARY

The extremely cold weather which blanketed almost the entire country in late December moderated during the period. Weather was generally mild and in some cases temperatures in the 60s were reported. Rains were fairly general over most of the country except in north central Montana and portions of Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and northern New Mexico. Heavy rains averaging over 2 inches fell along the coastal areas of Oregon and Washington and northern California. Those States along the Gulf of Mexico northward through Tennessee also reported heavy rainfall. Reports indicate that soil moisture is generally about normal and the condition of honey plants ranges from fair to excellent. In the northeastern and north central sections, however, mild temperatures and rain removed the protective snow cover and there is considerable concern for many plants should a heavy freeze occur at this time. Most bees apparently came through the extreme cold in good condition with only slight losses. There are some reports of heavy consumption of stores, feeding being necessary. Generally, reports indicate that bees are wintering better than during any of the past few seasons.

The demand for honey continues very heavy in most sections. Practically all supplies have moved from hands of producers and only occasional light offerings are reported. A few packers and cooperatives apparently have some honey reserves, but many are either rationing to extend supplies or are now completely sold out. Most sales continue at ceiling levels with a few indications of sales at prices above the ceiling.

From the South package bee and queen producers report an unusually good demand from the northern States for spring shipment of bees and queens. Reports from the northern States also bear out the general belief that many beekeepers are intending to increase their colonies. Lumber shortages have created a scarcity of hives in some sections, and hives along with various beekeeping material and supplies may be difficult to obtain during the coming season.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Dec. 22-Jan. 8)

Southern California. The heavy rains which fell in this area in late December have already begun to show results. Reports indicate that vegetation is responding, and in the orchard areas eucalyptus is blooming heavily with some avocado producing nectar and pollen. Mustard is also yielding pollen and a little nectar. Beekeepers for the most part are rather optimistic for the seasonal crop, but in some cases are a little concerned that colonies will reach peak strength before the start of the orange flow. In the hill areas bees are for the most part rather quiet, with occasional reports of some brood-rearing. In the valley areas broodrearing is quite active in many colonies while in some yards brood areas have been restricted to small clusters because of the storing of pollen and nectar near the brood nest. Honey offerings continue very limited, with scattered sales of sage and orange honey mostly from local points. All sales reported were at the ceiling price of 12¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers. Beeswax volume was very light and selling at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ per lb. in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central California. Rains continued over most of the area during the period and moisture conditions at present are somewhat above normal. Temperatures have been rather cool and weather cloudy. For the most part bees have been active and bringing in new pollen when weather permitted. In some yards colonies have as much as two frames of brood. Very little honey is left in producers' hands at this time. Consumer demand is very good and far exceeds the supply. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12¢.

Northern California. The first half of January in this section was generally clear with the exception of two or three days of rain early in the period. Daytime temperatures have ranged rather mild, while nights have been cold with heavy frosts reported in some sections. Generally the season is a little ahead of normal and some early spring flowers are already beginning to blossom. Most beekeepers and dealers feel that prospects at this time are rather favorable for a good honey crop during the coming season. Colony condition in this section is rather spotted, with some yards wintering fairly well while others are weak and light in stores and feeding is necessary. Very little honey is left in the hands of producers at this time. Beeswax 41½¢ f.o.b. to beekeepers.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Dec. 22-Jan. 8)

West of Cascades. Temperatures have been somewhat above normal with considerable rain early in the period. Weather was cooler and cloudy at the close. Bees at this time appear to be wintering well and have been able to make short flights from time to time. In the Willamette Valley some pollen is being gathered from filbert and pussywillow. Colonies generally are in normal condition except in those cases where hives were extracted too closely last fall. Practically none of the smaller beekeepers have any honey available for sale. A few have held some honey for supplying their regular trade. Some of the larger beekeepers still have a limited supply on hand.

East of Cascades. During the past two weeks temperatures have ranged somewhat above normal with weather mostly cloudy with occasional rains. Wintering conditions in this area have been excellent to date. Bees have been able to fly on several days, and colonies for the most part are in good condition. There are some reports that a scarcity of bees for pollination will develop as orders for this purpose even at this date are rather heavy. Honey is scarce in this district. Sales f.o.b. to beekeepers in case lots - Alfalfa, Sweetclover, Mint Amber \$7.45.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Dec. 23-Jan. 9)

Temperatures were variable throughout the Intermountain Region with mild springlike weather reported in some areas and cold as low as 30° below in others. In some States, especially in the mountain sections there was heavy snowfall. Bees, however, appear to be wintering well in most cases, but there are some indications of shortages of stores. Practically no honey remains in the hands of beekeepers, especially those with smaller volumes. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted White Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in 60s 15¢; in 5 and 10-lb. pails tin and glass 17¢, few 5-lb. pails 19¢. Beeswax f.o.b. to beekeepers, per lb. 41½¢. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Much snow has fallen in most sections of the State with heavy falls reported in the mountains. Moisture conditions in southeastern Colorado are somewhat below normal. Bees appear to be wintering fairly well to date but cold has prevented flight and some beekeepers are concerned that bees have had no cleansing flight since around December 1. Because of present lumber shortage bee supplies may be scarce during the coming season. Practically all honey has moved out of beekeepers' hands and very little packaged honey is being displayed in stores. Packers are still looking for supplies and many are trying to secure commitments on the new crop.

Wyoming. Weather has been rather mild throughout most of the State during the period. Bees are wintering well so far but it is still too early to determine how they will come through the winter. In some cases much spring feeding will be necessary because of the shortage of stores at packing time.



Montana. Weather has been very cold in most sections of the State during the period, with considerable snow reported in the mountains and rather heavy falls in the lower country. Snow is about all gone in the valleys. Bees appear to be wintering well at this time and were able to fly on several days around the first of the year. Prospects in most cases are good providing colonies have adequate stores. In some cases extracting was close and bees may be short of stores. Practically no honey is available in any part of the State, but some wax is being rendered.

Idaho. Weather has been rather mild in most sections for some time. Bees are generally in fairly good condition but there are some reports of heavy consumption of stores. Demand for honey is very good, but very little is being offered.

Utah. The weather has been quite mild throughout most of the State. In the mountain areas snowfall has been about normal but there is very little snow in the valleys. Honey plants, as far as can be determined, appear to be in fairly good condition with ample ground moisture in most cases. Bees are wintering fairly well and have been able to fly occasionally. Beekeepers are showing some concern about the rather heavy consumption of stores.

Nevada. The extremely cold and stormy weather of early December broke around Christmas. Since that time temperatures have been rather high with frequent rains reported. There have been no further reports regarding plant conditions or how bees are wintering.

ARIZONA: (Period Dec. 25-Jan. 9)

Cold, windy weather has prevailed throughout the period. Reports from the district around Yuma indicate that the general condition of bees is quite poor due to crop dusting, with little or no brood reported to date.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Dec. 25-Jan. 10)

East Texas. Rains continued in most sections during the period and condition of honey plants appears good at this time. Bees are generally in good condition with heavy stores, although some are rather weak in population. Demand for package bees and queens has been heavy and there is some concern about securing supplies and materials, especially wire screen for shipping cages. The demand for honey was heavy but has eased somewhat since the holidays. Present supplies in beekeepers' hands are very low.

Northeast Texas. In this section weather has been mostly cold with some rain. Honey plants have shown some slight growth. Bees are generally in good condition at this time. Many, however, from this section have been moved to Red River Valley areas to avoid the heavy feeding generally necessary in the spring. The severe storm of January 4 caused some damage in some bee yards and upset many colonies. However, reports indicate that beemen quickly recovered these colonies and that severe damage was isolated. Beekeepers in this section have practically no honey at this time and retail stores are displaying very little.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. Very little rain has fallen in this area since last September, and moisture conditions are rather serious. During the period temperatures have been rather variable with high winds. Bees are generally in fair condition, but stores are being consumed quite rapidly. Considerable feeding is necessary in some cases. Some beekeepers are now feeding to promote broodrearing and prepare bees for the fruit bloom due in February. Some pollen is being gathered from date palms, arnica weeds, and some miscellaneous plants. Some colonies have small patches of brood in one or two frames.

Southeast Texas. Rain has fallen in some sections, while in others it continues dry and soil moisture is below normal. In those areas where rain has fallen the soil is now in good condition and plant prospects are relatively good. Bees for the most part are quiet and most days have been too cold to permit flight, although no hard freezes have occurred. There are some instances of beekeepers having difficulty in securing sugar for feeding.

Southwest Texas. Recent rains have improved prospects for early spring blooms, but more rain is needed. Bees have been rather inactive and the cool, cloudy weather has offered little opportunity for flight. Demand for honey is good. Practically all supplies are out of the hands of producers and very little honey remains on the market.



New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley area rain fell during the period and moisture conditions are somewhat improved. Cold weather has confined bees to hives during most of the period. However, they have been able to fly in the afternoons on a few days. Bees are in good condition, and reports indicate that they are wintering well so far.

Arkansas. Cool, rainy weather in most sections during the period has kept bees confined most of the time. However, they were able to fly on several days. Colonies are wintering well to date.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Dec. 25-Jan. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. After the extreme cold of early December temperatures moderated somewhat and at times were near the thawing point. The snowfall is averaging normal to slightly above normal in most areas and has protected honey plants well. Bees are wintering satisfactorily to date and there are no reports of unusual wintering at this time. The demand for honey has been very good with very little supplies remaining in beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Clover, in single 60s few 15¢, a few 5-lb. pails and 1-lb. glass jars at ceiling.

Iowa. Temperatures were rather low and there was some snowfall early in the period. However, weather moderated somewhat and rather heavy rains fell in some sections. Most of the snowcover is now gone and plant prospects for the coming season are somewhat improved at this time. Colonies seem to be wintering well, and in some cases with lighter consumption of stores than was expected, although there has been no opportunity for flight during this period. The demand for honey is still quite active and very little honey remains in producers' hands except in those cases where beekeepers are holding some supplies for their regular trade. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted, Clover in case to ten lots 12¢. Movement of beeswax was quite active during this period at 41½-43½¢ f.o.b. to beekeepers. There are some reports of offerings high as 46¢ for clean wax.

Nebraska. The cold weather of late December moderated considerably during the period and temperatures high as 45 degrees were reported. Snow has mostly disappeared. Bees appear to be wintering well and mild temperatures have permitted several flights. The demand for honey is very good with most beekeepers having little or no honey remaining in their hands.

Kansas. In this section warm weather shortly after the first of the year along with rains removed the snow and ice. Honey plants have been benefitted by this additional moisture. Bees are in good condition at this time and were able to fly on several days around the 7th of January.

Missouri. Weather was considerably warmer during the period and temperatures were as high as 55 degrees in some areas. About three inches of rain fell in some sections and this together with the heavy snow of late December has bettered moisture conditions considerably. Prospects for honey plants are now excellent. During the warm weather around the first of January bees were able to fly on several days. Considering the strong clusters and ample stores with which bees went into winter, their condition should be good at this time.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 26-Jan. 12)

Michigan. Temperatures over most of the State have been mild throughout the period and rather heavy rains fell in most sections. Bees are wintering well and some reports indicate some colonies consumed only five pounds of honey during November and December. On the northern peninsula recent rains have dissipated most of the snowcover and honey plants appear to be in good condition. Bees in this area are quiet in the cellars. The present demand for beehives and other wooden bee equipment in this State far exceeds the limited supply. Metal sheets and other items necessary to beekeeping are also short. Present indications are that beekeepers may have considerable difficulty in securing needed supplies for the 1946 season. Demand for honey has been very good with very little left in beekeepers' hands. Beeswax, 42¢ f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Wisconsin. Weather moderated throughout the State and heavy rains fell in most sections. The light snow cover is now all gone in most parts of the State and soil is moist and bare. Beekeepers are showing some concern about honey plants. Should temperatures drop sharply with no further snow cover to protect them, honey plants may suffer serious damage. Bees wintering outside appear to be in excellent condition and on several days have had opportunity for flight. Those bees wintering in cellars are becoming a bit restless. Demand for honey is somewhat improved after the letdown during the holidays, but very little honey remains in beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb. extracted Clover, in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 19½¢.

Minnesota. Temperatures were somewhat higher during this period and rather heavy rains removed the snow cover in most of southern and central Minnesota. Bees seem to be wintering well but have had little opportunity for flying. Plant condition at this time should be good. Demand for honey continues very good and little or none is available in wholesale lots. Most beekeepers have no supplies on hand. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted, Clover in case to ton lots 16¢.

Ohio. Rather mild weather throughout most of the period has caused practically all of the snow cover to disappear. Soil moisture is near to normal and clover and other honey plant prospects look good at this time. Bees are wintering well and on several of the warm days were able to make good cleansing flights. There have been a few reports of occasional slight signs of dysentery and occasionally a few dead bees near hive entrances but nothing of a serious nature. No large lots of honey are available and only a few producers have any honey at this time. Beeswax 44½-45¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Indiana and Illinois. Mild weather has prevailed generally over these States during the period, and practically all snow is gone. Temperatures as high as 60° were reported. There has been considerable rain in most sections and soil now has adequate moisture. Streams in some areas have reached flood stage. Most bees are in good condition at this<sup>time</sup> and the mild weather permitted cleansing flights on several days. There does not appear to have been a heavy consumption of stores to date. High winds in some sections of Illinois caused damage in bee yards. Demand for honey continues good, but most supplies are now out of the beekeepers' hands. Indiana, price to beekeepers, per lb. extracted. Light Amber Aster in 5-lb. pails 22¢ to consumers. Illinois, sales fob shipping point, per lb., extracted, Clover and other Fall Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢, in 5-lb. pails 17-18¢; bulk 15¢.

#### NORTHEASTERN SECTIONS: (Period Dec. 27-Jan. 13)

New York. The unusually cold weather of December moderated during this period and rather warm temperatures and rains has caused almost all of the snow cover to disappear. Soil is now thoroughly soaked with moisture, and in some sections streams were near flood stage. Honey plants are generally in excellent condition and prospects are rather heartening. However, snow cover is needed to protect clover from serious injury should a heavy freeze occur. Bees are wintering well and were able to fly on several warm days early this month. Those bees which were packed for outside wintering were generally in good condition, while some packed in cellars were affected by moisture and are rather restless. Demand for honey continues very good but very little remains in beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted, Clover Amber in case to ton lots 12-15¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 19¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 24-25¢; dark 5-lb. pails 17¢, 1-lb. glass jars in case lots \$4.80; Buckwheat in single 60s 15¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Vermont. Mild temperatures have melted most of the snow cover and ground is now bare. There is some concern that a hard freeze may cause considerable damage to clover. Bees seem to be wintering well at this point and on warm days were able to fly. The demand for honey is good and very little remains in the hands of producers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted, Clover in 5-lb. pails 17¢, 1-lb. glass jars 21¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.



New Jersey. Mild weather has prevailed over most of the State during this period. The mild temperatures of early January have almost completely melted the heavy snow which fell in early December. Soil moisture is fairly adequate but a good snow cover is needed to prevent damage to honey plants in case of a hard freeze. Bees were able to fly on several days during the period and had good cleansing flights. In some cases weak colonies which were not expected to survive the severe cold weather of December have pulled through fairly well. Some colonies are also very short of stores and heavy feeding will be necessary.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Dec. 28-Jan. 13)

Maryland. The weather was mild during the period and temperatures high as 60 degrees were recorded in some sections. Bees were able to fly on several of the warm days, and at present most colonies seem in good condition. Soil moisture conditions are now considerably better and honey plants are for the most part in fairly good condition. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted, Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 1-lb. glass jars 24 5/13¢.

West Virginia. Moderate weather has prevailed throughout most of the period and bees were able to fly on several days. Some reports indicate that the freeze early in the month weakened some colonies and winter clusters were reduced quite severely.

South Carolina. Since January 1 weather has been quite moderate and rather warm. The heavy ice storm of late December damaged some trees but injury to honey plants was rather negligible. The warm weather of the period permitted bees frequent flights and most colonies appear to be wintering very well. There have been occasional signs of dysentery. Broodchambers for the most part were well filled at the start of the winter, and prospects are that most colonies will come through the winter in fairly good shape. Demand for honey has been very brisk, but very little remains in the hands of beekeepers.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Dec. 28-Jan. 15)

Kentucky. The cold weather of late December moderated considerably and latter days of the period were warm and rainy, with rather high winds. Flood conditions exist in some areas. Moisture conditions have improved honey plants, and Dutch clover is in excellent shape, however, sudden freeze at this time would severely damage honey plants. Bees have had ample opportunity for cleansing flights, and colonies for the most part are in fairly good condition. Although the loss of old bees has been rather severe in some cases. Reports indicate that the shortage of lumber is rather serious and makers of bee hives in this section are far behind on orders.

Tennessee. Mild and rather wet weather has prevailed over most of the State during the period. Soil moisture is now fairly normal and clover and vetch and other plants are in good condition. Bees were able to fly on several days and some gathered pollen substitutes, mostly from dairy feed. Many colonies are considerably short of stores and late swarms will have to be fed or starve.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Dec. 26-Jan. 12)

Georgia. Weather over south Georgia has been rather cold with considerable rain. Conditions were ideal for honey plants and they are now in excellent condition for the spring flow. Most colonies are wintering normally at this time. However, some are short on stores. Those beekeepers who are feeding through the winter are experiencing difficulty in securing sugar.

Florida. Weather has been variable over the State with cloudy days in some sections and mild sunny days in others. Honey plants appear to be in good conditions at this time. Bees in some sections of the State are in rather poor condition and short of stores, and heavy feeding will be necessary to pull them through the winter. Beekeepers located in the vegetable districts reports considerable loss due to crop rusting. Broodrearing has started in some yards and bees are working a little on Spanish needle. The demand for honey is good and practically no supplies remain in the hands of either beekeepers or retailers.



Alabama. Warm weather has prevailed throughout most of this period after some of the severest cold in many years. Rain fell in some parts of the State and plant condition is now fairly good. Bees are gathering pollen from maple and some cultivated shrubs. Most colonies are strong in bee population at this time, and broodrearing is under way. In some yards, however, much feeding will be necessary to maintain colony strength. The demand for package bees and queens is very good.

Mississippi. Considerable rain during the period has kept bees confined to hives most of the time. Colonies appear to be in good condition and wintering well. Feeding, however, will be necessary in some yards.

Louisiana. Weather has been rather variable throughout the State with rain in some sections and cool and cloudy in others. The mild temperatures have permitted clover and other honey plants to make a good start, and prospect at this time are rather favorable. Bees are generally in fair condition, although some colonies are short of stores and feeding is necessary. Brood-rearing has begun in many yards and pollen was being collected from volunteer plants when weather permitted flight. Reports from package bee producers indicate that the demand for early spring delivery exceeds the prospective supply. Practically all of the 1945 honey crop has been sold with only occasional small lots available in any section.

#### TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of January. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand very active, greatly exceeds supply account sugar situation, market strong. Local supplies very light.

EXTRACTED: Few brokers' sales to jobbers and large retailers - IOWA, White Clover 1-lb. jars \$3.17 per doz.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by rail, 2 cars Iowa; by truck 264 lbs. Ill., 528 lbs. Iowa, 6,648 lbs. Wis.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover cellophane-wrapped, 24 sections, very few sales \$8.50-9.00. WISCONSIN, cases 3 dozen 12-oz. combs White Clover cellophane-wrapped few \$12.75.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market firm. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - WISCONSIN, cases White Clover, 2 dozen, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75; 1 dozen 2-lb. glass jars \$5.43; 2 dozen 8-oz. glass jars \$3.15. IOWA, cases White Clover 2 doz. 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock  $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: No receipts of honey or beeswax reported. Demand good and exceeds supply. Few sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Mixed Mountain Flowers, White to Water White, cases glass 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

COMB: Nothing offered.

BEESWAX: Nothing offered. Dealers paying  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. when available.

DETROIT: No receipts reported. Supplies very light. Market nominally firm. No sales reported.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. No supplies. No quotations.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 167, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover; 67, 60-lb. cans Minn. Amber; 380 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market steady. MINNESOTA Light Amber: Sales to bakers - in 60-lb. cans per lb. delivered 16¢; Sales U.S. 1 blended honey, to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72; sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow cash  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; in trade  $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail, 1 car Iowa; by boat 120 bbls. Porto Rico. Supplies light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong. Practically nothing being offered.

EXTRACTED: Dealers sales - IMPORTED, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows, per lb. warehoused by dealers in U.S.A. - 12,000 lbs. or over 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1,500 lbs. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

BEESWAX: Arrivals: by boat 120 bbls. Porto Rico. Demand limited, market very dull and unsettled, very few sales reported. Spot sales: AFRICAN 41-45¢, SOUTH AMERICAN 27-48¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by rail, 1 c.l. 7,000 lbs. Ohio; by truck 9,000 lbs. origin unknown. Demand exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: OHIO, White Clover, 2 dozen, 1-lb. jars \$5.04 f.o.b. shipping point to jobbers.

BEESWAX: Nothing offered.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck extracted 3,840 lbs. bottled Midwestern; 2,840 lbs. Ohio. Demand good, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to retailers - OHIO, White Clover 2 dozen, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 1 dozen 2-lb. jars \$4.76.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: by motor truck from Oregon 62, 60-lb. cans Fireweed. Supplies light with demand exceeding supply, market firm at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other large buyers in case lots - OREGON, various blends 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.60; Fireweed bulk in 60-lb. cans 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. IDaho, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.85-5.86; bulk in 60-lb. cans 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. ARIZONA, Alfalfa bulk in 60-lb. cans 20¢.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand good. Dealers paying 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in cash or 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Practically no supplies on the market. No sales reported.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts: from Central Calif. 6 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors - 1 lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2 lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5 lb. jars \$10.13 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of 2,029 lbs. from northern California and 83 lbs. from Central California.

SEATTLE: Receipts: 50 cases small jars Wash. Supplies extremely light and most wholesalers have no stocks on hand. Demand very strong, market very firm. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON, Alfalfa-Sweetclover Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.15; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; no supplies from other producing districts.

COMB: MONTANA, 24, 10-12-oz. sections \$10.00-10.50.

CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE HOLDINGS: (In pounds as of January 2, 1940, together with comparative figures for last year) By Dominion Dept. of Agriculture -

	CONSUMER CONTAINERS		BULK CONTAINERS	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Halifax . . . . .	700	1,200	—	—
Saint John . . . . .	3,000	200	—	—
Montreal . . . . .	134,868	71,273	1,950	*999,840
Ottawa . . . . .	24,240	720	—	—
Toronto . . . . .	176,000	223,400	1,447,000	228,300
Winnipeg . . . . .	242,400	240,202	889,508	681,961
Regina . . . . .	58,368	51,024	—	—
Saskatoon . . . . .	7,872	No report	—	No report
Edmonton . . . . .	—	115,776	—	—
Lethbridge . . . . .	—	14,448	—	—
Calgary . . . . .	101,209	19,494	315,059	202,174
Vancouver . . . . .	104,684	90,508	12,900	7,500

\* Includes 998,220 lbs. of imported for processing.

- continued -



NEW PROCEDURE FOR SECURING SUGAR FOR FEEDING BEES

(The following information has been sent to State Apiarists and State Extension Specialists in beekeeping. It is being repeated here because of the importance of the subject.)

"Effective January 1, 1946, the rationing responsibilities formally handled by local OPA offices have been transferred to District OPA offices. This includes the approval of certificates for securing sugar with which to feed bees. It will therefore be necessary for beekeepers to submit their requests for sugar for bee feeding direct to OPA District offices. There are 66 such offices in the country including at least one in each State.

A revised application sheet, OPA Form R-356, Revised December 1945, has been prepared, and can be secured upon request to your nearest OPA District office, the address of which can be furnished by local OPA offices, many of which are being continued for purposes other than rationing. When applying for sugar for this purpose, allow for more delay than was experienced when local OPA offices were authorized to grant these requests.

The regulations approving the authorization of sugar for feeding bees have been clarified somewhat and are included in the latest OPA revision, headed "3d Rev. RO 3," and Supplement 1 of this order, both issued December 29, 1945 and effective January 1, 1946. The substance of the order has not been changed: "A beekeeper who needs sugar for feeding his bees may get sugar for that purpose in an amount not to exceed 10 pounds per calendar year for each colony of bees. (Each newly-installed package of bees and each queen mating nucleus shall be considered a full colony.)" In addition, "if additional sugar is necessary to prevent the loss of his bees," a beekeeper can obtain a certificate permitting him to obtain not to exceed 15 more pounds of sugar per colony, upon certification by the local County AAA Committee representative.

Please see that beekeepers in your area are advised of these changes in OPA regulations and procedure."

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Production and Marketing Administration

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Washington 25, D. C.  
February 1, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 3

SUMMARY  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The mild springlike temperatures which prevailed over most of the country during late December and early January have been replaced by cold, disagreeable weather with average temperatures considerably lower, especially over the southwestern, middlewest, and eastern sections of the country. Precipitation has been rather general except in sections of southern California, Nevada, and Utah, northward through Montana and the Dakotas. Soil moisture in nearly all sections is now normal and for the most part honey plants are in good condition. Prospects are fairly good at this time. In those States where there is no snow cover to protect plants there is danger of damage in the event of severe freezing weather. Bees in all sections are apparently wintering well and are for the most part in somewhat better condition than last year. There are, however, reports of some losses of weak colonies but it is believed these cases are rather isolated. Beekeepers are hoping for a rather early and favorable spring to build up bees and promote broodrearing. Some broodrearing has been reported in practically all sections of the country except those States in the extreme northern areas which have been experiencing severe cold and heavy snows.

The demand for honey continues heavy in practically all sections. Nearly all large volumes of honey have moved from producers' hands and most beekeepers have only limited supplies available. In many cases honey is being sold directly to consumers and to retail stores. In many sections the still available supply of honey will be exhausted before the new crop is ready for market. Most sales are reported at ceiling levels with some indication of over ceiling prices.

From the Southern States package bee and queen producers report a continuing good demand for spring shipment of bees and queens. Some producers have orders far in excess of their probable production and have returned many inquiries and orders. There are also reports indicating that the season may be a little later than usual in some areas. As was mentioned in the last report the volume of orders for bees and queens point to a rather general increase in colonies. Just how great this increase will be is not known at this time, but will probably be governed by the availability of hives and other equipment.

The suggested goal program of the Department of Agriculture calling for an increase of at least 8 percent in the number of colonies of bees in the country is meeting with much encouraging response on the part of beekeeping leaders throughout the country, and present prospects are that the desired increase will be reached if sufficient bee supplies can be obtained. The Lumber and Lumber Products Branch of the Civilian Production Administration has granted lumber priorities to manufacturers of bee hives and other essential bee equipment as an aid in that direction.

#### INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

#### CALIFORNIA POINTS: Period Jan. 8-22)

Southern California. Weather has been rather dry during this period. Temperatures have been rather cool and in some areas a little below normal. The dry winds have exhausted the moisture of several weeks ago and in some localities near drought conditions exist and crop prospects are suffering somewhat. Honey plants in hill areas are in fairly good condition, but rain is needed to further their growth. Bees are generally in good condition although there are some reports of short stores. Many colonies have several frames of brood, while others have very small clusters and no broodrearing at all as yet.



Pollen and a little nectar are being gathered from manzanita, eucalyptus, and mustard. The demand for honey continues active but offerings are becoming more limited. All sales reported were at the ceiling price of 12¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers. Beeswax continued very light at ceiling prices of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ per lb. in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers, with demand slow.

Imperial Valley. In the Imperial Valley weather conditions have been about normal for this time of year. Flowers, however, have not yet started to bloom in volume. Bees are gathering a small amount of pollen from wild plants. Reports indicate that considerable damage has been done in some apiaries by insecticides used in the lettuce-growing districts.

Central California. Weather during this period has been cool with considerable fog in valley areas. Honey plants are generally in fair condition although additional moisture is needed to promote good growth. Bees have been kept rather inactive by the cold weather but for the most part are in fairly good condition and some have small brood areas in a few frames. On the few sunny days which permitted flights, bees have been working on pussywillow, alder, eucalyptus, mustard, manzanita, and ornamental shrubs. Little or no honey remains in the hands of producers. The light supply held by some for their local customers is now practically exhausted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Mixed Flowers 12¢.

Northern California. Weather has been generally fair with temperatures about normal during the period. Days have been rather warm but nights were cold with some frost and ice formation. In the hill areas snowfall has been quite favorable and in the valleys and foothills rainfall has been sufficient and the moisture situation is fairly normal at this time. Bees in many yards are in poor condition being weak in bees and short of stores, with poisoned pollen causing loss in some cases. In other areas bees appear to be in fairly good condition but with very little brood and little pollen or nectar being gathered. On the few days when weather has permitted bees have worked on chickweed, almond and locust and other available plants. Demand for honey is good and supplies very light. In spite of the fact that dealers are rationing customers supplies in many cases will be exhausted before the next crop is ready.

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Jan. 8-22)

West of Cascades. Temperatures have continued above average and there has been considerable rainfall during this period. Honey plants at this time appear to be in excellent condition and prospects at this time are good. There have been some cold days which prevented bees flying but generally colonies are in excellent condition with large clusters and good supplies of honey and pollen. Bees are gathering some pollen from pussywillow and filbert. There has been, however, no broodrearing of any consequence to date. As was reported in our last report little or no honey remains in the hands of producers.

East of Cascades. Temperatures in this section have held about normal during the period, with some rain and snow. Moisture conditions are now generally good and heavy snows in higher altitudes have built up the reserve which melted during late December. Bees are generally in good condition, although they were confined to hives except for a few sunny days which permitted flights. In some yards colonies have been found with three frames of brood and consumption of stores has been light. In other yards where honey was extracted too closely bees will have to be fed. Little or no honey remains in the hands of producers at this time. Some beeswax moved at 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

#### INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Jan. 9-23)

Temperatures over most of this area have been fairly moderate with rather mild days and cold nights. Heavy snowfall in mountain regions has built up a reserve of water for irrigation for the coming season; on the lower levels most sections are now amply supplied with moisture although snow cover is needed to protect honey plants in the event of a hard freeze. Bees are for the most part in good condition and wintering well. Most have had opportunity for flight on some of the milder days, while in other yards bees are uneasy and showing some signs of dysentery. Still in other cases there are reports of heavy consumption of stores and feeding will be necessary. Demand continues good for honey. Producers' honey supplies are practically exhausted with retail supplies also getting quite low. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted-Alfalfa-Sweetclover, in case to ten lots 12¢, in 5-lb. pails 18 1/3¢. Beeswax 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers. Details of States follow:

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Colorado. Winter weather continues in this area with low temperatures reported from most sections. Although snow was reported in the mountains there has been very little on the lower levels. Bees appear to be wintering fairly well at this time but beekeepers are becoming considerably concerned because bees have had practically no opportunity for flight since early December. In many cases consumption of stores has been heavy and sugar feeding may be necessary to pull colonies through the winter with sufficient strength to take advantage of the spring flow. Honey supplies over most of the state have moved from hands of producers and only occasional small sales reported.

Wyoming. Favorable weather continued over most of the State with mild open days but rather cool nights. No reports are available on honey plant conditions at this time. Bees appear to be wintering well and on several days have been able to fly during midday. In some yards where colonies were light at packing time bees are still in fairly good condition at this date. Supplies of honey are practically exhausted and only a few small lots still remain in the hands of beekeepers.

Montana. Temperatures over most of the State have been mild and weather open during this period. Snowfall has been fairly heavy in mountain areas but very little on lower levels. Rather high winds have been reported in some sections. Ground is also rather dry and plants have no covering snow for protection. Some beekeepers are concerned about crop prospects. Bees for the most part appear to be wintering well and with the open weather have been able to fly on several days during the period. There have been some reports of heavy consumption of stores. Beekeepers are using present good weather to repair equipment and prepare for <sup>the</sup> coming season. Very little honey remains in producers' hands and retail supplies are very low.

Idaho. Temperatures have been fairly normal over most of the State with some zero nights reported. Snow on lower levels has mostly melted. Moisture conditions are fairly good and water for next season's irrigation needs appears about sufficient. Condition of bees appears spotted with colonies in some yards wintering well, while others are very uneasy and showing some dysentery. Most beekeepers have sold all their honey. The local demand is good and will probably exhaust the supply still available before the new crop is ready for market.

Utah. Weather has been favorable over most of the State, with temperatures ranging mostly between 15 and 30 degrees. Snow in the mountain areas should be adequate for irrigation needs, but snow cover is light and spotted in lower levels. Ground moisture now appears adequate and honey plants should be in good condition to date. Bees appear to be wintering well and on a few days have had short flights. On colder days they have been quiet in the hives. Honey continues in good demand with very little remaining in producers' hands.

Nevada. Weather has been favorable for bees with warm days and cool nights. Beekeepers are taking advantage of open weather to repair equipment and prepare for the coming season. Except for small retail lot, all honey is out of producers' hands.

ARIZONA: (Period Jan. 9-23)

In the southeastern section of the State weather has been cold with rather general rains and moisture conditions have been improved considerably. However, unusually high winds caused considerable damage to many apiaries and in those yards where hives were not damaged severely bees were killed by the cold temperatures following the wind. There are no reports to indicate conditions of bees and honey plants in other sections of the State. Most beekeepers are out of honey. What few supplies remain in beekeepers' hands is being rationed to regular trade until the new crop is extracted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point; per lb., extracted White Catsclaw in single 60s 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; in 5-lb. pails 18-20¢. Beeswax, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Jan. 10-25)

East Texas. In this section of the State weather has been cold and rainy. The additional moisture has improved honey plant prospects. Bees are for the most part in good condition. They have been confined by the low temperatures, however, and fair weather is needed so that they can gather pollen. Brood in all stages may be found in most colonies. The demand for package bees and queens



continues very heavy and some package producers are returning all or a large portion of these inquiries. The honey market is strong with practically none being offered by local producers.

Northeast Texas. Heavy rains with cold disagreeable weather continues in this section. With this additional moisture honey plants should be in good condition and beekeepers are rather optimistic about crop prospects to date. No additional reports have been received regarding progress or wintering of bees.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. Rain has fallen in this section of the State and soil is now well saturated with moisture. Honey plant prospects appear rather good at this time. Colonies are generally in fair condition and some colonies have brood in two or three frames. Some beekeepers are feeding to stimulate broodrearing. Bees are gathering a little pollen but should be somewhat more plentiful soon. Huisache is beginning to bud and some pink mint is in bloom, but very little owing to the dry weather earlier in the winter.

Southeast Texas. Cold, rainy weather has prevailed throughout most of this section during the period. Up to three inches of rain was reported in some areas during early January. The rains have improved moisture conditions considerably and a few agarita bushes are beginning to bud and grass and weed growth are beginning to show green. Beekeepers are hopeful for early foliage and bloom to build up bees for the spring flow. Most colonies are in good condition at this time but it has been necessary to feed some and in many cases additional feeding will be necessary. Practically all honey except for small lots has moved from beekeepers' hands, and retail supplies are also getting short.

West Texas. During the period cold weather has prevailed in this section. There has been more snow than usual for this time of year and this moisture in the soil has put honey plants in rather good condition at this time. Progress of bees has been fair to this point. However, the cold weather has retarded brood-rearing and the low temperatures may further the possibility of heavy colony loss.

Southwest Texas. Weather during the period has been cold and disagreeable. Good rains have been reported and at present prospects are favorable for an early spring bloom. In other sections, additional rain is needed to bring soil moisture up to normal. Bees are for the most part in good condition at this time, although the cold weather has kept them inactive. Orders for package bees and queens have been rather heavy. Supplies of honey has moved out of the hands of producers with the exception of small lots held for local trade. Very little local honey remains on the retail market.

Arkansas. Rains have improved soil condition considerably in the State and some beekeepers report soil moisture almost double that of a year ago. Bees are in good condition and wintering well and apparently have sufficient stores at this point. The demand for package bees is good, and bee and queen producers report that northern beekeepers intend a considerable increase in colonies for the spring season. The demand for honey is very good and supplies moving fast. Very few sales were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted in 60s 12¢.

Oklahoma. Cold, cloudy, and wet weather has prevailed during the period. This additional moisture has improved conditions for honey plants and prospects are somewhat better at this date. Bees are in fairly good condition although they have been confined to hives with very little opportunity for flight.

New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley of the State rains have considerably improved moisture conditions and plant prospects are now fairly good. Phacelia is beginning to show good growth and reports indicate a thicker stand than usual. Colonies seem to be wintering well, and for the most part are in good condition. Skunks have been working around and in some yards and have caused uneasiness among the bees. Beekeepers, however, are taking precautions against this menace and no serious damage has resulted.

#### PLAINS AREA: (Period Jan. 11-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Weather has again turned cold in this area after the moderate temperatures of late December and early January. Considerable snow cover still remains and honey plants appear in good condition at this time. Beekeepers report an increased interest in bees for pollenizing. There is some concern among beekeepers about the decrease of sweetclover acreage. There are some indications that acreage for 1946 may be even lower than in previous years. Colonies are generally in good condition at

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this time and are apparently wintering well. Very little honey is available in this area and only a few sales were reported at ceiling price. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, White Clover in single 60s \$9.00 ; Beeswax, 48¢ per lb. f.o.b.<sup>to</sup> beekeepers.

Iowa. Weather has been somewhat variable in the State during the period, with temperatures above freezing on some days and quite cold at other times. Some rain and snow have fallen and in some areas there is still a light snow cover. With this additional precipitation soil moisture should be fairly normal at this time and honey plants in better condition for the coming season. Colony strength is reported somewhat spotted, and although generally bees are in good condition some weak colonies have died out. On several warm days bees in some yards were able to fly, while in other sections they were confined to hives. Bees wintering in cellars are progressing well at this time. The consumer demand for honey continues strong with very little remaining in producers' hands. Most packers have only a limited supply at this time. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Wild Flowers in single 60s 12¢; in case to ton lots White Clover 12¢; in 5-lb. pails 16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢. Beeswax, 45¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Nebraska. The mild weather of late December and early January continued during this period. During the late days, however, some rather low temperatures were reported. Although there have been no reports concerning the condition of honey plants it is presumed they are in fairly good condition at this time. Most colonies are in good condition at this time and bees were able to fly on several days. There are some reports of heavy consumption of stores and unless there is an early spring flow heavy feeding will be necessary in these colonies. There are also reports of heavy winter loss in some yards. Bees in cellars seem to be wintering fairly well, although in cases where cellars were crowded there has been an excessive consumption of stores because of the higher temperatures. Demand for honey has improved since the first of January and is now very good. Supplies are very short and there is very little left in the hands of beekeepers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., White Sweetclover, extracted, in single 60s 15¢.

Kansas. There has been no excessively cold weather during the period and temperatures have been about normal. Rain has fallen in some sections and in those areas soil moisture is now about normal. Vegetation is in fairly good condition for the coming season. In other parts of the state near drought conditions and rain is needed badly. Colonies are generally in good condition although temperatures have mostly been too cold to permit flight. The demand for honey has been extremely good and movement out of producers' hands has been rapid. Very little honey remains in the hands of beekeepers.

South Dakota. Weather in this State has been cold during the period, and most sections of the State have snow cover with as much as 12 inches reported in some areas. Several beekeepers intend to strengthen and extend their present holdings considerably with package bees during the coming season. There are no further reports on the condition of honey plants or the moisture situation.

Missouri. In southwest Missouri the weather has been very mild during the period. Considerable rain has fallen and moisture is now sufficient to remove any serious danger of drought. Honey plants are in good condition and the white clover stand is abundant. Colonies in general seem to be wintering well except in remote cases where feeding will be necessary because of close extracting last fall. There are indications that many new beekeepers are starting in a small way in this area and that some of the larger apiarists are extending their holdings. Practically all honey is out of producers hands at this time.

#### EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 12-26)

Michigan. Temperatures over most of the State ranged from a little below zero to 20 degrees above with only occasional higher figures reported. Snowfall now covers most of the northern sections of the State, with depths of two to five inches reported. In the southern sections, however, there is little snow cover and some beekeepers are concerned about clover prospects although honey plants are generally in fairly good condition with adequate soil moisture. Colonies are apparently wintering well at this time, although bees in most yards have had little or no opportunity for flight since they were packed for winter last fall.



Those colonies wintering in cellars are quiet, with no evidence of dysentery. Honey demand has improved considerably since the lull during the holidays. Beekeepers have very little honey on hand. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 22¢.

Wisconsin. Unusually wide fluctuations in temperatures have characterized weather during the period. Sharp drops of as much as 45 degrees in 24 hours were reported. Snow has fallen in many sections with depths up to eight inches. In other areas lack of snow cover may cause injury to clover and other honey plants. At this time, however, honey plants are mostly in good condition with sufficient soil moisture for good growth. Colonies are in good condition at this time and bees when weather permitted have had good cleansing flights on several days during the period. There is some concern that these wide temperature variations may result in undue restlessness among bees and cause unseasonably early dwindling. Demand for honey is good and most producers have very little left at this time. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted White Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 26¢; Amber in case to ton lots 11½¢. Beeswax, 41½-48¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Minnesota. Cold weather with temperatures as low as 25 below has been the rule during this period. There has been some snowfall and snow covers a layer of ice in most sections. It is feared that some clover will be smothered out. Bees appear to be wintering well but after their long confinement are in need of flights to prevent losses from dysentery. There are reports that colonies in some apiaries were not packed for winter and these colonies may be killed off by the cold. The demand for honey continues good with many producers entirely out and supplies low in the hands of others. A few beekeepers have a rather good supply of honey and are selling at retail directly to stores and consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - extracted Clover and Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. pails \$1.10 each, Light Amber Mixed Clover per lb., in 10-lb. pails 18¢, in case to ton lots 12¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Ohio. Low temperatures prevailed over most of this State. There were intermittent snows, sufficient for plant protection in some sections but rather light in other areas. Beesmen seem to feel that honey plants are in good condition although the freezing and thawing may have caused some damage to clover, but to what extent this injury may run has not yet been determined. Colonies appear to be wintering well and most are fairly strong at this time, although there is need of flights to prevent widespread loss from dysentery. As was expected a few of the weaker colonies died out during the cold weather. Many beekeepers throughout the State intend to strengthen their present colonies and enlarge their apiaries with package bees this spring. Demand for honey is brisk. Most producers have very little honey on hand and practically all sales are directly to consumers in small lots.

Indiana. Weather was mostly normal during the period with some temperature in later days of the period near zero. Some snow cover still remain and there have been additional light falls in some sections. Clovers and other honey plants appear to be in excellent condition at this time with adequate soil moisture and prospects are good. Colony condition is fairly good to excellent with losses at a minimum to date. Consumption of stores has been rather light. Most honey has moved out of beekeepers' hands and very little is being offered by retail stores. Price to beekeepers, Light Amber Aster, per lb. 22¢ to consumers.

Illinois. During this period weather has been mostly cold with an occasional mild day. There is a little snow cover remaining in some sections but ground in most areas is bare. Clover prospects are generally good but there is some concern that plants will suffer should hard freezes occur. Colonies are generally in good condition with ample stores at this time. Bees were able to make short flights on several days during the period. There was some colony loss during the December cold wave but these losses were rather light. Honey is very light in supply and the demand is good. Most beekeepers are sold out at this time. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - Clover extracted in case lots, 5-lb. pails \$5.09; 1-lb. glass jars \$5.04; 2-lb. glass jars \$4.76; per lb., in 5-lb. pails 17-19¢; in bulk 15¢. Section comb- Clover in case lots \$6.00.



NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Jan. 13-28)

New York. Cold weather prevailed over most of the State during the period, with temperatures reported down to 15 degrees below. There has been some snow fall and there is a good protecting snow cover over most of the State. In other sections, however, the ground is bare, and with low temperatures there will probably be some damage to clover and other honey plants. On the whole, however, honey plants are in good conditions with ample soil moisture. Most colonies are in good condition. Bees had good flights around the first of January to further improve their wintering. A few of the weaker colonies will need feeding to build them up for the coming season. Collar-wintered bees are mostly quiet with no reports of dysentery to date. Most producers have sold all their honey and supplies in retail stores are getting low. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Light Clover, in case to tonlots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 19¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢; Amber Mixed Flowers in single 60s 12¢; in 5-lb. pails 19¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Vermont. Since the mild temperatures of early January weather has turned very cold over most of the State. Snowfalls up to five inches have been reported and honey plants are now well protected. Bees are generally wintering well at this time. The good demand for honey continues with very little left in producers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails 17¢.

New Jersey. During this period moderately cold weather prevailed in most sections of the State. Occasional light rains fell and soil moisture is now fairly normal. Snow covering is needed to protect honey plants and clovers otherwise they may suffer some injury from freezing. Most bees are wintering well at this time. There are some reports of a few colonies being somewhat short of stores. Very little honey is being offered. No sales reported.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Jan. 13-28)

Maryland. Weather was somewhat colder during this period with the coldest day of the winter near zero reported. In some sections there was a light snowfall which lasted several days and gave some cover to honey plants. The ground is well soaked with moisture in most areas. Colonies are in fairly good conditions and bees were able to fly on one or two days. Honey supplies are very light with very few offerings. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Light Amber Mixed Flowers in 1-lb. glass jars 24 5/12¢.

Virginia. During this period cold, stormy weather has prevailed over most of the State. Soil is now well saturated with moisture but there is little or no snow cover to protect honey plants. Bees are generally in good condition and wintering well although some colonies which were not fed last fall have starved. On a few days bees were able to fly. There are reports of some broodrearing and this is expected to improve as soon as pollen production begins in the next few weeks. In some yards considerable feeding will be necessary.

West Virginia. Weather have been cold throughout the period. Bees have been confined to hives and are in need of cleansing flights at this time. No further reports on plant condition or progress of honey movement has been received.

North Carolina. There has been considerable cold weather with rather heavy rains throughout the State during this period. This additional moisture has improved honey plant prospects and most areas are in good condition. Bees are wintering very well at this time and many colonies have started some broodrearing. Bees were able to fly on a few warm, springlike days and gather a little pollen. Some colonies will have to be fed to build strength for the spring flow.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Jan. 13-28)

Kentucky and Tennessee. Weather has been cold and rather unsettled in this area, with sleet, snow and rain reported. Generally soil moisture is near normal. Clover and other honey plants are in good condition, but there was some damage to honey plants in several sections. Bees are wintering well at this time and were able to fly on several of the warm days late in the period. A few scattered colonies have died of starvation and freezing and some of the weaker colonies will probably die out before spring. Demand for honey is brisk but very little is available for sale. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, Amber Clover in 5-lb. pails \$1.11 each.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Jan. 12-26)

Georgia. Rainfall has been quite heavy over most of Georgia and especially in the southeastern section. Honey plants are now in excellent condition. Maple and alder are blooming and furnishing some pollen for early brood rearing. Spring ti-ti is also starting to bloom and with good flying weather bees should brood up well on these sources. Colony condition is rather spotted with bees in most yards in fair to good shape. Some colonies have brood in two to four frames at this time. Bees which went into the winter with rather short stores are not expected, however, to make much surplus. Considerable feeding is being done and some beekeepers report losses of 10-15 percent. Package beemen report that queen rearing will perhaps start later than last year and some shortage of queens may develop during the season. There have been several reports of considerable difficulty in securing sugar for feeding. Practically all honey is out of beekeepers' hands at this time. No sales were reported.

Florida. Weather has been rather cold during this period with occasional rains. Plant condition is generally good with adequate soil moisture. Condition of bees is spotted with some yards in good condition and others quite weak at this time. Heavy feeding will be necessary in those cases where colonies are weak. On the warm days when they were able to fly, bees have been gathering pollen but no nectar. Queens have started to lay and some hives have sealed brood. In the Fort Myers district some beekeepers report losses of nearly a hundred hives from poison spray. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Tupelo Amber in 5-lb. pails 16 2/3¢.

Mississippi. Weather conditions have been variable throughout the State with cold and warm days reported. Soil moisture is still a little below normal but honey plants are in generally fair condition. Bees are wintering fairly well but heavy feeding will be necessary in some cases where stores are short.

Louisiana. Weather during this period has been very wet with several freezes. Most days were cloudy with some rather high winds. Soil moisture is now at the highest point in several years and honey plants are in good condition. If weather should moderate both beekeepers and bees will get a rather early start for the spring season. Bees are generally in very good condition, but many colonies are short of stores. When weather has permitted, bees have gathered some pollen. Broodrearing is quite heavy in some yards.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of January. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand very active, greatly exceeds supply. Nothing available on local spot market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by rail 2 cars Mexico; by truck 2,664 lbs. Ill., 4,500 lbs. Wis.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover cellophane-wrapped, 24-sections few sales \$8.35-9.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market firm. Sales to brokers, confectioners and other large users- ILLINOIS, 60-lb. tins White Clover few 16¢ per lb. WISCONSIN, cases White Clover 2 dozen 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75; 1 dozen 2-lb. glass jars \$5.43; 2 dozen, 8-oz. glass jars \$3.15.

Beeswax: Dealers paying for country run stock 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis. AFRICAN, 44¢ delivered Chicago..



DENVER: Receipts: honey none, beeswax approximately 5500 lbs. Demand for honey continues good. Offerings light, market steady at ceiling. Sales to retailers-  
EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Mixed Mountain Flowers, White to Water White cases glass 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.59.  
COMB: Nothing offered.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Dealers offering 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. for domestic crude.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted, by rail, 1 car imported; l.c.l. rail or truck Mich. 3905 lbs., Iowa 2880 lbs., Nebr. 12,000 lbs., Ohio 780 lbs. Supplies light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - IOWA, White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04. Sales by bottlers to retailers - MICHIGAN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75. NEBRASKA, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75. Imported and Domestic, blended White, Flower source unknown, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75.

COMB: Receipts - Mich. 565 lbs. Supplies light. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to retailers - Mixed Flower source 1-lb. sections 35-40¢ each.

KANSAS CITY: 1 car Iowa arrived. Market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - IOWA, White Clover, cases 2 dozen, 1-lb. glass \$5.76.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted- 700, 60-lb. cans Minn. Mixed Clovers; 134, 60-lb. cans Minn. Amber Buckwheat; 175 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market steady at ceiling. Sales to bakers - MINNESOTA, Amber in 60-lb. cans 16¢ per lb. delivered. Sales U.S. 1 Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72; Sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for domestic, crude Light Yellow cash 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; in trade 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail, 1 car origin not specified; by boat Chile 1168 barrels, Cuba 47 barrels, Porto Rico 12 drums, Mexico 50 cases, 673 barrels, origin not specified 28,000 lbs.; by truck 500 lbs. N.Y. Demand greatly exceeds supply, market strong. Practically nothing being offered to outside trade, mostly for bottlers.

EXTRACTED: Dealers sales - Imported, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. - Warehoused by dealers in U.S.A. - 12,000 lbs or over 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 12,000 but not less than 1500 lbs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. NEW YORK, sales to retailers - 5-lb. pails \$1.25.

BEESWAX: Puerto Rico. 2 bags; Brazil 786 tons, Chile 335 bags, Cuba 70 bags. Demand moderate, market unsettled but stronger tendency. CIF NEW YORK, CUBA and PUERTO RICO, 46-46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; AFRICA, 41-43¢. BRAZIL, offerings light nominally 46-50¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by rail, l.c.l. 14,400 lbs. Ohio. Demand exceeds supply, market firm.

EXTRACTED: OHIO, White Clover, 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.04 f.o.b. shipping point to jobbers.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 120 lbs. bottled; Midwestern 600 lbs. Ohio. Demand good, practically no offerings. No sales reported.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: from Ore. 73, 60-lb. cans Fireweed; 120, 60-lb. cans Eastern Oreg. Sweetclover-Alfalfa; 1620, 60-lb. cans from Calif.; not previously reported received in December 1 car Calif. bulk honey. Supplies light. Demand exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other large buyers in case lots - OREGON, various Blends 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.60; Fireweed bulk in 60 lbs. cans 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Market steady. Dealers paying 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in cash or 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers-

EXTRACTED: Cartons, dozen 1-lb. jars: TEXAS, Mixed Flowers, White \$3.27; IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber \$3.27.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck - from Central California - 240 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at the ceiling of: 1-lb. jar \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars \$10.18 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: Receipts were very light and consisted of only 15 lbs. from Central Calif.

SEATTLE: No receipts reported. Supplies practically non-existent and insufficient to quote a market.

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#### HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION 1945:

On January 25, 1946 the U.S. Department of Agriculture released the following information on production of honey and beeswax during 1945. As will be seen in the following tables this report gives a revised estimate by the Department of Agriculture on colonies of bees, average colony production and beeswax production for the years 1940 through 1945. It should be noted that the production of honey and beeswax during this year exceeds the figures on production of any previous year reported by the Department.

Those members of the industry desiring this report in its complete form may secure it by writing to "U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington 25, D. C." and asking for the 1945 honey and beeswax production report.

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Table 1. HONEY BEES: NUMBER OF COLONIES, AND PRODUCTION OF HONEY AND BEESWAX												
State: and Div.:	Colonies of bees						Honey production per colony					
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Thousands						Pounds					
Me.	4	5	6	6	7	7	13	16	20	20	17	21
N.H.	3	3	3	3	3	3	24	35	30	35	16	26
Vt.	7	7	8	8	8	8	27	40	50	43	44	53
Mass.	13	14	17	17	18	18	13	30	15	26	15	29
R.I.	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	27	20	30	27	32
Conn.	18	17	20	18	18	17	20	33	30	30	26	35
N.Y.	171	183	203	199	209	209	43	80	50	65	45	65
N.J.	26	25	27	26	27	27	34	48	14	30	20	20
Pa.	168	170	190	184	191	181	25	40	20	34	32	33
N.A.	411	425	475	462	482	471	34.5	56.7	33.3	46.6	35.9	46.5
Ohio	260	275	310	293	310	326	50	52	23	27	36	34
Ind.	130	144	159	154	159	162	70	62	25	32	30	38
Ill.	190	205	225	191	191	201	42	55	20	23	26	39
Mich.	153	160	176	172	193	198	69	64	45	50	34	45
Wis.	156	160	183	187	200	202	54	70	40	57	40	70
E.N.C.	889	944	1,053	1,002	1,058	1,089	55.2	59.3	29.3	36.6	33.7	44.2
Minn.	187	210	240	252	267	272	74	50	70	61	53	93
Iowa	155	167	200	200	208	233	103	114	55	47	58	110
Mo.	125	136	160	160	157	176	40	34	18	16	26	30
N.Dak.	20	21	24	21	22	22	104	99	88	65	36	120
S.Dak.	14	14	17	13	18	16	91	98	112	85	53	85
Nebr.	39	37	46	49	51	55	111	110	120	80	80	130
Kans.	30	31	40	44	44	51	60	45	35	33	35	51
W.N.C.	570	616	727	744	767	825	77.7	83.6	57.2	48.1	49.2	84.8
Del.	3	3	4	3	3	3	13	17	10	16	20	26
Md.	24	23	24	24	24	26	19	21	14	15	18	30
Va.	120	116	128	119	139	135	25	29	21	16	27	14
W.Va.	91	95	104	95	114	112	11	23	13	14	19	19
N.C.	170	164	183	165	177	177	25	19	18	20	30	12
S.C.	48	50	55	52	60	66	24	16	18	16	17	14
Ga.	160	160	173	173	199	219	21	20	30	16	30	16
Fla.	150	146	150	162	178	182	45	53	55	53	53	50
S.A.	766	757	821	793	894	920	26.1	27.7	27.0	24.1	32.5	22.3
Ky.	130	140	147	153	168	202	11	13	12	10	16	18
Tenn.	140	150	158	155	170	197	9	25	12	15	20	16
Ala.	120	116	128	134	168	185	15	18	13	12	16	15
Miss.	54	53	56	60	66	70	16	16	10	12	16	16
Ark.	70	75	75	70	71	71	25	16	13	12	21	25
La.	60	52	56	62	68	75	17	25	18	30	23	21
Okla.	38	37	40	43	47	52	23	30	25	30	23	40
Tex.	220	200	196	204	212	231	33	24	27	32	31	33
S.C.	832	823	856	881	970	1,083	20.9	20.6	16.5	19.0	21.4	21.9
Mont.	30	33	37	39	44	50	140	128	128	102	101	76
Idaho	124	128	124	135	140	150	66	42	57	55	40	50
Wyo.	23	30	31	35	37	37	86	90	93	75	83	85
Colo.	60	64	66	69	71	75	90	75	90	90	34	81
N.Mex.	15	15	15	17	19	13	41	37	45	45	40	55
Ariz.	65	68	75	79	77	69	32	95	80	63	67	40
Utah	53	51	47	52	52	54	45	23	50	33	30	50
Nev.	13	13	13	14	14	14	54	22	60	30	56	48
Wash.	63	64	64	60	63	69	46	32	23	26	40	40
Oreg.	51	51	54	57	59	66	42	40	30	33	32	37
Calif.	380	395	435	443	470	470	70	58	45	63	35	34
West.	882	912	961	1,005	1,046	1,072	69.0	57.6	55.3	59.7	46.3	45.5
U. S.	4,350	4,477	4,893	4,837	5,217	5,460	47.3	49.6	36.3	38.9	36.2	42.7
1940-1944 Revised. 1945 Preliminary. By Bureau of Agricultural Economics.												

1940-1944 Revised. 1945 Preliminary. By Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 1. cont'd. - HONEY BEES: NUMBER OF COLONIES, AND PRODUCTION OF HONEY AND BEESWAX

State and Div.	H O N E Y P R O D U C T I O N					
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Thousand pounds					
Maine	72	80	120	120	119	147
N.H.	72	105	90	105	48	73
Vt.	189	230	400	344	352	424
Mass.	169	420	255	442	270	522
R.I.	21	27	20	30	27	32
Conn.	360	561	600	540	463	595
N.Y.	3,203	14,640	10,150	12,935	9,405	13,535
N.J.	834	1,200	373	780	540	540
Pa.	4,200	6,300	3,800	6,256	6,112	5,273
N.A.	14,175	24,113	15,813	21,552	17,341	21,396
Ohio	13,000	14,300	7,130	8,046	11,160	11,084
Ind.	9,100	8,923	3,975	4,928	4,770	6,156
Ill.	7,930	11,275	4,500	4,393	4,966	7,339
Mich.	10,557	10,240	7,920	3,600	6,732	3,910
Wis.	8,424	11,200	7,320	10,659	8,000	14,140
E.N.C.	49,061	55,943	30,845	35,626	35,623	43,129
Minn.	13,833	13,900	16,300	15,372	14,151	25,296
Iowa	15,965	19,033	11,000	9,400	12,064	25,630
Mo.	5,000	4,624	2,830	2,560	4,032	5,230
N.Dak.	2,030	2,079	2,112	1,365	792	2,640
S.Dak.	1,274	1,372	1,904	1,530	1,044	1,360
Nebr.	4,329	4,070	5,520	3,920	4,030	7,150
Kans.	1,300	1,395	1,400	1,672	1,540	2,601
W.N.C.	44,286	51,473	41,616	35,819	37,753	69,957
Del.	54	51	40	43	60	73
Md.	456	433	336	360	432	730
Va.	3,000	3,364	2,633	1,904	3,753	1,390
W.Va.	1,001	2,135	1,352	1,330	2,166	2,123
N.C.	4,250	3,116	3,294	3,300	5,310	2,124
S.C.	1,152	300	990	832	1,020	924
Ga.	3,360	3,200	5,190	2,768	5,970	3,504
Fla.	6,750	7,733	3,250	3,586	10,324	9,100
S.A.	20,023	20,937	22,140	19,123	29,035	20,523
Ky.	1,430	1,320	1,764	1,530	2,633	3,636
Tenn.	1,260	3,750	1,896	2,325	3,400	3,152
Ala.	1,300	2,033	1,664	1,603	2,633	2,775
Miss.	864	843	560	720	1,056	1,120
Ark.	1,750	1,200	975	340	1,491	1,775
La.	1,020	1,300	1,003	1,360	1,364	1,575
Okla.	374	1,110	1,000	1,290	1,316	2,030
Texas	3,360	4,300	5,292	6,528	6,572	7,623
S.C.	17,358	16,916	14,159	16,701	20,775	23,736
Mont.	4,200	4,224	4,736	3,973	4,444	3,300
Idaho	8,134	5,376	7,063	7,425	5,600	7,500
Wyo.	2,403	2,700	2,333	2,625	3,250	3,145
Colo.	5,400	4,300	5,940	6,210	5,964	6,075
N.Mex.	615	555	675	765	760	990
Ariz.	5,330	6,460	6,000	4,977	5,159	2,760
Utah	2,385	1,173	2,350	1,976	1,560	2,700
Nev.	702	236	730	420	734	672
Wash.	2,393	2,043	1,472	1,560	2,520	2,750
Oreg.	2,142	2,040	1,620	1,331	1,333	2,442
Calif.	26,600	22,910	19,575	28,224	16,450	15,230
West	60,364	52,572	53,099	60,041	43,335	43,324
U. S.	205,767	221,959	177,672	139,867	183,917	233,070

1940-1944 Revised. 1945 Preliminary. By Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



Table 1. cont'd. HONEY BEES: NUMBER OF COLONIES, AND PRODUCTION OF HONEY &amp; BEESWAX

State: and Div.:	B E E S W A X		P R O D U C T I O N						
	1941	:	1942	:	1943	:	1944	:	1945
	Thousand pounds								
Maine	1		2		3		3		4
N.H.	2		2		2		1		2
Vt.	4		7		7		5		5
Mass.	10		3		13		8		17
R.I.	*		1		1		1		*
Conn.	14		13		12		13		8
N.Y.	167		141		194		160		177
N.J.	24		10		16		12		17
Pa.	136		74		133		141		149
N.A.	358		263		336		344		379
Ohio	243		145		161		212		183
Ind.	209		94		94		124		154
Ill.	130		112		119		104		149
Mich.	133		142		165		155		173
Wis.	141		122		171		160		212
E.N.C.	956		615		710		755		831
Minn.	236		269		277		311		430
Iowa	233		211		207		277		539
Mo.	69		46		53		69		111
N.Dak.	24		30		13		16		50
S.Dak.	22		33		24		20		19
Ne br.	61		103		73		36		100
Kans.	23		26		23		32		52
W.N.C.	675		723		690		811		1,351
Del.	1		1		1		1		2
Md.	6		7		9		11		20
Va.	44		46		43		60		26
W.Va.	22		19		24		43		30
N.C.	62		32		73		90		51
S.C.	16		25		21		16		13
Ga.	41		75		59		113		38
Fla.	135		140		197		196		173
S.A.	327		395		442		530		403
Ky.	20		25		20		43		73
Tenn.	66		44		56		51		69
Ala.	47		46		59		54		72
Miss.	24		17		22		22		34
Ark.	23		24		25		30		48
La.	24		19		32		42		39
Okla.	22		20		22		36		42
Tex.	76		92		150		151		137
S.C.	302		237		336		429		514
Mont.	37		104		90		102		37
Idaho	117		157		136		123		172
Wyo.	46		53		50		55		53
Colo.	96		101		106		131		109
N.Mex.	9		14		13		12		21
Ariz.	99		93		30		33		41
UTAH	26		49		51		48		57
Nev.	6		16		3		16		15
Wash.	25		33		45		55		63
Oreg.	33		39		43		49		56
Calif.	325		397		452		373		336
West.	474		1,061		1,129		1,052		1,010
U. S.	3,495		3,344		3,743		3,921		4,543

1940-1944 Revised. 1945 Preliminary. \* Less than 500 pounds.

By Bureau of Agricultural Economics.





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Reserve

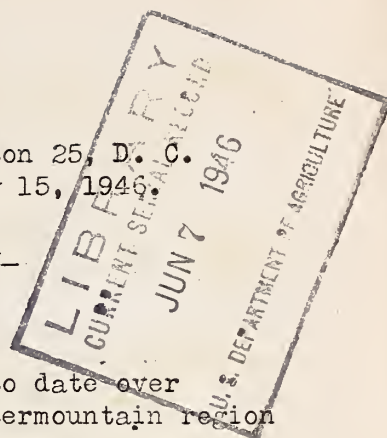
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
February 15, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 4

SUMMARY



Present indications point to fairly good wintering of bees to date over practically the entire country. In some sections of the Intermountain region and portions of the Plains and North Central areas bees have been confined for some time but there has been little evidence of starvation or excessive losses. Over the northern portion of the country, however, the real danger period is still ahead. In most sections bees had ample winter stores and apparently have sufficient to carry them through until spring. Plant and moisture conditions are also generally favorable. Southern California is still in need of some additional moisture to assure best development of honey plants next season. In some of the central and northeastern States clovers have been exposed to alternate freezing and thawing but damage to date has not been serious. In the southern belt of States broodrearing is becoming active as early pollen sources become available. Early citrus is beginning to bloom in south Florida and to a limited extent in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. In the southern portion of the Gulf States deciduous fruits are beginning to bloom.

Plans for expansion of beekeeping during the coming season vary. Orders for package bees have been heavy and most southern package bee and queen producers are booked well into May. Orders for new hives and other equipment are reported to have been heavy but shortages of lumber have made it impossible to meet all needs. Considerable interest has been shown for bees for pollination both of fruits and small seeds, especially clover.

Very little honey remains in the hands of beekeepers in any section of the country. Many packers are extremely short of supplies. Some are packing only small glass and rationing orders in order to extend their available stocks to beginning of the next season. Very little foreign honey is coming into the country in relation to present demand.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Jan. 23-Feb. 8)

Southern California. The first week of February was cold with frosts in some sections. Snow in the higher mountains and rain in the valleys helped to replenish the deficient moisture supply, but additional rain will be needed to assure a good growth of buckwheat and sage. In favored localities button sage is sprouting, but the season as a whole is somewhat delayed. It is expected that on the basis of present indications the orange bloom will be at least two weeks later than normal. Broodrearing has been light so far and in some sections cold weather damaged young brood and bees somewhat. There has been some movement of bees from the higher elevations to valley locations to stimulate early broodrearing and to be in a position for the beginning of the orange flow. Bees are now gathering some nectar from eucalyptus and pollen from willow and mustard. There has been little or no movement of honey from nearby sections since the supply has largely moved out of beekeepers' hands. There have, however, been some receipts from the Intermountain Region into the Los Angeles market. Limited receipts of beeswax have met with a light demand in the Los Angeles area at 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central California. Colonies are beginning to build up in central California despite the fact that the weather has been a little cooler than normal for this section of the State. Bees are obtaining a little pollen from eucalyptus and ornamentals. Early almonds had begun to bloom in sheltered locations. Bloom should become more general around February 20-25. Moisture

is ample to date but more rainfall is needed to assure full development of plants during the summer.

Northern California. Temperatures during early February were generally slightly below normal with light to heavy frosts. Bees have been able to fly a little and plant growth has not made much progress. Light to moderate rains fell over this area on a number of days. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots mostly 12¢.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Jan. 23-Feb. 8)

West Cascades. Rainfall has been abundant with excessive moisture on the lowlands which may drown out some clovers and vetch. A heavy acreage was planted to vetch last fall and growth of both vetch and clover has been very good. Bees are generally in good condition with some brood and fairly good clusters of young bees. Bees are still gathering some pollen from filberts and pussywillow.

East of Cascades. In eastern Washington the weather was somewhat warmer than usual for this season, with little precipitation and considerable sunshine. Colonies have had a number of good flight days and broodrearing is progressing satisfactorily. There has been a heavy snowfall in the higher mountains which should assure ample moisture for irrigation next summer.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Jan. 23-Feb. 9)

Present indications are that bees are wintering satisfactorily over the entire Intermountain Region, although in parts of Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho they have been confined for some time. Moisture conditions are favorable in the territory west of the Continental Divide, but in the plains area of Montana and Wyoming some additional moisture is needed to assure good growth of honey plants next season. Very little honey remains in the hands of dealers with most of that left going to local retailers and consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots <sup>12¢</sup> 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 19.3-20¢; bulk comb honey in 10-lb. pails 17.5¢; in 5-lb. pails 18¢. Details by States follow:

Colorado. The winter to date has been somewhat colder than average, especially on the western slope. Bees have had only one or two very short flights during the last part of January and early February, and in some yards colonies seem to be losing weight faster than usual. There is, however, no indication as yet of any actual starvation.

Wyoming. Following rather mild weather during the first three weeks of January, the last week of January and early February were steadily cold with no days mild enough for flights. Snowfall to date has been rather light, especially at lower altitudes and unless additional moisture falls prospects for irrigation water are rather poor. Colonies are in very good condition although present indications point to the need for rather heavy early feeding.

Montana. The weather was cold during most of this period, with a low of around 20 below zero. Some of the plains sections have had very little snow and considerable wind with the result that moisture is now deficient. Other sections have had very heavy snow and snowfall was quite plentiful in the higher mountains. Bees seem to be wintering fairly well in most sections, although in some localities they have had little or no flight since early December.

Idaho. While the winter has not been severe, bees in eastern Idaho have not had a good flight since early December and some are showing considerable uneasiness. Even when temperatures were favorable the weather was generally windy with the result that some bees have been lost when they attempted even short flights. Moisture conditions at this time are very favorable.

Utah. The weather has been fairly favorable for wintering with sufficient clear, mild days for bees to obtain occasional flights. Moisture conditions are generally favorable with a good supply of irrigation water in the reservoirs and the watersheds at higher elevations.

Nevada. In the vicinity of Reno the weather was dry with cold nights and mild to warm days which permitted frequent flights. During early February there were a few light snow storms with high winds.

ARIZONA: (Period Jan. 23-Feb. 9)

In the Salt River Valley the weather has been exceptionally cool for this season. Cottonwood trees have begun blooming but cold weather has prevented

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bees from obtaining much pollen from them. Present prospects for plant growth appear quite favorable due to the fairly good moisture supplies.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Jan. 25-Feb. 10)

Northeast Texas. This period was generally unusually wet with some snow and considerable cool weather. Movement of bees has been negligible, although as a rule many colonies have been moved to the river valleys by this date. White elm which furnished the first pollen of the season is about ready to bloom. Broodrearing is beginning in a limited way and should become heavy by March 1.

Southeast Texas. In the vicinity of Beeville and Bay City elms and a few other early plants are blooming, but the weather has permitted little bee activity. Most days have been cold and misty with some high winds and occasional rains. Spring blooming plants are from ten days to two weeks late in starting. So far there has been little broodrearing in most colonies. Queen rearing will be considerably delayed unless weather conditions soon improve. Many colonies will need some feeding before new nectar becomes available.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. Some rain has fallen since mid January and moisture conditions were nearly normal at mid February. Bees are obtaining some new pollen from willow, broccoli, and a few other plants. Some colonies have from three to four frames fairly well filled with brood. Colonies which had been fed sugar sirup and pollen substitutes are a little farther advanced than those which had not been fed. Huisache is heavily budded and by the end of February should be furnishing a fair supply of pollen. A few small buds were showing on early varieties of oranges.

Southwest Texas. In most sections recent rains have provided an abundance of soil moisture and prospects are favorable for a bloom in the near future. Agarita is now budding and bees are obtaining some pollen on clear, mild days. So far there has been sufficient cold weather to prevent fruit trees from blooming which is a favorable condition since a bloom during early February is often killed by frost.

West Texas. Moisture is plentiful but temperatures have been somewhat below normal. However, agarita and a few other plants are beginning to bud and should be in bloom by the end of February or early March.

New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley Chinese elm started blooming around February 10, but cold, high winds have prevented bees from obtaining any pollen. The presence of large numbers of bees around dry feed troughs would indicate that broodrearing is becoming active. Honey supplies are being rapidly exhausted and indications are that many stores will be without honey before the new crop is available.

Arkansas. Most of this period was rainy with some snow, although there were a number of days when bees could make rather general flights. Broodrearing is beginning later than normal but an abundance of pollen from witch hazel should make up for at least a portion of this delay. Some colonies already have from three to six frames fairly well filled. Demand for package bees has been heavy with most shippers booked to capacity until around May 10.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Jan. 25-Feb. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Temperatures during most of this period have been unusually low. During the first week of February the valley was covered by a heavy snowfall accompanied by very high winds, which drifted the snow badly and tied up traffic for several days. Clover plants have been well protected but some beekeepers are expressing concern over bees which have been wintered out of doors. It will be impossible, however, to determine whether there has been any unusual winter loss until after the spring thaws. Present indications point to some increase in number of colonies for next season. Very little honey remains in the hands of beekeepers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover and Goldenrod in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 19½¢. Beeswax few sales 41½-47¢.

Iowa. Temperatures during this period were extremely variable, ranging from slightly below zero into the 60s. Most of the snow has disappeared and in some sections alternate freezing and thawing may cause some damage to clover plants. Indications are that bees are wintering fairly well with only about normal consumption of food stores. Demand for honey continues very good but supplies are getting low in both beekeepers and packers' hands. Sales f.o.b.



shipping point, per lb., extracted White Clover in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 19-19 1/3¢. Beeswax, 41 1/2-43 1/2¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Nebraska and Kansas. Weather has been generally mild during this period with little precipitation. Some sections are becoming a little dry. The ground is bare with the result that clover plants may be suffering from damage. To date bees have wintered well both in cellars and outdoors. Demand for honey has been very good and has in fact increased somewhat during recent weeks. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails 19 1/3¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 23 3/4-24¢; bulk comb in 10-lb. pails 20 1/3¢, in 5-lb. pails 21 1/3¢; in 2-lb. glass jars 25¢.

#### EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 26-Feb. 12)

Michigan. Weather conditions during the past winter have been generally favorable for both honey plants and bees, although in some sections bees have not had a good flight since last fall and are becoming restless. Considerable snow has fallen throughout the winter so that honey plants have been well protected. Thaws have occurred on several occasions so that most of the moisture supply has gone into the ground, which should make for good plant production. On the northern peninsula bees appear to be wintering well in the cellars with steady cold weather. A usual amount of feeding appears to be necessary. For the State as a whole, however, the danger period for colonies is still ahead. Very little honey remains in beekeepers' hands and very few sales were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails 19-19 1/3¢, with some high as 22¢ to consumers.

Wisconsin. In southern and central Wisconsin most of the snow cover has melted, but temperatures remain well below freezing point much of the time which may result in some damage to clovers. Farther north in the State snow and ice still covers the ground. Bees in nearly all sections of the State have been able to obtain at least one good flight during this period, with the result that most colonies are in good condition. Demand for honey has been very good from both retailers and consumers but supplies are becoming extremely scarce. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 19 1/3¢, some bulk to consumers 22¢ per lb.

Minnesota. Weather conditions were very changeable during this period with temperatures ranging from zero to well above freezing point. In some sections fairly heavy snow fell which drifted badly; in other sections fields are covered with a thin layer of snow and ice. It seems probable that clover and winter wheat may have suffered some damage. Bees which were well cared for last fall and which had ample stores seem to be wintering satisfactorily. However, in some sections bees have not had an extended flight for some time.

Ohio. Weather conditions have been about normal to date, with steady cold weather which has prevented bees from flying much. In some sections heaving of clover has been noted as a result of alternate freezing and thawing where there was no snow cover. In most sections bees appear to be wintering well but many colonies are light in weight and will need considerable feeding before spring. In southcentral Ohio some early broodrearing has started. The supply of honey is extremely light and no sales were reported.

Indiana and Illinois. Bees appear to be wintering unusually well over this territory. Temperatures permitted a couple of extended flights during this period and all colonies appear to be in good condition. Most of this territory has had little snow during the past winter but rainfall has been ample to provide good moisture. Some damage has been reported to sweetclover from freezing and thawing but other clovers appear to have fared well so far. Very little honey is available to take care of the heavy demand. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover and Mixed Fall Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; bulk to consumers 15¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18-19¢, few low as 17¢ and some direct to consumers high as 22¢.

#### NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Jan. 27-Feb. 13)

New York. Temperatures have been mostly above normal during this period with very little snow on the ground in most sections of the State. Plant conditions are only fair in most sections due to lack of snow cover. Moisture



conditions, on the other hand, are very favorable. Bees are generally wintering well, although some apiaries have suffered heavy losses where honey containing a high percentage of honeydew was left for winter stores. Bees which were fed sugar last fall are apparently all in good condition now. Only relatively small lots of honey remain in beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12-15¢; in single 60s mostly 15¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17.6-19¢, mostly 19¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢; Buckwheat in case to ton lots 22¢.

New Jersey. In northern New Jersey this period was moderately cold with some winds but with little precipitation. In the southern part of the State buds on deciduous trees were beginning to swell at the end of the period. The weather in that section has been moderately warm with considerable precipitation. For the State as a whole bees have wintered fairly well where winter stores were ample but many colonies were a little light last fall and early feeding may be necessary.

Pennsylvania. There has been little or no snow to protect clovers since January 1. The ground has been frozen most of the time but temperatures have not been extremely low. Bees have had numerous flights and are apparently wintering well.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Jan. 28-Feb. 13)

Maryland. A heavy snow during the middle of this period had all melted by the end of the period. Precipitation in the form of rain and snow has been fairly heavy. Most colonies have obtained sufficient flights for satisfactory wintering.

Virginia. Some reports indicate the heaviest winter losses in a number of years in the vicinity of Richmond, largely as a result of insufficient stores and starvation.

West Virginia. Toward the end of this period heavy snows fell over Central and western West Virginia. Most bees were confined to their hives and some were in need of a good flight.

#### SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Jan. 28-Feb. 13)

Kentucky. In north-central Kentucky rainy, windy weather, with temperatures in the 40s and 50s prevailed during this period. Honey plants are in excellent condition and bees are wintering well.

Tennessee. In most sections broodrearing was becoming active with some colonies showing fairly large patches of capped brood. About half of the colonies have wintered sufficiently well so that early broodrearing should make up for losses in those colonies which came through the winter in poor condition.

#### SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Jan. 26-Feb. 12)

Georgia. In south Georgia weather was generally warm with only one cold snap. Ti-ti was just beginning to bloom. Good colonies are brooding up rapidly. Mild nosema has shown up in some colonies.

Florida. In south Florida bees are in fairly good condition for this time of the year, making a little more than a living. Citrus is beginning to bloom in the <sup>southern end of the</sup> citrus belt with indications the bloom will be heavy. In north Florida deciduous trees are in full bloom and ti-ti is approaching the peak of the bloom but rain and cold has kept bees from flying much of the time. Practically all hives over Florida now have brood hatching.

Alabama. In southern Alabama bees have built up satisfactorily on pollen from maples and elm and some nectar from huckleberries. Buds on early deciduous trees are swelling and will soon be in bloom. Colony condition is fairly good and broodrearing is becoming active.

Mississippi. In southern Mississippi bees appear to be in good condition with considerable sealed brood and plenty of stores. Maple, huckleberry, and other early spring shrubs are producing ample quantities of pollen and some nectar. Farther north in the State early plants are beginning to bud but little pollen is available yet.

Louisiana. Conditions were ideal for bees and nectar plants in southern Louisiana. Warm weather brought on willows, maple, and elm which produced an abundance of pollen and a little nectar. Broodrearing is expanding rapidly. Queen production is getting under way. In the northern part of the State brood-

rearing has started on a small scale. Early pollen is coming in but winter stores are rapidly vanishing. Most colonies, however, have sufficient stores to carry them until fruit blooms. Honey plants are in good condition and this section of the State has had the wettest winter in many years. No local honey remains for sale in Louisiana. - - - - -

#### TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of February. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported. Demand very good but no supplies on market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts: 1.c.1. 3600 lbs. Colo.; no truck receipts reported.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market slightly stronger.

Sales to retailers - COLORADO, cases White Clover cellophane-wrapped 24-sections, few sales \$9.50-10.00.

EXTRACTED: Practically no supplies on local market. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 43-44¢ per lb. delivered Chicago and 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis. AFRICAN, 43-44¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No honey receipts reported. Demand good, exceeds supply for extracted.

Beeswax receipts approximately 500 lbs. (Correction: Jan. 30th report should have read 500 not 5500 lbs.) Sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, White to Water White Alfalfa-Mixed Mountain Flowers/ cases, class 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.75-6.00; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39, some 60-lb. cans reported offered 16½¢.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Dealers paying 41½¢ per lb. for Domestic crude f.o.b. Denver.

DETROIT: No receipts reported. Supplies light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to retailers - Imported, White, Flower source unknown, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75.

KANSAS CITY: No arrivals or supplies.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck - extracted 175, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweet-clover; 40, 60-lb. cans Minn. Amber; 260 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market steady at ceiling. Sales to bakers - MINNESOTA, Amber in 60-lb. cans, per lb. 16¢. delivered. Sales U. S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72; sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by rail, 2 cars Calif; by boat Cuba 1405 bbls.; Mexico 200 bbls., 310 drums, 440 cases. Demand exceeds supply, market strong, very little being offered to outside trade.

EXTRACTED: Dealers sales - Imported, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. - Warehoused by dealers in U.S.A. - 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢; less than 12,000 but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢. CALIFORNIA, brokers sales f.o.b. Los Angeles Dozen 5-lb. tins \$10.18.

BEESWAX: CUBA, 59 bags, Chile 114 bags. (Correction: report of Feb. 1 beeswax Brazil 786 tons should have been 40 tons.) Demand moderate, market unsettled. C.i.f. NEW YORK, nominally, SOUTH AMERICAN, very little being offered 50-52¢. CUBAN and WEST INDIES, 47-52¢; AFRICAN 43-45¢.

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals of honey or beeswax. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 7,320 lbs. bottled Midwestern; 2800 lbs. Ohio. Demand good, market firm. Sales by brokers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO, White Clover 2 dozen, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 1 dozen, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 2 dozen, 8-oz. jars \$2.77.



PORTLAND: No arrivals reported. Supplies very light, market firm at ceiling.

Few sales to retailers and other large buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, various blends 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.60; Fireweed bulk in 60-lb. cans 17-17½¢.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Market steady at 41½¢ in cash and 45½¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: No arrivals reported. Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: TEXAS, cartons, dozen, 1-lb. jars Mixed Flowers, White \$3.27.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: There were no receipts of honey in the Bay Area during the period, and dealers have discontinued packing 5-pound cans and jars in an attempt to stretch their diminishing supplies as far as possible.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors in the smaller containers remain unchanged at the ceiling: 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of 2300 lbs. from Central Calif.

SEATTLE: Receipts; Wash. 100 cases 2-lb. jars. Supplies extremely light, most wholesalers have none on hand. Market strong at ceiling. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.58; creamed honey 36, 14-oz. cups \$9.60.

COMB: WASHINGTON, 24, 10-oz. sections \$10.00.

#### CANADIAN HONEY CROP REPORT

Ottawa, February 2, 1946 - The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in cooperation with the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture issues preliminary estimates of honey production in Canada in 1945.

#### SUMMARY

According to the current estimate of production, the 1945 honey crop amounted to 30,683,000 pounds or 12 percent smaller than the 1944 crop of 34,970,000 pounds. The reduction was due chiefly to the unusually small crops in Ontario and Quebec which were the outcome of adverse spring and early summer weather. With a lighter crop, prices were generally above those of last season. The average price per pound for all Canada was 16 cents, compared with 15 cents in 1944. The total value of the crop was down some 6 percent from last year at \$4,946,000. The average yield was 59 pounds per colony or 10 pounds lighter than in 1944. For the fourth year in succession there was an increase in the number of beekeepers, which now stands at 43,800. The increase in the number of beekeepers took place in all provinces with the exception of New Brunswick and British Columbia.

#### 1945 HONEY SEASON

Unusually heavy snow during the winter caused some misgivings among the producers early in the spring, but on the whole the bees came out of winter quarters in excellent condition. The colonies were strong and prospects were for an excellent honey crop. Cold, wet weather in eastern Canada during May and June, however, greatly restricted bee activity, and much feeding was necessary. Few producers reported any increase in colony weights. In the Prairie Provinces, package bees arrived in good condition, but heavy feeding was at first necessary. By mid-June, however, the bees began to gather nectar from fruit and dandelion blossoms. In British Columbia cool, backward weather prevailed until the end of June, and little or no honey was stored by the bees.

The unfavorable outlook continued into mid-July. In eastern Canada there was an abundance of clover and other nectar producing plants, but the cool, wet weather restricted bee activity. In the Prairie Provinces crop prospects continued to be fair. Bees were working wild mustard and yellow sweetclover. In British Columbia the colonies showed some gains by the middle of July. More rain, however, would have greatly improved the bee pasture. During the remainder of July and the month of August weather throughout Canada was warm

and bright. Bee activity was at the maximum and many sections reported good gains in colony weight. In western Ontario, however, crop prospects continued to be poor. At the time producers had begun to extract the crop it was apparent that production in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia would be considerably lighter than in 1944. The outlook in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Alberta was for an increase over the previous year, while Saskatchewan's crop was expected to be the heaviest on record.

Production and Value of Honey in Canada, 1940 to 1945  
and the five-year (1935-39) Average

	Bee-keepers	Colonies	Average Production Per Hive	Total Production	Average Price Paid to Producers	Total Value of Honey
	No.	No.	Lb.	000 lb.	cents per lb.	\$ 000
1935-39 Average	26,900	382,800	93	35,746	8	2,955
1940 . . . . .	27,200	398,500	71	28,215	10	2,914
1941 . . . . .	27,400	409,700	81	33,221	11	3,756
1942 . . . . .	28,400	427,000	66	28,049	14	3,843
1943 . . . . .	34,200	449,600	88	39,492	15	6,095
1944 . . . . .	40,700	508,500	69	34,970	15	5,253
1945 . . . . .	43,800	524,100	59	30,683	16	4,946

Production and Value of Honey and Beeswax in Canada  
by Provinces, 1944 and 1945

Province	Bee-keepers	Colonies	Average Production Per Hive	Total Production	Average Price Paid to Producer	Total Value of Honey and Wax
	No.	No.	Lb.	000 lb.	¢ per lb.	\$ 000
1 9 4 4						
P.E.Island . .	160	610	72	44	18	8
Nova Scotia . .	400	1,610	40	65	17	12
New Brunswick .	540	2,850	65	135	18	35
Quebec . . . .	6,190	92,450	39	3,606	16	577
Ontario . . . .	5,850	203,000	74	15,022	15	2,253
Manitoba . . .	3,920	56,080	94	5,271	13	685
Saskatchewan .	9,920	65,320	67	4,376	16	700
Alberta . . . .	9,100	57,000	90	5,130	15	770
Br.Columbia . .	4,600	29,550	43	1,271	17	216
CANADA . . . .	40,700	508,500	69	34,970	15	5,253

1 9 4 5 1/						
P.E.Island...	170	720	64	46	16	7
Nova Scotia..	420	1,530	54	83	21	17
New Brunswick	380	2,140	49	104	22	23
Quebec.....	6,490	97,070	22	2,150	17	366
Ontario.....	6,130	216,040	42	9,095	16	1,455
Manitoba.....	4,500	60,000	81	4,860	15	729
Saskatchewan	11,390	65,890	111	7,328	17	1,246
Alberta.....	10,000	63,000	95	6,000	15	900
Br.Columbia..	4,370	17,740	57	1,017	20	203
CANADA.....	43,800	524,100	59	30,683	16	4,946

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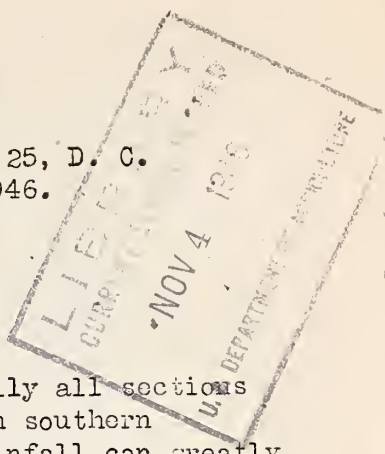


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 5

SUMMARY

Early spring conditions appear favorable for bees in practically all sections of the country. Moisture conditions are not very favorable in southern California for a large sage and buckwheat flow, but future rainfall can greatly improve this situation. In most other sections moisture conditions are fairly satisfactory. In the Gulf States broodrearing is active, and package bees and queens will be available for shipment during early March. In Florida citrus is in bloom, but bees have not generally built up to full working capacity. In the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas the citrus bloom should become fairly heavy during the first half of March. Ti-ti and early deciduous fruits are providing a good buildup and in some sections a little surplus in northern Florida and southern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. For the country as a whole it now appears that winter losses will be much lighter than usual. However, throughout the northern States, where bees are still confined to their hives much of the time, the danger period for bees is during the next two months.

Reports from all parts of the country indicate a desire on the part of beekeepers to expand their operations. There has also been considerable interest on the part of new beekeepers, including returning veterans. Shortage of supplies and equipment, however, will likely prevent full expansion on the part of many beekeepers. Some have reported they are able to obtain sufficient new equipment to take care of their needs and others are building some new equipment and repairing old equipment which had been out of use. For the country as a whole, however, it appears that the shortage of hives and equipment is the most acute of any time since the war began.

The honey market situation continues practically unchanged with very little honey remaining in beekeepers hands and many packers with insufficient supplies to carry them through to the next honey season. Foreign demand for South American and Caribbean honey at prices above domestic ceilings have prevented importation of any large quantities of this honey to relieve the current shortage. Considerable Cuban has come into New York City, but much is being held in bond for re-export. Beeswax supplies are also extremely light with the general price to beekeepers ranging 41<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-43<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ per lb., although some sales have been reported at 45-50¢.

The Canadian Government has advised that the subsidy of 50¢ per pound which was paid during the war on package bees imported into Canada would not be paid during the coming season.

Directive 9 to M-81 which was issued February 7 did not specifically provide that tin containers could be used for the packaging of honey. An amendment dated March 1, however, does provide that 1.25 tinplate can be used in unlimited quantities for honey containers of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pounds capacity and larger.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Feb. 8-22)

Southern California. Little or no rainfall fell during this period and with considerable wind much of the territory is becoming rather dry. Considerable additional moisture will be needed to insure a crop from sage and buckwheat

Also continued dry weather may result in a reduction of the late orange flow. While temperatures were about normal at the end of the period, the weather was rather cool during most of February which has retarded plant growth and will also delay the orange bloom. The orange flow will likely not become heavy until mid-April or a little later. The eucalyptus flow has been fairly heavy and has extended over a long period of time. Some pollen is being obtained from mustard in the valleys and from buckthorn, sour sumac, and willow in the hills. Most hives are showing considerable brood. Some feeding has been necessary where a good nectar and pollen supply was not available. Many colonies have been moved into the orange areas to take advantage of the early flow. Very little honey will be available in this section until the next crop can be extracted. Limited quantities of Intermountain Clover honey continues to arrive on the Los Angeles market. Light offerings of beeswax brought 41½¢ to 43½¢ f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central California. Cold weather prevailed during most of this period throughout central California. While moisture conditions have been fairly favorable, the total precipitation for the season is still a little below normal. Considerable feeding has been necessary in some locations. Conditions of bees for the territory as a whole is, however, generally better than at this time last year. Plant growth is generally favorable, although in some sections somewhat delayed. Bees are working on almonds which are now blooming heavily in some sections. Eucalyptus has begun to bloom. Very little honey is available in this section, but some cotton honey sold at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers, in case to ten lots.

Northern California. Temperatures during most of this period were rather cool. Additional moisture will be needed since little rain has fallen after the heavy rains of December. Many colonies are becoming very light in stores and require considerable feeding. Winter losses have been fairly heavy in many sections with some additional starvation expected unless colonies are closely watched and fed fairly heavily. A little pollen was available from chickweed and other early flowers, but practically no nectar has been gathered to date. At the end of the period mustard and almonds were just beginning to bloom. In general, honey plants appear in very good condition. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Thistle and Mixed Flowers in case to ten lots 12¢ f.o.b. to beekeepers.

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Feb. 8-22)

Temperatures have been slightly above normal for this season both east and west of the Cascades, with considerable rainfall and cloudy weather west of the mountains and some snow flurries in eastern Oregon and Washington, although there has been no accumulation of snow recently. Snowfall in the water sheds at the higher elevations has been heavy during the winter insuring moisture for next summer. Bees have wintered well in all sections. West of the Cascades most hives are showing from two to three frames of brood. Some feeding may be necessary before flowers are sufficiently abundant to maintain bees. Maple and pussywillow are providing some pollen. Dandelions were just beginning to bloom at the end of the period. Very little honey remains in beekeepers' hands and no f.o.b. sales were reported.

#### INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Feb. 9-23)

Weather conditions continued favorable for bees during this period. In portions of the area temperatures were a little warmer than normal with the result that consumption of stores has been fairly heavy which may necessitate heavy feeding later. Moisture conditions are not very favorable over most of this area, especially east of the Continental Divide. Over much of the Plains area east of the Rockies precipitation has been below normal and the soil is rather dry. The accumulation of snow in the water sheds is also below normal for the region as a whole. Later rains and snow may, of course, correct this deficiency. Trading in honey has been extremely light due to lack of offerings.

Very few sales were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Colorado Clover-Alfalfa in case to ten lots mostly 12¢, in single 60s 15¢. Beeswax 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers. Details by States follow: -

Colorado. Apparently bees are wintering fairly well over most of Colorado. Those yards which have been examined show extremely light losses to date, with ample stores to carry through to spring in most hives although possibly 25 percent of the hives will need close watching and possible considerable feeding. The next two months represent the period of heaviest losses in



this section. Snowfall has been rather light in most sections, in fact portions of eastern Colorado are becoming rather dry. Sufficient warm days have prevailed to provide an occasional flight and the fact that bees are carrying water would indicate that broodrearing is beginning.

Wyoming. Most of this period was rather mild and dry. Considerable additional moisture will be needed before spring to insure good plant growth. Bees are generally wintering well, but many are getting light in stores and will require considerable feeding this spring.

Montana. Temperatures have been almost too warm for this season to provide best wintering. Bees have been able to fly frequently and consumption of stores has been heavier than usual which will mean considerable feeding before spring. In most sections of the State moisture conditions and snowfall are below normal, with some districts becoming quite dry.

Idaho. In eastern Idaho weather was rather cold until close to the end of the period and snow laid on the ground longer than usual. Farther west in the State much of this period was warm and the ground is nearly bare of snow. In all sections bees seem to have wintered fairly well and are obtaining some flights. Some bees have been lost by flying out on cold days and not being able to return to the hives.

Utah. The early part of this period was cold with some near zero temperatures but the latter part was warm, permitting almost daily flights.

Nevada. February weather in western Nevada has been favorable for wintering, with relatively warm days and cold nights. Beekeepers are now making inquiries for sugar, as they anticipate feeding will be necessary. In western Nevada precipitation to date is about normal.

ARIZONA: (Period Feb. 9-23)

In the Salt River Valley bees are building up fairly well although the season is somewhat delayed as a result of the abnormally cool winter. In the vicinity of Yuma heavy loss of bees from poison has been reported, with many colonies largely dead. Many of the remaining hives are weak with the result that production may be light in this section. In southeastern Arizona weather conditions are favorable. Most colonies appear to have wintered well and bees are now working willow, cottonwood, and ash.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Feb. 10-25)

Northeast Texas. Most of this period was rainy and misty. This has prevented bees from working early pollen sources, but on the other hand has given clovers and horsemint a very good early start and added considerably to the acreage of honey plants in this territory. So far weather has prevented farmers from sowing much Hubam clover, but it is still possible to add a considerable acreage after this date.

Southeast and East Texas. While loss of bees during the winter has not been heavy in this territory, a fairly large percentage of the colonies are not as strong as normal for this season. Strong colonies are brooding rapidly and with favorable weather should build up well for the mesquite flow which will begin in southeast Texas within a month.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. Bees are brooding up rapidly with continued warm weather and a plentiful supply of fresh pollen, most colonies will run from seven to eight frames of brood. Little new nectar was available at the end of this period, but by early March citrus bloom should be heavy enough to provide some surplus. Colonies which had a good supply of honey through the winter are in excellent condition. Honey buyers have already gone through this section trying to contract the new honey crop.

Southwest and West Texas. Most of this territory had some rain during the middle of February, but many sections are still rather dry and will need considerable additional moisture for best development of spring honey plants. Weather has been sufficiently warm for bees to fly frequently. Pollen has been gathered on warm days, and bees are developing rapidly.

New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley the last week of this period was unseasonably warm. Considerable pollen has been gathered and bees have brood in from one to three frames. With the early buildup cold weather may later cause some damage. Also the early buildup may result in an unusually heavy consumption of stores.



Arkansas. Most of this period was very rainy but was mild enough for bees to fly whenever it was not raining. Considerable pollen is being gathered and colonies are building up quite rapidly.

Oklahoma. Maple and elm began blooming in the vicinity of Stillwater during the first week in February. However, the weather has been too cool to permit extensive flights and bees have not obtained any large amounts of early pollen.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Feb. 11-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Toward the end of this period temperatures moderated. Much of the snow which fell during mid February had melted. However, many colonies were still buried under deep drifts. Limited examination of bee yards indicate that most colonies are still alive and to date losses have not been extensive. Many colonies have not had any flight since early November and cellar-wintered bees are becoming restless. In view of the deep snows honey plants should be in good condition and moisture conditions should prove favorable for spring crops. Little expansion is expected in this area, particularly as a result of lack of pasturage but more so because of shortage of supplies and equipment necessary for expansion. Very little honey remains in this section. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails 22¢.

Iowa. Temperatures during this period were a little higher than normal but not too warm for good wintering. Bees have had occasional flights and appear to be in unusually good condition, with only a normal consumption of stores. There was little or no precipitation during this period but moisture conditions are generally favorable for this date. In some sections clovers may have been damaged from exposure to freezing and thawing.

South Dakota. In eastern South Dakota the end of this period was mild after several weeks of continuous cold weather.

Nebraska. Weather was warm during this period with bees able to secure good flights. Precipitation has been light during February and while plants have not as yet suffered in any section some farmers are concerned over spring crops unless considerable additional moisture falls. Bees have come through the winter so far in excellent condition. They are, however, consuming more honey than usual as a result of the mild weather. This may result in the need for heavy spring feeding. There appears to be considerable interest in expansion of beekeeping, but equipment is very short. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Sweetclover in single 60s 15¢.

Kansas. Above normal temperatures prevailed during this period with one light rain. Soft maples bloomed throughout the last half of February and bees gathered considerable pollen from this source. Broodrearing has become very active and consumption of stores has been heavy.

Missouri. This period had mild temperatures which permitted bees to obtain considerable pollen from early maple and elm. Preliminary examinations indicate that bees wintered well and still have ample food stores. Honey plants are in excellent condition.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 12-26)

Michigan. On the lower peninsula temperatures have not been unusually cold but there has been a fairly heavy snowfall which has kept the ground well covered throughout the winter. While bees have had only a very occasional flight they appear to be wintering well with only moderate consumption of food stores. The lack of any real warm spells has kept them relatively inactive. Clover plants should be in unusually good condition since they have not been exposed to alternate freezing and thawing. On the upper peninsula steady cold weather has been ideal for cellar-wintered bees. Losses of dead bees in cellars have been extremely light so far. Demand for package bees has been heavy, but lack of new hives and equipment will prevent any heavy expansion or entrance of many new beemen into the industry during the coming year.

Wisconsin. The snow cover in southern Wisconsin has been rather light all winter but in central and northern Wisconsin there has been sufficient snow to offer some protection to plants. There has been little freezing and thawing so that even where exposed clover plants may not have suffered. Bees have had few flights since early November and while some colonies are becoming restless there



do not seem to have been any extensive losses so far. Consumption of stores has been light. Demand for honey has been good, but offerings have been very light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 18-19½¢; bulk to consumers 22¢.

Minnesota. In southern Minnesota the winter has not been extremely severe but it has been steadily cold and quite changeable with the result that bees have had very little or no flight. It is too early to determine what losses if any have occurred, but in view of weather conditions they may turn out to be fairly heavy. In some sections snow cover has protected plants, while in others the covering has been scanty and many fields are covered with ice which may result in considerable damage to clover plants.

Ohio. Reports indicate that over the State as a whole bees are wintering fairly well but many colonies are extremely light in stores and will need heavy feeding before spring. In this section the next two months will prove to be a critical period from the standpoint of the welfare of the bees. Moisture conditions have been favorable but there has been little snow cover and clovers may have suffered some damage. Demand for package bees has been heavy to build up colonies next spring and also to fill empty equipment. Actual expansion by new colonies, however, may be light due to the shortage of supplies and equipment which seems to be more acute than at any time during the war. This applies to both wooden and metal equipment. Honey is almost entirely out of beekeepers' hands. No sales were reported.

Indiana. Mild temperatures for this season prevailed much of the time, although freezing at night has lifted some of the clover plants. Old stands of alfalfa seem to be wintering well. Bees are in good condition although consumption of stores has been unusually heavy as a result of the mild weather, and feeding will probably be necessary. Very little honey remains. Sales by beekeepers - extracted, Dark Amber Mixed Fall Flowers, in 5-lb. pails to consumers 22¢ per lb.

Illinois. While temperatures remained fairly cold during this period there were sufficient mild days to provide some flight. In some yards a small percentage of the hives seem to be suffering from dysentery but on the whole colonies are in unusually good condition. In some yards consumption of stores has been heavy and some spring feeding has been necessary. In most sections the ground is unprotected and freezing and thawing is doing some damage to young clover plants. Demand for honey continues extremely good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17-19¢, bulk to consumers 15¢. Section comb honey-Clover few sales \$6.00 per case of 24 sections. Beeswax, 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

#### NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Feb. 13-27)

New York. Snow ranging from 6 to 20 inches fell over most of New York during the latter part of this period. In most sections, however, the ground was bare prior to this time and clovers may have suffered some damage. Some colonies in sheltered locations have had short flights during bright, warm days. Bees over the State as a whole appear to be wintering better than during the previous two or three seasons, with little indications of dysentery and only limited losses to date except where excessive amounts of honeydew were held over for winter feed. Honey supplies are very light and sales reported generally consisted of relatively small lots. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails mostly around 19¢, with some to consumers high as 24¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢; Buckwheat few sales in single 60s 12½¢; Mixed Flowers Dark Amber in 5-lb. pails 16¢. Beeswax, 41½-44¢.

Vermont. Much of the State was covered with a foot or more of snow during this period after thaws had melted previous snow cover. The winter to date has been milder than usual with the result that bees have wintered extremely well. Demand for honey continues heavy but the supply is exhausted until new crop is available next summer.

New Jersey. Colonies which were in good condition last fall and had ample food stores have come through the winter with much less loss than usual. Some beekeepers have found queenless colonies in their early inspections.



Bees had good flights around the middle of February, but much of the period since that time was cold with a fairly heavy snowfall in northern and central New Jersey.

Pennsylvania. Bees had several good flights toward the end of the period. Indications point to good wintering so far. Much of Pennsylvania has had little or no snow cover which may result in some damage to clover plants. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Buckwheat and Clover in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 19 1/3¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 24¢; section comb honey Buckwheat and Clover few sales \$6.00 per case of 24 sections. Beeswax, dark country run 41 1/2¢-45¢, light refined 43 1/2¢-50¢, mostly 43 1/2¢.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Feb. 13-27)

Maryland. In the vicinity of Washington weather was very changeable with snow, sleet, and rain and some low temperatures but also with some springlike weather which permitted flights. To date bees have wintered very satisfactorily. Consumption of stores has been heavy, and heavy spring feeding may be necessary. Broodrearing was becoming active around the middle of February with some early brood already emerging.

Virginia. Losses from starvation have been heavy in the vicinity of Richmond. Heavy feeding will be necessary and even with this indications are that some additional losses may be expected. No honey sales were reported, but beeswax sold at 41 1/2¢-43 1/2¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

West Virginia. In central West Virginia bees have obtained fairly frequent flights and collected some pollen. Weather conditions have been quite favorable.

South Carolina. Heavy rainfall during the early part of this period has given honey plants an early start. Plants generally are somewhat ahead of 1945 at this time. Bees have built up rapidly on maple in the Piedmont area and lower portions of the State. Many hives have as much as ten frames of brood.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Feb. 13-27)

Kentucky. In northcentral Kentucky mild weather has permitted almost daily flights. Bees wintered well and most colonies have sufficient stores to carry them through to the spring flow. Honey plants are in excellent condition.

Tennessee. At the lower valley elevations this period has been mild and bees have obtained considerable pollen from tag alder, soft maple and elm, and some nectar from maple. Colonies show brood areas in four or five frames. Some pollen substitutes are being fed with favorable reactions to date. In the higher elevations it is still cool and frosty with the result that bees have been able to obtain very little pollen and broodrearing is still very light. The winter has been rather hard on bees which were short of stores last fall. Much spring feeding will be necessary among these colonies. Soil moisture is abundant and honey plants are in very good condition.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Feb. 12-26)

Georgia. In southeastern Georgia the weather has been fairly warm with only a few cool snaps. Bees are in unusually good condition and are using very little of their winter stores. They have so far made a living on maple. Ti-ti is blooming and brood nests are expanding rapidly. Moisture is about normal. Present prospects appear very favorable provided there is no setback. Young bees are emerging and indications are that package shipments should begin fairly early.

Florida. In south and central Florida citrus was blooming heavily at the end of this period. The bloom is a little early, however, and many colonies had not built up sufficiently to take full advantage of the flow. As the result of this the citrus flow may not produce a large surplus unless it is extended over a period of several weeks. In north Florida ti-ti is in full bloom. For the State as a whole moisture conditions are fairly favorable for honey plants. Many colonies of bees have been moved into the citrus areas from more northern States. This has resulted in overstocking in some locations. No honey sales were reported.

Alabama. During this period colonies made very satisfactory gains. Pollen has been plentiful from maple, pears, peaches, and other early flowering shrubs which have also provided a very little nectar for an early buildup. Demand for package bees and queens continues very good.



Mississippi. Along the Gulf Coast ti-ti is starting to bloom while in central and northern Mississippi early spring plants are beginning to grow. Colonies are in good condition in all sections, with sufficient honey to carry them through to the main spring flow.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana broodrearing has been very active in colonies that have ample stores. Willow is blooming and most colonies now have a fairly large reserve of pollen in the combs. Some packages and early queens will be ready for shipment during the early part of March. Demand for March shipment has been much heavier than usual. In this section of the State plant conditions are generally good, but white Dutch clover is later than usual. In northern Louisiana broodrearing is getting under way with some colonies showing two to three frames of brood. Consumption of stores has been heavy and some feeding has been necessary. Pollen plants are fairly numerous but little nectar has been available as yet. Honey plants are in very good condition with good stands in prospect.

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#### TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of February. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported. Demand very good, but no supplies available on local market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck 720 lbs. Ill.; no rail receipts reported.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market slightly weaker. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover cellophane-wrapped 24 sections few sales \$9.00-9.25.

EXTRACTED: Practically no supplies on local market. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock  $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis, some 44¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No receipts honey or beeswax reported. Demand good for extracted, exceeds supply, prices firm at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - COLORADO, White to Water White Alfalfa-Mixed Mountain Flowers packaged: cases, glass 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.75-6.00; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39, some 60-lb. cans reported offered 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BEESWAX: No sales reported, but dealers offering  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 9900 lbs. Mich. 6732 lbs. Ohio, 12,000 lbs. Nebr. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to retailers - MICHIGAN and OHIO, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75. Imported, White, Flower source unknown, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. No supplies.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck extracted - 190, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweet-clover; 150, 60-lb. cans Minn. Amber, 240 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market steady at ceiling. Sales to bakers - MINNESOTA, Amber in 60-lb. cans per lb. 16¢ delivered. Sales U. S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72; sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm at ceilings. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow cash  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; in trade  $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by rail 5760 lbs. Fla.; by boat Cuba (some held in bond) 525 bbls., 3000 cartons; by truck 600 lbs. N.Y., 600 cartons Midwestern. Supplies light for spot use. Demand exceeds supply, market strong, heavy inquiry for honey but practically nothing being offered to outside trade.

EXTRACTED: Dealers sales - Imported, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. Warehoused by dealers in USA - 12,000 lbs. or over 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. CUBA, Cuban packers' price to wholesalers - cases 48, 14-oz. tins \$8.98 per case. Jobbers' sales - MIDWESTERN, 1-lb. tins Clover \$3.25 per dozen. NEW YORK, sales to retailers, 5-lb. pails \$1.25.

BEESWAX: 59 bags Cuba. Demand moderate, market unsettled, Wide range in prices being quoted. C.I.F. NEW YORK, nominally, SOUTH AMERICAN 49-54¢; CUBAN and WEST INDIES 47-52¢; AFRICAN 43-46¢. Practically nothing being offered from Brazil.

PHILADELPHIA: Honey and Beeswax, no arrivals. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 900 lbs. bottled Midwestern, 480 lbs. Ohio. Demand good, practically no offerings. No sales reported.

PORTLAND: No arrivals reported. Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, prices strong at ceiling. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, various Blends 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.60; Fireweed bulk in 60 lb. cans 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Market steady. Dealers paying 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in cash and 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Practically no supplies on the market. No sales reported.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts: by truck, from Northern California - 30 cans Light Amber Thistle; from Central California - 102 cans Light Amber Cotton.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at the ceiling of 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of 5000 lbs. from Central Calif.

SEATTLE: Receipts: 380 cases of small jars Calif. Supplies very light. Most wholesalers have no stocks on hand, market firm at ceiling. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots:

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.24; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.90; 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.58.

COMB: No supplies on market.

#### SHIPMENTS OF PACKAGE BEES IN 1945

A total of 1,227,000 pounds of package bees were shipped in 1945, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This total is 7 percent larger than in 1944. Shippers expect to ship about 1,397,000 pounds in 1946 -- 6 percent more bees than in 1945. With only a 6 percent increase in shipments of package bees, an increase of 9 percent in colonies secured by division would be necessary in order to reach the 1946 goal of an 8 percent increase in total colonies unless there is a shift toward smaller size packages which seems unlikely. In early January shippers had orders on hand for 63 percent of their 1946 expected production, compared with 79 percent a year earlier.

Of the total pounds of bees shipped in 1945, about 40 percent moved in 2-pound packages, 54 percent in 3-pound, 4 percent in 4-pound and 1 percent in 5-pound packages. Bees shipped in units other than those mentioned above accounted for about 1 percent of total shipments.

In 1945, Georgia led all other States in the shipment of package bees, with Alabama, California, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas ranking in the order named.

Shippers of package bees held about 233,100 colonies of bees in the spring of 1945. From these colonies an average of 5.3 pounds of bees per colony were shipped last year, about the same as in 1944. Package bees shipped per colony ranged from an average of 3.0 pounds in Texas to 8.5 pounds in Georgia. The low averages per colony in Texas and California are due to the practice of making a light shaking of bees for packages, and leaving the colonies in shape to build up and produce a honey crop later in the season.

The number of queens shipped by package bee shippers in 1945 was 874,600, compared with 815,000 in 1944 -- an increase of 7 percent. Alabama led all States in the shipment of queens. The number of queens shipped by package bee shippers in 1945 exceeded the number of packages shipped by 80 percent.



PACKAGE BEES - Number of Packages and Total Pounds of Bees Shipped in 1945 and 1944 *									
States	Number of Packages - 1945			Other units			Total pounds		
	2-lb.	3-lb.	4-lb.	5-lb.	Total	Pounds	1944	1945	1945
Georgia	36,113	47,564	6,093	896	90,666	5,229	239,000	249,000	
Alabama	53,280	35,563	2,115	658	96,616	0	215,000	235,000	
Mississippi	24,752	16,294	1,144	166	42,356	208	96,000	104,000	
Louisiana	31,654	40,964	1,764	549	74,931	0	178,000	196,000	
Texas	14,560	22,433	75	146	37,214	6,550	93,000	104,000	
California	66,644	32,186	53	92	98,980	462	224,000	231,000	
Other States	11,340	25,200	1,350	432	33,322	2,160	100,000	108,000	
U.S. (1945)	243,343	220,204	12,599	2,939	479,085	14,609	--	1,227,000	
U.S. (1944) 1/	234,396	204,738	7,945	3,111	450,190	14,664	1,145,000	--	
1/ Revised.									

Package Bees and Queen Bee Shipments - 1945									
States	Colonies held		Bees		Expected		Advance orders		Queens shipped
	Number	in 1945	for	shipped	1946 bee	1946 bee	on hand Jan. 15	as percent of	
			production of	per colony	shipments	shipments	as percent of	expected pro-	
			package bees				duction	duction	
	Number			Pounds	Pounds	Percent			Number
Georgia	29,300			8.5	250,000	55			124,200
Alabama	38,500			6.1	241,000	79			193,200
Mississippi	14,200			7.3	109,000	86			84,900
Louisiana	27,600			7.1	223,000	55			170,800
Texas	34,700			3.0	113,000	45			91,200
California	72,200			3.2	261,000	60			157,400
Other States	16,600			6.5	100,000	34			52,900
UNITED STATES	233,100			5.3	1,207,000	63			871,600





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 6

SUMMARY

Weather has been fairly favorable for bees in all sections of the country. Except in the extreme northern States bees have had frequent flights during this period and obtained considerable pollen from early sources to provide a good early buildup. In the Central States, Ohio Valley, and the southern portion of the Northeastern States the spring is somewhat ahead of normal. Beekeepers fear a repetition of last season's conditions when bees and plants developed very rapidly but were later caught by cold weather in April and May which seriously damaged both early bloom and colonies. Moisture conditions are generally favorable except in California where it has been abnormally dry since the first of the year and portions of the Intermountain and Plains Area where there is a moisture deficiency. In Florida and the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas citrus is blooming. In Florida a little surplus has already been gathered from this source and some orange honey will likely be extracted shortly after the middle of March. Along the Gulf Coast ti-ti is blooming and in some sections providing a little more than current needs. Package bees and queen production is actively under way in the Southern States, with shipments running fairly heavy for this early date. Colony condition is generally good over the country, although in portions of the South Central and South Atlantic States many colonies are weak and some losses have been reported. In southern California many colonies have built up slowly as a result of the dry weather and lack of early pollen, but actual losses in that section have been light.

Domestic honey supplies are practically exhausted in all sections of the country. Some bottlers still have sufficient supplies to carry them into the early summer, but many are closing down until new honey is available. Very little imported honey has been available for domestic use, since higher prices can be obtained in other countries than are possible under present conditions in the United States. Sales by beekeepers for the country as a whole were almost too light to establish a market. Offerings of beeswax are also extremely light with general prices ranging from 41<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-43<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ for domestic crude f.o.b. to beekeepers, with some higher.

While extensive feeding over the country as a whole is not anticipated, it is always resorted to in some sections and beekeepers in all sections usually find that some colonies will require feeding. Reports from various sections indicate that beekeepers are experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining sugar supplies. This seems to be due more to lack of sugar in dealers' hands than to inability to obtain quotas from OPA. Lack of hives and other equipment continues as a serious factor toward a large scale expansion in beekeeping this season.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Feb. 22-Mar. 8)

Southern California. The weather in southern California during this period was generally clear with cool nights and considerable wind. The section is becoming unusually dry, and present prospects are extremely poor for a yield from wild buckwheat and sage. Unless considerable additional rain falls little honey is expected from any other than irrigated sources. Colony condition is extremely variable. In the irrigated valleys most colonies are strong with some being too far advanced in relationship to the orange flow which appears to be at least five or six weeks away. In some of the hill sections colonies are weak and have very little brood to date. In the hills pollen is being obtained from mountain laurel, buckbrush, willow, and lemonade berry. In the



orchard sections considerable nectar is being obtained from eucalyptus, mustard, fruit bloom, and garden flowers. A very little surplus is being obtained from eucalyptus, and small quantities of this flavor have already been extracted. Honey in the hands of bottlers is nearly exhausted despite careful rationing to customers. Stocks on retail shelves are the lowest in several years. There has been little movement of bees in this section although some are still being moved to the citrus sections.

Central California. Temperatures during the first half of March were generally slightly below normal with extremely light precipitation. While the total precipitation to date for the season is not far from normal, most of the rain fell during November and December and it has been unusually dry since the first of the year. In view of this, prospects are poor from non-irrigated sources. Almonds were in full bloom and apricots were beginning to bloom in the San Joaquin and Santa Clara Valleys. While most colonies have gathered considerable nectar from these and also from various early weeds, no surplus has been made as yet and feeding has been necessary in some yards. Colony condition is extremely variable. Some colonies are still rather weak, while others are close to swarming strength.

Northern California. Strong colonies are expanding their brood nests rapidly as a result of an abundance of pollen from fruit trees and various early weeds. Mustard is especially plentiful. In the vicinity of Davis, almonds will soon be gone. Apricots and peaches will begin to bloom shortly. At the higher elevations manzanita has yielded fairly well. Many colonies are in rather poor condition as the result of lack of winter stores and some feeding will be necessary. Honey plants are generally in good condition at this time, but sub-soil moisture is short so that growth may be poor later in the season unless this deficiency is soon made up. No sales of honey by beekeepers were reported in either northern or central California. Remaining supplies are very light, both in the hands of bottlers and retailers.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Feb. 23-Mar. 8)

West of the Cascades temperatures were generally moderate with frequent light showers and some frosts in the higher altitudes. Toward the end of the period there was a light snowfall in the Willamette Valley. East of the Cascades temperatures were still rather cool although bees have had rather frequent flights. Some pollen has been gathered from maples, willow, and early weeds, and colonies are generally building up fairly well. In some sections, especially in the Yakima Valley, some feeding will be necessary. In the fruit sections of southern Oregon and eastern Washington demand for bees for pollination has been heavier than usual. Moisture conditions are very favorable in all sections with an extremely heavy snow cover in the mountains which should assure ample irrigation water for next summer. Very little honey is available in beekeepers, wholesalers or retailers hands, and no sales were reported.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Feb. 23-Mar. 9)

Conditions have continued generally favorable over the Intermountain area. Most yards to date have wintered well with very light losses, but indications are that considerable feeding will be necessary especially where honey was extracted too closely last fall. Moisture conditions are not very favorable in the plains areas east of the Rockies. In fact parts of Wyoming and Montana are the driest in a number of years. In the northern portion of the Rockies the snow cover is fairly deep insuring ample irrigation water, but further south and especially in parts of Colorado some concern is felt over the light snow cover. Demand for honey continues good, but supplies in beekeepers' hands are practically exhausted. The only sale reported was one small carload of Wyoming extracted White Clover at 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. Details by States follow:

Colorado. In all sections of the State reports indicate that bees are wintering well although consumption of stores has been heavy as the result of some warmer weather. Beekeepers who extracted too closely last fall will be confronted with some feeding this spring or possible starvation losses. Moisture conditions are generally below normal. In some watersheds, especially on the western slope, the snowfall is considerably below normal while on some other watersheds conditions are fairly normal. A number of beekeepers report that efforts will be made to meet the 8 percent increase in number of colonies



suggested by the Department of Agriculture goals. Lack of supplies may, however, be a serious bottleneck.

Wyoming. Some bees in more sheltered locations have already been unpacked and taken from cellars. They are in very good condition, but in most cases will need considerable feeding. Moisture conditions are somewhat improved over what they were two months ago, but for the State as a whole additional moisture is needed.

Montana. Most colonies have come through the winter to date in unusually good condition but many will need heavy feeding especially where hives were extracted too closely last fall. In some yards five to ten percent losses from starvation have already occurred. Broodrearing is more active than usual for this early season. In some of the mountain and hill sections snow depth is very good, while in other sections and particularly on the plains it is very dry. Some portions of the plains area have had much less than the normal amount of precipitation.

Idaho. Weather has been rather mild since the middle of February with many clear days which were warm enough for bees to fly. Losses to date have been extremely light with very few dead colonies. However, some feeding will be necessary and in some yards starvation may be expected if bees are not closely watched. This is particularly true since the early mild weather has resulted in a fairly heavy consumption of stores. Moisture conditions are generally favorable, with considerable snow in the watersheds.

Utah. Weather has been very good for bees with sufficient warm days for flight, but still enough cool weather to prevent them from becoming unusually active. Practically no dead or weak swarms have been noticed in early examinations. Many colonies have from two to four frames of brood.

Nevada. The weather has been generally favorable but rain is needed during the next few weeks to assure a bloom on desert shrubs.

#### SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Feb. 25-Mar. 10)

East Texas. Weather was favorable during this period. Bees have been storing pollen and colonies are building up rapidly. Queen rearing has started and within a short time will be in full swing. One large queen and package bee producer reports that help is more plentiful than during the past few years.

Southeast Texas. Weather has been very favorable during most of this period and bees have continued to gather pollen and a small amount of nectar from agarita, huisache and hackberry. Stores are being consumed rapidly and some colonies will require feeding. Spring honey plants are generally in fairly good condition but it will be about a month before bees will obtain sufficient honey to take care of their daily needs. Brood nests are being expanded very rapidly. There is danger that brood may be lost if a severe cold spell should occur.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. Citrus is somewhat slow in coming into bloom. Whether this will mean a longer blooming period remains to be seen. Bees are, however, obtaining some nectar from citrus, but March winds toward the end of the period have hindered bees from taking full advantage of the present bloom. A good supply of pollen is available, and broodrearing is heavy.

Southwest Texas. Bees were very active during this period and building up well. Agarita, peach, willow, elm, and early blooming annuals have furnished a good supply of pollen and some nectar. Huajillo and catsclaw will soon begin to bud unless it turns cold. Some sections have had good rains while others need considerably more moisture to assure a good flow.

West Texas. Colonies are generally in good condition with some having as much as six frames of brood. Wild brush is still dormant but some early fruit trees are beginning to bloom. There has been considerable cool wind. It is still too early to forecast the catsclaw bloom as no buds were showing at the end of the period.

New Mexico. In the middle Rio Grande Valley present honey crop prospects are poor on account of dry weather and a prospective shortage of irrigation water.

Arkansas. Bees are in good condition with plenty of stores to last until early blooms will carry them. Broodrearing was two to three weeks late but is now fairly heavy. Some hives have the lower chamber full and brood well into the second chamber. Most of this period was warm and bees have gathered considerable pollen. There has been a heavy demand for equipment for expansion,



but the supply is only about one-half that of last spring. Very little honey remains in the hands of beekeepers.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Feb. 25-Mar. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The ground is still covered with a fairly deep layer of snow. Bees had their first flight of consequence in several months <sup>9<sup>th</sup></sup> March 1. Apparently most outdoor colonies have come through the winter in good condition. Cellar-wintered bees are in good condition, but some are becoming restless. Honey plants should be in good condition since they have been under a good snow cover for some time. Demand for honey continues very good, but local honey is practically all sold. Some imported and dark honey blends are appearing on retailers' shelves.

Iowa. Most of this period was mild although toward the end snow fell in some sections and other sections had some rain. Bees have wintered better than average with most colonies still having ample feed stores to carry them through to the spring flows. Early soft maple has blossomed in some portions of the State. Plant conditions are generally good, although some parts of the State are still a little dry. Expansion in beekeeping is expected to the limit of supplies and equipment which can be obtained. Very little honey remains in beekeepers' hands despite the extremely heavy production of last year. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Dark Heartsease in case to ton lots 12¢; White and Light Amber Clover in 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 17½¢, in 2-lb. glass jars 22¢.

Nebraska. The early part of this period was generally mild and clear. During the last week it turned colder with considerable snow in some sections. Bees obtained good flights during the early part of March and appear to be in unusually good condition. Much of the State is becoming very dry, in fact some sections are now the driest they have been at this season in many years. Despite the fact that some moisture was obtained at the end of this period, clovers can be expected to suffer the effects of this drought unless considerable additional moisture is obtained. Maple and elm began blooming during the first few days in March, which is unusually early for this section of the country. Very little honey remains. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted White Clover in 60s 15¢.

Kansas. The season in Kansas is generally much earlier than usual, with most of this period rather warm. A fairly good rain fell during early March, but strong drying winds have rapidly taken the moisture out of the soil especially in western Kansas. Eastern Kansas generally has satisfactory moisture conditions.

Missouri. The early part of this period was unusually warm. The first pollen was gathered during the latter part of February, which is about the earliest date reported in the State. Bees have wintered exceptionally well. In the fruit districts fruit was about ready to bloom at the end of the period but was being delayed by cooler weather, which was very desirable. Rainfall throughout the winter has been generally ample and plant conditions are unusually favorable.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 26-Mar. 12)

Michigan. Some snow fell on the lower peninsula during this period but fairly high temperatures for this season prevailed a portion of the time so that the snow has all melted. Clover plants generally look good. All reports indicate that bees wintered exceptionally well and have begun to build up early. Considerable feeding will be necessary in some sections. With the early warm weather and rapid buildup of colonies there is still danger of starvation if colder weather sets in and bees are not closely watched. On the upper peninsula bees are becoming very restless in the collars and some hives already need sugar. The shortage of sugar for feeding is a serious factor this spring, especially in sections so far north that bees can not build up early. Indications are that many beekeepers would like to expand their operations, but shortage of hives and other wooden supplies will limit this expansion.

Wisconsin. Bees had some good flights around March 3 in most sections of the State. Some portions of the State had heavy rains early in this period which were followed by heavy snowfall. Other sections had little snow fall in fact the snow cover has been very light during most of the winter. In some



sections fields have been covered with ice during a large portion of the winter which may have resulted in some damage to clovers. Condition of colonies appear very good wherever hives have been examined. Many hives <sup>have</sup> from three to four brood and most appear to have sufficient food stores to carry them through to the early spring honey flows. Demand for honey has been increasingly heavy with many retailers out of local honey and practically nothing remains in beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 19½-21¢, bulk to consumers in consumers containers 22¢.

Minnesota. Temperatures during the first few days of March were very favorable for bee flights. Colonies are in generally good condition although in some yards some starvation has already been noted and many other colonies are light in stores. Moisture conditions are variable. Portions of southern Minnesota are still rather dry, while further north in the State moisture conditions are favorable. Honey plants are generally in good condition although some clover plants had an unusual amount of ice on them during the past winter and may have suffered.

Ohio. The first week in March was unseasonably warm, permitting bees to obtain good flights but also resulting in a heavy consumption of stores and possibly a too rapid early build up of brood. Many colonies apparently have sufficient food stores to carry them through but a fairly large percentage of the hives will need some feeding. In northern Ohio clover plants seem to have come through the winter in unusually good condition, but in central and southern Ohio there appears to have been some heaving although this has not been unusual serious. As far north as north central Ohio soft maple and willow provided some pollen during this period.

Indiana and Illinois. The early part of this period was unseasonably warm with temperatures running into the high 60s. Bees obtained several good flights and apparently winter losses have been very slight so far. While food supplies are generally ample to carry them through to spring flows, some yards are short in stores and feeding will have to be resorted to. In the southern part of these States maples, elm, and willow have been furnishing pollen and a very little nectar for an early build up. Moisture conditions are unusually good and condition of clover plants is generally a little better than normal. A very few small lot sales of honey were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 17-19¢, with some to consumers at 22¢.

#### NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Feb. 28-Mar. 13)

New York. Mild weather during most of this period melted the snow in practically all sections and permitted a number of good flights. In the more northern sections of the State it is still freezing hard at nights, which coupled with thawing during the day may cause some damage to clovers. Bees have apparently wintered fairly well in all sections, although there is still time for some losses especially in yards which may be short of stores. Cellar-wintered bees are becoming uneasy and some have already been removed from the cellars. Honey supplies are becoming increasingly light, but demand continues heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 19¢; Buckwheat and Amber Fall Flowers in 60s 14½-15¢, in 5-lb. pails 18¢.

New Jersey. Colonies which had sufficient winter stores have apparently wintered well, but there has been some starvation where stores were short. In nearly all sections some feeding will be necessary. Frequent flights were obtained during this period. Pollen was gathered from soft maple and skunk cabbage.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Feb. 28-Mar. 13)

Maryland. Most of this period was unseasonably warm with day temperatures running into the 70s. Bees have been very active on alders and maple. Brood-rearing is progressing rapidly. Most bees have wintered satisfactorily and in general much better than during the last two seasons. The recent high temperatures have advanced plant growth and if temperatures continue high there is again the possibility of early spring flows occurring before bees are ready to take advantage of them. Moisture conditions are very satisfactory.



Virginia and West Virginia. Bees are very active for this season of the year. Considerable pollen has been gathered from maples, alder, and other early sources. In some sections, particularly around Richmond where the crop was unusually light last fall, fairly heavy winter losses have occurred. In the mountain areas wintering has generally been somewhat better and colonies are generally in good condition, although some feeding will be necessary and some losses have occurred. Peaches were beginning to bloom in a limited way at the end of the period.

South Carolina. Bees have apparently wintered better than usual with a lighter loss of queens than is normally to be expected. The spring buildup has been satisfactory and to date various nectar and pollen producing plants have bloomed on about the same dates as last year which was a little earlier than normal. In the upper half of the State weather was too cold during the maple bloom for bees to gather much from this source. Winter-Blooming honeysuckle has been very helpful as early stimulation. On March 8 wild plums were in bloom and peach orchards were just coming into bloom in the upper sections of the State. In the lower sections of the State the season is much ahead of this. In the coastal area broodrearing has been extremely heavy and swarming will likely be reported soon for those hives without a second brood chamber.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Feb. 28-Mar. 13)

Kentucky. Most of this period was favorable for flights and considerable pollen was gathered from maple. Broodrearing has progressed rapidly. Bees have wintered well with extremely light losses. Plant conditions are excellent.

Tennessee. In the mountains cool weather near the close of this period slowed down broodrearing. Earlier a very rapid buildup had started. In those sections of the State where the fall honey flow was extremely light last year and colonies were not fed losses have been fairly heavy, in some cases running better than half. This was more true among the small beekeepers than among the larger commercial operators.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Feb. 26-Mar. 12)

Georgia. In sections where ti-ti abound bees are building up rapidly and if favorable weather continues some surplus ti-ti honey will be stored. In most other sections bees are still living more or less from hand to mouth. Weather has been generally warm, although it has been broken by a number of cold snaps.

Florida. In central and southern Florida citrus is in full bloom. Moisture conditions are very favorable for an extended blooming period. In some portions of the citrus district bees were in poor condition at the beginning of the flow and little or no surplus has been gathered so far. In other sections a fairly good surplus has been gathered and indications are that the citrus honey crop may be very good. Extracting of citrus honey should begin in a limited way shortly after the middle of March. In north Florida bees are building up rapidly on ti-ti and in some locations gathering a little surplus. The weather has been favorable in this section. Queen rearing operations are well advanced.

Alabama. Brood nests have been expanded very rapidly as a result of favorable weather conditions and an abundance of pollen. Moisture conditions are very favorable.

Mississippi. In central Mississippi deciduous fruit and early flowers are blooming, and bees are gathering considerable pollen and some nectar. Weather conditions have been very favorable, with sufficient rains to maintain good moisture conditions.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana this period was generally favorable for bee activity, with fair weather but some night frosts. Bees have been very active where willows have furnished stimulation. Colonies with sufficient store are developing rapidly but those which were low in food stores are making slow progress. Strong colonies gained from five to ten pounds during the period, with willow furnishing nectar and much pollen. Fruit trees, briar, oak, and red bud are also in bloom. Stocking of queen yards is nearly complete. Both package bees and queens are being shipped regularly. Inquiry for package bees and queens continues heavy. Most producers are booked well into May. A heavier than normal interest has been shown in early packages.



TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of March. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

**BOSTON:** 2,401 cases extracted Ohio arrived. Demand very good. All sales on f.o.b. basis. No supplies available and no sales reported on local spot market.

**CHICAGO:** No honey receipts reported.

**COMB:** No supplies on the market.

**EXTRACTED:** Practically no supplies on market.

**BEESWAX:** Dealers paying for country run stock  $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis, some 44¢ per lb. delivered Chicago. **AFRICAN** 44¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

**DENVER:** No honey receipts reported. Demand good, exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to retailers - **COLORADO**, White to Water White Alfalfa-Mixed Mountain Flowers, cases glass 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.75-6.00; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

**BEESWAX:** Receipts approximately 300 lbs. Demand moderate, market steady. Dealers paying  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. for Domestic crude f.o.b. Denver.

**DETROIT:** Receipts extracted 1,536 lbs. Mich. Supplies light. Demand good, market firm.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales by bottlers to retailers - **MICHIGAN**, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75.

**KANSAS CITY:** No arrivals nor supplies.

**MINNEAPOLIS:** Arrivals: by truck, extracted - Minn. 260, 60-lb. cans White Sweet-clover; 75, 60-lb. cans Amber; 725 lbs. beeswax.

**EXTRACTED:** Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales to bakers - **MINNESOTA**, Amber 60-lb. cans per lb. 16¢ delivered. Sales U.S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - **MINNESOTA**, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - **MINNESOTA**, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52.

**BEESWAX:** Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow, cash  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, in trade  $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

**NEW YORK:** Arrivals: by boat, Puerto Rico 2 drums, Cuba 525 bbls. and 103,973 lbs. (some held in bond for export). Supplies very light as most of arrivals reported for re-export. Heavy inquiry for honey but no supplies available to fill demand.

**EXTRACTED:** Dealers sales to importers made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices. No domestic receipts reported or sales.

**BEESWAX:** Arrivals - Cuba 4,566 lbs., 60 bags; Puerto Rico, 4 bags; Brazil 115 tons. Market firm. C.i.f. New York nominally **SOUTH AMERICAN** 49-54¢; **CUBAN** and **WEST INDIES** 48-52¢; **AFRICAN** 43-46¢.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Arrivals: by rail, 36,000 lbs. Iowa; by truck origin unknown 4300 lbs. Demand exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling.

**EXTRACTED:** **IOWA**, White Clover 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$5.04 f.o.b. shipping point to jobbers.

**PITTSBURGH:** Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 600 lbs. Ohio. Demand good, market firm. Sales by brokers to retailers -

**EXTRACTED:** **OHIO**, White Clover 2 doz., 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$4.76.

**PORTLAND:** No arrivals reported. Demand exceeds supply. Practically no honey left in wholesale channels. Prices strong at ceiling. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

**EXTRACTED:** **OREGON**, Blended 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.60; Fireweed bulk in 60-lb. cans 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

**COMB:** No supplies.

**BEESWAX:** Market steady. Dealers paying  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in cash and  $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Practically no supplies on the market. No sales reported.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: No honey or beeswax was received by Bay Area dealers during the first half of March, except for some bottled White Clover from Minn. The very light supplies remaining in the hands of bottlers are being sold to wholesalers at the ceiling-

EXTRACTED: 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12.

SEATTLE: No honey receipts. Wholesalers report no supplies whatsoever available. Demand extremely active for honey as well as jams, of which there is very little available. Both honey and jams have gone into immediate consumption due to butter shortage past few months. Unable quote a honey market account lack of supplies.

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CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE HOLDINGS: ( In pounds as of March 1, 1946, together with comparative figures for same date a year ago) By Dominion Dept. of Agriculture.

	CONSUMER CONTAINERS		BULK CONTAINERS	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Halifax . . . . .	--	300	--	--
Saint John. . . . .	1,200	--	--	--
Montreal. . . . .	128,786	49,306	3,970	(1)950,950
Ottawa . . . . .	--	(2)27,648	--	--
Toronto . . . . .	6,000	119,608	895,000	34,994
Winnipeg. . . . .	227,034	356,144	505,134	93,613
Regina . . . . .	14,832	59,988	--	--
Saskatoon. . . . .	98,304	78,528	--	--
Edmonton. . . . .	--	72,312	--	--
Lethbridge. . . . .	432	9,312	--	--
Calgary . . . . .	23,752	52,114	192,569	141,403
Vancouver . . . . .	164,392	143,850	13,702	7,890

(1) Imported for processing.

(2) For Army use only.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

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Washington 25, D. C.  
April 1, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 7

SUMMARY

Weather conditions were unusually favorable for bees in all sections of the country. Broodrearing has been active and in general colonies are stronger than is usual for this season. The citrus flows were at their height in both Florida and the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, with considerable surplus already in the hives. The ti-ti flow in the Southeast was rather disappointing as a result of rather unfavorable weather during the height of the blooming period. Deciduous fruits were blooming as far north as the Ohio Valley and Potomac River. Maple, elm, and willow were furnishing pollen and a little nectar throughout the North Central, Lake States and also in the Pacific Northwest. While some feeding will be necessary in practically all of the northern States, it likely will not be as heavy as usual. In the Plains Area and North Central States the season is somewhat advanced and beekeepers are concerned over the possibility of a recurrence of last year's conditions wherein both plants and bees developed very early and were later retarded by cold, rainy weather. Package bee shipments became active from the southern States during the latter half of March. Practically all package bee producers are booked to capacity well into May and some are booked for the entire season. Some queen producers are still in a position to accept orders for queens, especially for shipment during May and June. In nearly all section of the country increases in number of colonies either through package bees or division is expected, insofar as availability of supplies will permit. Hives have been very difficult to obtain, but frames, sections, and foundation have been relatively more plentiful although in some sections beekeepers are experiencing difficulty in obtaining these items. Some package producers in the South indicate that the labor supply is somewhat better than during the two previous seasons.

Demand for honey continues unusually heavy, but there is practically no honey remaining for sale by beekeepers in any section of the country. A little citrus honey has been extracted in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and Florida, but most of this was sold locally. In some sections demand for next season's crop has been very heavy, with buyers scouring the country to obtain any lots as soon as they will have been extracted.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period March 8-22)

Southern California. Fairly good rains over most of southern California on March 18, 19, and 20 added from three-quarters of an inch to around two inches of moisture to the soil which was becoming extremely dry. While this will help plants, considerably more moisture will be needed in non-irrigated sections and many beekeepers feel that this rain may have come too late to be of much help to sage and wild buckwheat. Plant conditions are generally favorable in the irrigated areas. Colony condition is variable. In the irrigated sections they are generally strong and building up somewhat in advance of the citrus flow which is expected to begin between April 10 and 20. In fact, some colonies in these areas are already at swarming strength. In the hill areas many colonies are weak and below normal strength for this season. Some are feeding. In certain locations a little starvation has already been reported. In the hill areas bees are gathering pollen and a little nectar from buckbrush, lemonade berry, red berry, willows, and a few early annuals. In the orchard areas the eucalyptus flow is decreasing and cover crop mustard will be turned under within the next few weeks. Deciduous fruits and ornamentals are producing a little.

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Deliveries of honey have been extremely light, with limited sales in 60s at 12-15¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers regardless of flavor or color.

Imperial Valley. Colony condition is normal for this season of the year with broodrearing becoming more active. Bees are now obtaining some early pollen and nectar from sour clover and early blooming desert plants. Winter losses have been rather light, but in Imperial County losses estimated at around 20 percent by some beekeepers have been reported from spray and dust poisoning.

Central California. Rain toward the end of this period has improved plant prospects slightly, although considerably more rain will be needed to insure a full honey crop. Plant growth is generally stunted. Bees are generally building up fairly well on weeds, cover crop field peas and mustard, eucalyptus and in the foot hills manzanita and redbud. In some sections swarming is beginning and colonies in general seem to be developing somewhat in advance of the orange and sage flows. There has been some movement of bees from deciduous to the citrus sections.

Northern California. Bees were building up fairly rapidly although some colonies were still low in stores. Almonds, peaches, and apricots bloomed during this period. Prunes were just beginning to bloom at the end of the period. Some nectar and pollen is also being obtained from chickweed, phacelia, filaree, willow, and red maids. While showers toward the end of March improved moisture conditions somewhat, considerable moisture is needed for annuals. Many annuals and pasture grasses are maturing ahead of normal. Winter losses were generally light in this section. Some increase in numbers of colonies is expected.

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period March 8-23)

West of Cascades. Bees are in generally good condition with broodrearing very heavy. Some beekeepers report colony conditions around six weeks ahead of last year. Last year, however, bees came through the winter in rather poor condition. There has been no starvation, but some beekeepers are feeding in order to strengthen colonies. Early deciduous fruits and Oregon maple are beginning to produce nectar and pollen. Much of this period was cloudy with showers which have prevented bees from working full time. Moisture is plentiful and plant conditions extremely favorable. There have been light frosts in southern Oregon but temperature ranges were above freezing in the Willamette Valley.

East of Cascades. In the Yakima Valley apricots were in bloom at the end of this period and the weather was generally favorable for bee flights. Colonies are in good condition, but they are using stores rapidly since the soft fruit bloom never produces enough honey to meet their requirements. In southeastern Washington it was still rather cool and cloudy with deciduous fruit trees just beginning to bloom. No honey sales were reported in any section of the Pacific Northwest.

#### INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period March 9-23)

Weather was very favorable in all sections during the middle and latter part of March. Moisture is still short in the plains section and also in the mountains of Colorado and southern Wyoming. In the mountains of Montana and Idaho and also over most of Utah and Nevada moisture conditions are quite favorable with good snow reserves in the mountains. Colony condition is generally favorable with lighter than usual losses reported in most sections. Brood-rearing has begun unusually early and consumption of stores has been heavy so that heavier than normal feeding may be expected unless good early nectar flows develop. Supplies of honey are very light in beekeepers' hands, although some have retained sufficient honey to supply local retailers. Inquiry has been heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots, very few sales 13¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 19 1/3¢. Small quantities of beeswax are moving at 41 1/2-43 1/2¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers. Details by States follow:

Colorado. This period was rather dry in most sections of the State with considerable wind on the western slope. Some snow fell in southern Colorado. Snow reserves in the mountains are considerably below normal for the end of March. In the plains area of eastern Colorado sub-soil moisture is getting low. In most sections of the State bees have wintered fairly well to date, although in some sections starvation has been reported and many beekeepers are feeding. Some colonies are not in as good condition from the standpoint of

- continued -



brood as they were a month ago. Many beekeepers are adding sulfathiazole to the sugar fed this spring.

Wyoming. Weather was unusually mild during this period. Bees had numerous flights which stimulated broodrearing and resulted in consumption of large quantities of stores. Most bees have been removed from the cellars and some outdoor bees have been unpacked. Winter losses have in most cases run less than 10 percent. Consumption of stores has, however, been heavy and considerable early feeding will be necessary. Moisture conditions at the end of the period were generally unfavorable, but there is still time for sufficient snow or rainfall to carry plants through in good condition.

Montana. Many bees have been unpacked and have come through the winter in good condition. Colonies appear to be abnormally advanced for this season which will mean heavy feeding and close watching to prevent colonies from passing their peak before the main summer flow. A little pollen has been obtained from Buffalo brush. Moisture is very short on the plains, but in the higher mountains, and particularly on the western Slope, there is considerable snow which should provide ample irrigation water.

Idaho. The weather has been generally mild with considerable sunshine during this period, although there have been rather frequent showers. In most sections bees are in very good condition with many colonies having from two to four frames of hatching brood. Many colonies are, however, light in stores so early feeding will be necessary. In some mountain sections some colonies are weak, largely as the result of crusted snow covering the hives keeping bees confined for long periods. In southern Idaho moisture conditions are generally good, with most watersheds carrying more snow than normal.

Utah. In most sections bees wintered better than during any recent year. They have flown almost daily during this period, obtaining some pollen and also taking soy flower freely.

Nevada. Weather during the early part of March was warm and dry but some rain fell during the middle of the month. Several larger beekeepers are moving from the alfalfa areas to the foothills of western Nevada to take advantage of early blooming shrubs.

#### ARIZONA: (Period March 9-23)

In southeastern Arizona the season is late this year. Many beekeepers are having to feed. Much more moisture is needed in this area. Bees are active. Some early fruit is in bloom. Desert bloom is not expected to yield well due to the late spring and dry weather. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - Per. lb., Southwestern Arizona Alfalfa-Mesquite in 60s 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, in 5-lb. pails 18¢.

#### SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period March 10-25)

Northeast Texas. Bees have apparently wintered well in this section. Many colonies have been moved to the Red River Valley of Texas and Oklahoma and are now building up rapidly on wild plum, willows, and other early shrubs. Horsemint and clovers are very plentiful and plants are well developed for this season.

East Texas. Bees have built up rapidly in this section. Queen shipping has started and most queen nuclei will be stocked by the end of the month. Package shipments will start during the first week in April. Help has been more plentiful in package bee and queen yards than during recent years.

Southeast Texas. The season in southeast Texas is comparatively later than in the more northern sections of the State. Some yards are building up very rapidly while in others buildup has been slower than usual for this season. Shrubs and ground flowers are furnishing bees with considerable pollen and some nectar. A little feeding has been necessary but weather during the next three or four weeks will largely determine whether additional feeding will be necessary. By that time rattan and mesquite should be producing fairly heavily.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. The citrus flow was fairly heavy during this period and colonies which were strong gathered considerable surplus. At the end of the period some colonies had around fifty pounds of Citrus honey. A little swarming has been reported. This period was very dry and heavy March winds have sapped the moisture from the ground. A little Citrus honey has been extracted and sold in 60s at 12-15¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.



Southwest Texas. Over most of this territory early ground flowers have provided an abundance of pollen. At the end of the period considerable nectar was being gathered from Mexican persimmon and Guayacan (soap bush) in the vicinity of San Antonio and in the Winter Garden area. Huajillo, catsclaw, and mesquite are budding well and a heavy bloom was expected within the next two or three weeks. Colonies are building up rapidly and are generally strong for this season. Most of the territory has had good rains, although in some sections additional rain is needed to provide a good growth on horsemint.

New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley bees are progressing fairly well, but high winds have prevented them from working part of the time. At the end of the period peaches, plums, and apricots were in full bloom. Pears were beginning to bloom. Phacelia is also starting to bloom, but there is little or no nectar in the flowers as the result of dry weather. Bees have from four to six frames of brood. In the middle Rio Grande Valley bees have wintered well. Some increase in number of colonies is being attempted, but supplies are difficult to obtain. The New Mexico State Beekeepers Association was organized at a meeting at State College on March 18.

Arkansas. Bees came through the winter in very good condition. Present prospects are unusually good for package bee producers. All colonies are very strong, with many now ready to shake. Considerable pollen and some nectar were being gathered from huckleberry, willow and haw.

PLAINS AREA: (Period March 11-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The snow is all melted except in protected areas or where it had drifted unusually deep. Both bees and honey plants appear to have come through the winter in very good condition. With the deep blanket of snow moisture conditions are very favorable for this season. The unpacking of outdoor-wintered colonies has begun in a limited way.

Iowa. Weather during this period was unseasonably warm and generally very favorable for bees. The snow and ice is all gone. Occasional rains have added to the moisture supply. Bees have apparently come through the winter in the best condition of any of the past four seasons. Maple, elm, and willow were blooming at the end of the period and providing considerable pollen and a little nectar for an early build-up. Supplies of honey are unusually light, with about the only remaining stocks in beekeepers hands being those held for sale to nearby retailers and consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb.-extracted Clover in 60s 12-15¢, in 5-lb. pails 18 1/3-19¢.

Nebraska. Mild weather prevailed during most of this period, with several good rains which have greatly improved moisture conditions in eastern Nebraska. Colonies are in good condition and have gathered considerable pollen from willow, maple, and elm. Dandelions began to bloom in eastern Nebraska around March 25. Early apricots and peaches were also beginning to bloom. Colonies are generally in very good condition, but there is some evidence of dwindling in some yards. Some beekeepers are feeding sugar sirup heavily. Most are adding sulfathiazole. Sweetclover is in good condition, with indications of about an average acreage for this State. Spring seeding is well along in eastern Nebraska, but has been delayed slightly by rains. Very little honey remains in this State. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in 60s 15¢.

Kansas. Weather has been generally mild during this period, with some rain. Although in parts of southern Kansas part of this period was too cool for much bee activity. Where favorable weather prevailed bees have built up fairly well and have from one to five frames of brood. Plant growth appears to be from two to three weeks in advance of normal as a result of the above-normal temperatures during February and March. Peaches and pears were beginning to bloom at the end of the period. Considerable feeding has been necessary and will likely have to be continued especially if the weather should turn colder.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period March 12-26)

Michigan. The weather was fairly mild during this period on both the lower and upper peninsulas. Snow has disappeared over the lower peninsula. Bees appear to have wintered better than during the past two or three years, although some feeding will be necessary. Outdoor-packed bees have apparently wintered better than those packed in cellars. Some pollen is being obtained from willow along the rivers. Maple was about ready to bloom at the end of the period in

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southern Michigan. In general the season is somewhat advanced and some additional losses may be expected if cold weather should prevail during April and May as was the case last year. Reports indicate that some large beekeepers have experienced difficulty in obtaining sugar. Also exterior parts of hives have been difficult to obtain, but frames, sections, and foundations are reported to be comparatively more plentiful. Very few honey sales were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted White Clover in 60s 12-15¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢; Amber Buckwheat in case to ton lots 12¢; dark capping melter honey in case to ton lots 9¢. Beeswax 41½-43½¢, mostly 43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Wisconsin. Bees came through the winter in unusually good condition, especially outdoor bees that were packed with plenty of stores last fall. The weather has been unusually favorable for this season and in southern Wisconsin bees were gathering pollen from willow and soft maple shortly after the middle of March. Moisture conditions are very favorable and white clovers in pastures appear very good. Honey is practically all cleaned up except for small quantities held by beekeepers for local retailers and consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in 60s 15¢; Mixed Light Amber Alfalfa and Clovers in 5-lb. pails 17¢.

Minnesota. In southern Minnesota bees obtained pollen and a little nectar from willows and soft maple. During the latter part of this period they flew almost daily. Bees wintered fairly well with only normal losses. Most colonies have fairly good stores remaining, although some are short as a result of the heavy consumption during the winter. Moisture is plentiful. Clovers have started to grow and early indications are that the ice and lack of snow cover during much of the winter did less damage than might have been expected.

Ohio. Unusually early spring weather developed over Ohio. Soft maple and elm provided considerable pollen and some nectar around the middle of March, but this supply was cut short by hard freezes on March 19. Hard maple is still to bloom. The supply of pollen to date has been heavier than usual for this season. Moisture conditions are generally favorable and clovers appear to be in better than usual condition. Bees came through the winter in good condition with only minor losses. Heavy feeding has, however, been necessary in many yards. Some beekeepers are adding sulfathiazole to both sugar sirup and pollen substitutes. Very little honey remains in this State. Orders for next year's crop have to date been exceedingly heavy.

Indiana and Illinois. Colonies have wintered extremely well with practically no losses. Pollen was available slightly earlier than last year. Broodrearing has progressed very rapidly. There is a possibility that colonies will build up too early with the result that exceptionally heavy feeding will be necessary to carry them through to the clover flows. Moisture is plentiful. Clover plants look much better than normal. Honey is practically out of beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 17-19¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢; bulk to consumers in consumers' containers 15¢.

#### NORTHEASTERN SECTION: Period March 13-27)

New York. The weather was abnormally mild during most of this period. Bees have been removed from cellars and many outdoor bees have been unpacked. Winter losses have been extremely light. In western and southern New York considerable pollen and a little nectar have been gathered from willows and soft maples. Colonies are showing considerable capped brood. Honey plants are in good condition at this season. Precipitation since the first of the year is below normal, although there is no moisture deficiency at this time. Stocks of honey are almost gone in most sections of the State. Demand for next season's crop has already developed very heavily. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Buckwheat in case to ton lots 12¢; in 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18-19¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21-22¢.

Vermont. The weather has been unseasonably warm during this period. Bees flew almost daily and gathered considerable pollen.

Connecticut. Most of this period was warm during the days with frosty nights. At the close of the period it was rainy. Bees have wintered much better than during last season. Most colonies still have sufficient stores to carry them, although a few will need feeding. Plant conditions are very good with ample moisture.



New Jersey. Winter losses in New Jersey have been estimated at between five and ten percent, with many colonies requiring feeding. Clover is in very good condition. Maple and elm yielded considerable pollen during this period.

Pennsylvania. Bees have wintered fairly well, although some colonies are getting low on stores. Elm and soft maple were blooming at the end of the period. In the mountains of northern Pennsylvania clovers have been damaged by alternate freezing and thawing. Soil moisture is ample.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period March 13-27)

Maryland. Temperatures have been mild during this period, with adequate rainfall for good plant growth. Considerable pollen has been gathered from maple. In the vicinity of Washington, D. C., plums, cherries, and peaches bloomed during this period. Apples and cherries began to bloom at the close of the period. General colony condition is better than last year.

Virginia and West Virginia. Weather conditions have been generally favorable with some early bloom available to build up colonies. In some sections stores are very low and most colonies will require some feeding.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period March 13-27)

Kentucky. Over the entire State this period was favorable for flight and gathering pollen from maple, alder, and miscellaneous ornamentals. In south-western Kentucky deciduous fruit was in full bloom at the end of the period. Clover plants are doing very well. Bees are building up rapidly. Consumption of stores has been very heavy, and feeding must be resorted to especially for weaker colonies. Rainfall has been ample and plant conditions are considerably advanced for this season.

Tennessee. Several reports indicate that colonies are below normal condition for this season of the year as the result of weak colonies last fall and lack of ample food stores. Some sections had heavy winter losses. Much feeding will be necessary. Plant and moisture conditions are unusually favorable and it is feared that if warm weather continues many colonies will not be sufficiently built up to take advantage of the heavy flows which will begin in late April or early May. Bees have been gathering pollen and a little nectar from fruit bloom, oak, and various ornamentals.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period March 12-26)

Georgia. In southern Georgia ti-ti has about completed blooming. Colonies built up rapidly on this, but the surplus of ti-ti honey was small. Black gum is beginning to bloom. Moisture conditions are very favorable. Colonies are strong with good prospects for a fairly large honey crop this season and exceptionally favorable conditions for package bee and queen production.

Florida. In central and southern Florida recent rains have prolonged the orange flow, with indications that production of orange honey will be fairly heavy. Many colonies in favorable locations had a surplus of 50-60 pounds at the end of this period. Some colonies have started swarming. In the Lake Okeechobee swamp flowers have started producing. In northern Florida ti-ti has passed its peak. Weather conditions were not favorable for a full ti-ti yield. Less than an average crop is expected from this source. In this section some of the stronger hives were swarming before the package shipping season got under way. A little citrus honey has been extracted in south Florida, but most of this has moved to the local trade.

Alabama and Mississippi. Colonies are building up rapidly and obtaining considerable pollen and some nectar from dewberries, willow, and various shrubs and early flowers. Ideal weather conditions have prevailed with sufficient clear flying weather and also ample moisture to maintain good plant growth.

Louisiana. Weather has been generally favorable for plant growth and bee activity during this period, although there has been cold, wet weather. In some sections yards are running short of stores and require feeding while in others gains of from one to three pounds per day were reported chiefly from willow. Briars and white clover are also providing considerable pollen. Colony condition is generally good, with production of bees about normal. Shipping of package bees and queens from southern Louisiana has been at capacity levels since around March 10. In northern Louisiana weather has been ideal and early



spring plants are in full bloom. Some colonies have made gains of from two to six pounds on clear days. Most colonies came through the winter in good condition with only an occasional colony needing feeding. Winter loss of bees was exceptionally light. Soil moisture is abundant in all sections of the State.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of March. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand very good, exceeds supply. No supplies on local market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts - by truck, 3,541 lbs. Ill., 2,140 lbs. Wis.; no rail receipts reported.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover, cellophane-wrapped 24 sections \$9.50.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market firm. Sales to brokers, confectioners and other large users - WISCONSIN, cases White Clover, 2 dozen 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75; 1 doz. 2-lb. glass jars \$5.43; 2 dozen 8-oz. glass jars \$3.15.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock  $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis. AFRICAN 42¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No arrivals honey or beeswax. Demand exceeds supply for extracted honey, market full steady at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - COLORADO, White to Water White Alfalfa-Mixed Mountain Flowers, cases glass 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.75-6.00; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

BEESWAX: No sales reported. Dealers offering ceiling  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lb. for Domestic crude.

DETROIT: Receipts - extracted by rail, 1 car imported; by truck 3400 lbs. Mich. Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to retailers - MICHIGAN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75. Imported, White, Flower source unknown, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. No supplies.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck extracted: 120, 60-lb. cans Minn. Light Amber; 165, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover; 240 lbs. beeswax. Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales U.S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - MINNESOTA 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - MINNESOTA, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, cash  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; in trade  $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - Cuba, barrels 715, cartons 4,000, pounds 49,010; Dominican Republic, barrels 147. Supplies extremely light. Most arrivals reported for re-export. Heavy inquiry for honey, but no supplies available to fill demand. No Domestic receipts or sales reported. Dealers' sales imported nominally at ceiling.

BEESWAX: Cuba 163 bags, Columbia 100 bags, Brazil 5,123 lbs., British West Indies 4 bags, Cuba 10,150 lbs., Porto Rico 10 bags, Dominican Republic 532 bags. Demand good, market strong. C.i.f. New York - SOUTH AMERICAN, nominally 50-54¢. CUBA AND WEST INDIES, 48-52¢; AFRICAN,  $44\frac{1}{2}$ -46¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by truck via New York, origin unknown 37,000 lbs. No other arrivals. No quotations available.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by truck via New York, Chile 5,000 lbs., Brazil 5,000 lbs. Demand fair, market steady. SOUTH AMERICAN, 45-52¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - by rail and truck, extracted 1,080 lbs. bottled Midwestern; 480 lbs. Ohio. Offerings very light. Demand good, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers to retailers - OHIO, White Clover 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 1 dozen 2-lb. jars \$4.76.

PORTLAND: No arrivals reported. Demand exceeds supply. Wholesalers' stocks cleaned up. A few lots have been noted in retail stores which come direct from producer and sell at ceiling prices.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Market steady. Dealers paying  $41\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  in cash and  $43\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Practically no supplies on the market. No sales reported.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: No honey or beeswax was received by bay area dealers during the last half of the month but light receipts of new crop honey are expected in the next two or three weeks. The small supplies of honey remaining in the hands of bottlers are being rationed to wholesalers at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12.

SEATTLE: No honey receipts. Wholesalers' report no supplies on hand. No quotations.

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Resume

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
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Washington 25, D. C.  
April 15, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 8

SUMMARY

For the country as whole early spring conditions look better for a large honey crop this season than they have for a number of years. Over most of the northern States, however, there is still a period of around a month where damaging frosts can occur which could reduce nectar sources and result in some damage to bees and brood. With the early build-up of colonies over most of the country a long period of cool, wet weather might result in bees passing their working peak before the main summer flows begin. Winter losses in practically all sections have been reported lighter than usual and much lighter than during the past two or three seasons. Honey plants are in generally good condition, although some sections of the southern Plains Area and Southwest are becoming very dry. Rains during this period in southern and central California greatly improved prospects from sage and wild buckwheat, but considerable additional moisture will be needed to assure a crop from these sources. The Citrus flow in southern California and Arizona was just beginning toward the end of this period. The Citrus flows were about over in Florida and Texas. In Florida a fairly large crop of citrus honey was gathered, but in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas indications point to a below average yield as a result of dry weather.

Shipment of package bees and queens from the Southeast has become very active. Production to date has been heavy. The early season in the North has made it possible for southern package-bee shippers to deliver an unusually large quantity for this early in the season. The labor situation in the package-bee territory seems to be greatly improved over what it was during the last two years. Reports from all parts of the country tell of extreme shortage of hives and other wooden goods.

Old honey is practically out of beekeepers hands in all sections, although some beekeepers are holding back sizable quantities for sale to local retailers or consumers. Citrus honey is being extracted in both Texas and Florida and is generally selling at ceiling prices. In other southern sections small quantities of honey of various flavors are being extracted but are largely moving to local consumers and retailers.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period March 23-April 8)

Southern California. Rains toward the end of March and also a light rain on April 6 greatly improved moisture conditions in southern California. The total seasonal rainfall to date in the vicinity of Los Angeles is not far from normal, but the heaviest precipitation came very late in the season. Sage and wild buckwheat has improved greatly, but additional rainfall will be necessary to insure a crop from these sources. Bees built up fairly well in most sections during this period, and little feeding has been necessary. Most colonies in the citrus section will apparently be in fairly good condition to take advantage of the orange flow which has just begun in the southern part of the district. In the mountains bees are gathering pollen and nectar from buckbrush, red berry, filaree, and willow, while in the valley they have obtained considerable from mustard, orange, wild radish, eucalyptus, and various ornamentals. Very few sales were reported consisting most of southern California Eucalyptus and Wild Flowers at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers, in case to ton lots. Receipts of beeswax were light with a few sales at 41¢-43¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

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Central California. Light scattered showers fell over much of this territory during early April. In the higher elevations there was considerable frost which made smudging necessary to prevent damage to apricots and some other early fruit. There has been some movement of colonies to the orange sections. Colony condition is generally good, although very heavy feeding has been necessary in many yards. In general colonies are building up somewhat in advance of the main honey flows.

Northern California. Over most of the Sacramento Valley honey plants are rather stunted and will need some additional rain to assure a good nectar flow. In the Stockton area early nectar plants are in very good condition, with favorable moisture. Most colonies are building up very well. Some feeding has been necessary, especially where yards were not close to large fruit areas. Winter losses in most yards ran from 5-10 percent, although in some sections where winter stores were light they ran somewhat heavier. At the end of this period apricots and peaches were blooming in the upper Sacramento Valley. Many bees were being used for pollination in these sections. Many others have been moved to the fruit sections in the Sierra Nevada mountains for use on pears and plums. Deliveries of honey by beekeepers were extremely light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Amber Mustard few sales 12¢ per lb. in case to ton lots.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period March 22-April 8)

Temperatures were normal with many clear days which permitted long flights. Early fruit trees were in full bloom at the middle of April, and bees obtained considerable pollen and some nectar from this source, small fruits, and various wild flowers. Colonies came through the winter in excellent condition. Some estimates in western Oregon place the increase in number of colonies as high as 30 percent. Some ex-service men and former beekeepers who entered defense work during the war are reentering the industry. Demand for bees for pollination has been very heavy. Many bees have been moved into the orchard areas. Liberal late winter rains with snows at the higher elevations have assured an abundance of water for irrigation during the coming season. Practically no honey is available for sale and most small lots remaining are moving directly to consumers.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period March 23-April 9)

Except in Colorado and parts of eastern Idaho conditions have been fairly favorable for bees during late March and early April. The plains section of Colorado was becoming unusually dry, but rains shortly before the middle of April may have improved moisture conditions slightly. In Wyoming, Montana, and Utah bees are developing somewhat ahead of schedule. Plants are also a little earlier than normal, with the result that late freezes could cause considerable damage. Bees have apparently wintered well in all sections except in eastern Colorado where some colonies are rather weak. Consumption of stores has, however, been heavy and considerable feeding may be necessary. Honey supplies are becoming increasingly difficult to find. Most of the supplies now remaining in beekeepers' hands are moving directly to local retailers or to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - Clover-Alfalfa in 5-lb. pails 19 1/3¢, in 10-lb. pails 18 1/3¢. Details by States follow:

Colorado. At the end of this period moisture conditions were very unfavorable in the plains area of eastern Colorado. Some additional rain has fallen on the western slope accompanied by cold weather. Later reports indicate general rainfall over the State on the weekend of April 13. For the State as a whole, however, considerable additional moisture will be needed to assure a normal growth of honey plants. East of the Continental Divide bees have been fed heavily and some reports indicate colony strength as being below normal for this season. On the western slope and at the higher elevations bees are still in winter quarters. In northeastern and north central Colorado early fruit trees have begun blooming. Considerable damage could be caused by late frosts during the next two or three weeks.

Wyoming. A heavy wet snow in northern Wyoming during the early part of this period added almost two inches of moisture. This period as a whole was unusually mild for this season of the year. Bees have been working elm and cottonwood for early pollen. The season is much advanced over normal in much of the State and late freezes could cause considerable damage to honey plants.

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Montana. Bees are abnormally strong for this season, with fairly heavy broodrearing. Consumption of stores has been heavy with the result that in many yards heavy feeding will be necessary later in the season. Moisture conditions are generally favorable with good soaking rains over much of the State during this period. High winds prevailed during much of the time with very little sunshine, although in most sections of the State the weather was mild. Most beekeepers are busy unpacking bees and preparing to introduce new queens which will arrive around mid-April.

Idaho. The spring has been rather backward in southeastern Idaho, with relatively few flying days. In the vicinity of Blackfoot the first natural pollen was gathered around April 5. Bees have apparently come through the winter in good condition. Many colonies are light in stores and will require heavy feeding, especially since considerable brood has already hatched.

Utah. Bees that had ample stores came through the winter in good condition. Considerable rain fell during this period and prospects for honey plants are very good despite the fact that snowfall in watersheds is below normal. The lack of snow in the watersheds is partially offset by the fact that several lakes and reservoirs which supply irrigation water are considerably higher than for many years. Broodrearing has been heavy. Consumption of stores is also heavy so that feeding will be necessary before the main honey flow. Bees have obtained a little natural pollen and have also gathered grain dust where cattle have been fed.

Nevada. Weather during late March and early April was rather unfavorable for plant development, with considerable snow, rain, and wind. Beekeepers in this State are apparently planning to make up winter losses with packages, but actual expansion of the industry within the State seems doubtful this year.

ARIZONA: (Period March 23-April 9)

In the Salt River Valley bees in desert locations are now living off their stores and some colonies will starve unless they are fed. Conditions for a desert honey crop do not appear favorable at this time. Bees on citrus locations are doing somewhat better, with some colonies gaining around two pounds per day. In southeastern Arizona the season is unusually late with weather too cool and dry for a full crop unless conditions soon change. Bees are building up slowly on fruit bloom and a few desert flowers. No honey was obtained from filaree.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period March 25-April 10)

Southeast Texas. Bees in wooded areas in this section have gained some surplus during this period from willow, yaupon, berries, and wild vetch. Most colonies are strong. Where colonies have not had careful attention some swarming has developed. Package shipments started in volume from this area during the week of April 8. This will curb swarming tendencies. High wind and cool nights have caused the loss of many new queens.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. No rain fell during this period. The drought is becoming quite serious in non-irrigated sections. Many bees are beginning to rob. Mesquite is yielding a little nectar early in the mornings. During the middle and latter part of the day bees are inactive. The citrus flow is over. This crop was very spotted with some strong colonies making a surplus of around 50 pounds. On the other hand, many colonies were too weak to obtain much surplus from this flow. Queen rearing is in full swing and shipments of package bees are increasing daily. Some migratory beekeepers plan to move to the Huajillo sections 150-200 miles north of the valley. Honey buyers were eagerly picking up the citrus honey crop as rapidly as it was being extracted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - Citrus in case to ton lots 12¢; in 10-lb. pails direct to consumers 21.2¢.

Southwest Texas. Most colonies are now very strong. Many are swarming which will seriously weaken them if not stopped. Very little feeding has been necessary. Sufficient rain has fallen to maintain a fairly good growth on spring honey plants. Around San Antonio mesquite, huajillo and catsclaw were in bloom at the end of the period. In this area many colonies gained up to 30 pounds from Mexican persimmon and guayacan. If favorable weather continues some honey should be available for extracting by early May.

New Mexico. The Mesilla Valley is still dry but bees are building up well. Some queen cells have been started in crowded hives, with an average of six or seven frames of brood to the hive. Mesquite was starting to bud at the end of the period, and should be in bloom by early May if there are no more cold spells. In



the middle Rio Grande Valley bees wintered well with many yards having losses of less than five percent.

Oklahoma. Broodrearing is well under way. Strong colonies which had ample stores throughout the winter are in excellent condition. Weather conditions were ideal during the deciduous fruit blooming period.

Arkansas. Bees are in excellent condition with many hives at swarming strength. The season is somewhat ahead of normal. Black gum, huckleberry, blackberry, and willow are now producing. Holly and white clover will soon bloom. Shipments of queens and package bees are going out on schedule. Weather conditions have been very favorable, and the moisture supply is fairly good.

PLAINS AREA: (Period March 25-April 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Most colonies in this section came through the winter in good condition, although possibly 25 percent will need heavy feeding before summer. Indications are that winter losses will in most cases run less than 10 percent with many yards running less than five percent. In the southern end of the Valley willow and maple were in bloom at the end of the period, but weather was unfavorable for the gathering of much pollen. A heavy wet snow fell on April 2 but practically all/melted by the end of the period. For the territory as a whole the season is somewhat early. Plants came through the winter in good condition. In some sections there is a shortage of clover acreage.

South Dakota. Bees wintered well in most sections of the State and are now in unusually good condition. In southeastern South Dakota clover plants are in fair condition but the soil is becoming very dry. In the western part of the State moisture conditions were very favorable at the end of the period. In this section present indications point to a heavy grasshopper infestation again this year.

Iowa. The season over most of Iowa is from two weeks to a month ahead of normal, with condition of colonies proportionately advanced. Most colonies are unusually strong for this date and much feeding may be necessary before summer despite the fact that most beekeepers left ample winter stores last fall. In most yards winter losses have been around five percent or less, mostly as a result of failing queens rather than from starvation. Moisture and plant conditions are generally favorable, although in some sections additional rain would be desirable.

Nebraska. The early part of this period was favorable for bee flights but the end of the period was cool and cloudy with some rain in most sections. These rains were very beneficial since much of this territory is becoming unusually dry. Bees have built up rapidly on fruit bloom and dandelion, and are from two to four weeks ahead of normal in development. Sweetclover is well advanced and from present indications should start blooming by mid-May or shortly after. In some yards consumption of stores has been very heavy as a result of the abnormal strength of the colonies for this date. Honey is practically cleaned up. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted White Sweetclover in single 60s 15¢. Beeswax, 43½¢ per lb.

Kansas. Several good rains fell toward the end of this period in eastern and central Kansas. Vegetation is now in good condition and from two to three weeks ahead of normal. Colonies are in unusually strong condition for this season and considerable feeding will likely be necessary before the main flows come on. Sweetclover is developing rapidly. White clover is beginning to bloom in lawns and pastures.

Missouri. The early part of this period was very warm with temperatures in western Missouri going as high as 90 on some days. Since April 6, however, it has been cooler with morning temperatures in the 30s and 40s. Considerable rain fell toward the end of the period. Apples finished blooming fully two weeks ahead of normal and bees obtained more pollen and nectar from apples than during the past several years. This has resulted in rather light consumption of remaining winter stores, with the result that most colonies are in good condition with ample stores to carry them through.



EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period March 26-April 12)

Michigan. The weather to the end of this period was generally good with many warm days which permitted good bee flights and an opportunity to obtain some pollen on the lower peninsula. In most sections fruit bloom was not too far advanced but additional reports which came in after the close of this period indicated that heavy frosts shortly before the middle of April damaged considerable fruit bloom with heavy damage to cherries in the Traverse City section. Bees are in better condition on the lower peninsula than during the last three years. Many colonies are somewhat short of stores and some colonies which built up very slowly last season are now rather weak. Moisture and plant conditions are unusually favorable. On the upper peninsula early April has been very cold with a four inch snowfall on April 7. Heavy feeding will be necessary, but during most of this period it was too cold to satisfactorily feed. Honey is almost entirely out of beekeepers hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - Clover, in 5-lb. pails 22¢ to consumers.

Wisconsin. Much of this period was cool and dry. However, bees had built up well during the previous warm weather in March. All colonies are well advanced for this season. Winter losses have in most cases run only around five percent, with many yards having losses as low as one percent. Considerable feeding will be necessary. Clover plants are in unusually good condition and while some additional rain is needed moisture conditions are generally favorable.

Minnesota. The weather was warm and bees were active during the early part of this period. The latter part of the period was too cool for bees to work satisfactorily with at least three heavy frosts in southern Minnesota. Outside wintered bees are generally in good condition but many cellar wintered bees suffered heavy losses and are in rather poor condition. Stores of honey are being depleted rapidly. Considerable feeding will likely be necessary in most yards. Box elder and cottonwood were in full bloom at the end of this period but many were damaged by frosts. Clover plants are in good condition. Moisture is favorable at this time. The acreage of sweetclover appears to be growing lighter in most parts of the State during recent years. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - Clover in 10-lb. pails 18¢.

Ohio. Bees are at least two or three weeks ahead of normal. Plants are also considerably advanced. Condition of bees is above average, but consumption of stores has been extremely heavy as a result of the early build up. Feeding will likely be the heaviest in quite a number of years. Clover plants are also in very good condition in most sections of the State with favorable moisture conditions at this time. In a few sections heavy frosts and dry weather have hurt clover prospects slightly, but in general this cannot be considered serious. At the end of the period bees were gathering pollen and nectar from hawthorn, willow, plums, peaches, and other shrubs. Dandelions were beginning to bloom. Winter losses for the State as a whole were unusually light, running in most cases less than five percent.

Indiana and Illinois. The early part of this period was unseasonably warm. Hard frosts occurred at the end of the period. Bees are in better than average condition and have gathered considerable pollen from deciduous fruit, dandelion, and other early sources. Clover plants are plentiful and in very good condition for this date. Most colonies are unusually strong and will need heavy feeding before the main honey flow. Winter losses have been very light. Honey is practically all out of beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s and bulk to consumers 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 19¢. Beeswax, 41½¢.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period March 28-April 13)

New York. Most of this period was rather cool with several frosts. Some sections recorded temperatures low enough to damage the early fruit bloom. Bees have been able to work but little during this period. However, most colonies are strong as a result of the early build up during the favorable weather in March. Winter losses were generally light. Most colonies are in fairly good condition. Heavy feeding seems necessary over most of the State. Plants are in fairly good condition. Eastern New York has a fairly good moisture supply, but in some sections of western New York the ground is becoming a little dry for this season. In general, however, prospects appear fairly favorable if colonies can be carried through to good strength until the main clover flow develops. Very few large lots of honey remain in beekeepers hands.



Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted, Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17½¢-19¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢.

Vermont. The weather was cold and wet during most of this period. Elm and maple were ready to yield pollen as soon as the weather becomes favorable for flight. Colonies are generally building up too rapidly for this time of the year with the result that considerable feeding will be necessary. Clover plants are in fairly good condition.

Connecticut. The latter part of this period was too cool for flights and best development of plants. Bees are in need of new pollen at this time if development of brood is not to be curtailed. The present condition of colonies is good provided weather conditions become more favorable. Moisture and plant conditions are also good and the season now looks fairly favorable.

New Jersey. In northern New Jersey bees are short of stores. Weather has been unfavorable for the gathering of pollen or nectar, although fruit and other pollen sources have been in bloom. In southern New Jersey conditions have been somewhat more favorable. Natural sources of pollen have been fairly plentiful for broodrearing. Most colonies have built up rapidly. Condition of clovers and other honey plants is good.

Pennsylvania. The warm weather in March caused heavy broodrearing which has cut heavily into stores. Weather during early April has been unfavorable for much bee activity, although some nectar has been obtained from willow and soft maple and an unusually good supply of pollen from these sources. Winter losses will average around 10 percent in many yards, with lighter losses in others. Clover seedings and white Dutch clover along highways and in pastures are in very good condition.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period March 28-April 13)

Maryland. Apples, mustard and dandelions were in bloom during this period in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. Considerable cool, cloudy weather with strong winds prevented bees from taking full advantage of these flows. This has resulted in more feeding than was earlier anticipated. The main clover honey flow in this vicinity is expected to begin by early May. The ground is becoming unusually dry and much additional rain is needed. This area has quite a moisture deficiency since the first of the year.

Virginia. In the Richmond and Tidewater areas March and April weather has to date been favorable. Colonies have ample brood but are low in stores. In the Tidewater area a light honey flow from holly at the beginning of the period was very beneficial. In northeastern Virginia apples were in bloom at the end of this period which is considerably ahead of the normal blooming date. Bees were in very good condition for this time of year. In general stores are adequate. Some beekeepers will find heavy feeding necessary.

West Virginia. At the end of this period the weather was cold in the mountains of western and central West Virginia. Most colonies had built up rapidly and some strong colonies had drones flying.

South Carolina. During most of this period the weather was unusually favorable for bees. Broodrearing has been heavy. Swarming started toward the end of the period in the upper section of the State in those colonies which had insufficient space. Honey plants are somewhat ahead of schedule and unless a setback occurs the main honey flows should be a little earlier than normal. Tupelo has finished blooming in the lower sections of the State. In some sections a very good crop was produced. Black gum is beginning to bloom in the lower areas. In the upper section of the State black locust is in bloom. Tulip poplar which gives the first flow of any consequence normally begins about April 20. Hairy vetch will be in bloom in this section during the latter part of April.

#### SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period March 28-April 13)

Kentucky. In north central Kentucky the early part of this period was exceptionally favorable for nectar and pollen gathering. Bees built up rapidly. The latter part of the period was cool and rainy which prevented bees from flying. Consumption of stores has been very heavy. Condition of honey plants over the State as a whole is excellent. Bloom has been exceptionally heavy on early honey producing plants. Supplies of wooden goods are extremely scarce which will greatly limit expansion in this area.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Reserve

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Washington 25, D. C.  
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 9

SUMMARY

In most sections of the country colony and plant conditions were unusually favorable at the end of April. Over most of California and also in Arizona present conditions are rather unfavorable due to a shortage of moisture. Prospects for an orange flow in southern California are, however, fairly good if weather permits bees working full time. Wild buckwheat and sage conditions, however, continue rather poor. Much of the plains section in the Intermountain Region is still dry. Portions of the southern Rocky Mountain area are showing both a moisture deficiency and shortage of snow for irrigation water. Throughout the eastern Plains Area and the north central States the season for both bees and plants is advanced at least two to three weeks. Colonies are strong at this time with a possibility that some may pass their full working strength before the main clover flow develops. Parts of this section are becoming rather dry, but to date plants have not suffered severe injury. In New York and the New England States cool weather during April has not favored an early buildup. Frosts through this section and also in Michigan and Wisconsin have caused some damage to fruit. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States bees are in good condition, and the early honey flows have been very favorable. This is especially true of the Florida orange crop where surpluses of as much as 100 pounds per colony were reported and also in Louisiana where an unusually heavy April yield has been reported, mostly from clover.

Few complaints are being received of unusual labor shortages in either the package bee areas or in the honey producing sections. On the other hand, there is an extreme shortage of both hives and supers. New crop honey is going on the market from both Florida and Texas, with small quantities from some of the other Southeastern and Gulf States. Demand has been far in excess of supply and many packers have been unable to continue operations until additional new crop supplies are available.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period April 8 - 22)

Southern California. The weather in southern California during this period was generally overcast during the mornings and evenings with fair to warm days. Along the coast there was considerable cool fog. Bees are generally in good condition both in the hills and valley areas. In the orange sections swarming has been heavy in some yards. If weather is favorable during the orange flow swarming will likely subside. At the end of this period oranges were blooming in nearly all southern California districts, in some sections being in full bloom. In Orange County prospects appear favorable for a fairly large orange honey crop, provided favorable weather prevails. In the hill areas moisture conditions are still not very favorable and prospects continue from only fair to poor for a large flow from wild buckwheat and sage. A little early sage is yielding in the extreme southern part of the district. In addition to the orange and limited sage, flows some small quantities of honey are being obtained from filaree, willows, maple, and cottonwood. At the end of the period there was very little aphid infestation in southern California with the result that quantities of honeydew gathered will likely be lighter than usual. Demand for honey has been very heavy but offerings have been extremely light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., very few small lots, extracted Eucalyptus and Wild Flowers in 60s 12-15¢. Light offerings of beeswax sold at 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central California. Generally warm clear weather prevailed over central California during this period. Daytime temperatures were somewhat above normal. Hot dry winds have hit some sections with the result that additional moisture is needed. In the foothills bees have built up well on the early deciduous fruit bloom, and most colonies have large quantities of brood and young bees. Cherry and prune trees were still blooming at the end of the period and pears



were in full bloom. In most sections sage prospects are not very favorable at this time. Offerings of new crop honey have been very light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Light Amber Prune and Wild Flower in case lots mostly 12¢.

Northern California. Northern California is again becoming rather dry. There have been no rains in the Sacramento Valley since the end of March. Spring plants are numerous in the Valley but shortage of moisture is stunting many. Pollen is plentiful in some sections but in the orchard areas cultivation has eliminated much of the pollen. In most sections there is little nectar available at this time. Bees are obtaining a little from late pears, cherries, quince, apple, black locust, mustard, and various garden and wild flowers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., few small lots Mixed Flowers in case lots 12¢.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period April 8 - 22)

Weather conditions improved during this period, although at the end of April there were several cool days with frost in some sections. West of the Cascades prospects for a large production of honey are now very good. Storage moisture is the best in years, with a good snow cover still remaining at 3,000 feet or above. Melting has been slow, although temperatures in the lower altitudes have ranged above 70 east of the Cascades, with a maximum in the 80s in some eastern and southern Oregon points. Deciduous fruits are generally in full bloom both east and west of the mountains. In addition to fruit, Scotch Broom, dandelion and other wild flowers are producing heavily in the Willamette Valley and southwestern Washington. In the Yakima and Wenatchee areas many bees have been placed in orchards for pollination purposes. In this section dandelions are plentiful and considerable mustard is ready to bloom in the dry land areas. In the Yakima area scale hives are showing some small gains. Very little honey is available in this section and most retailers who were able to obtain any honey have secured small lots directly from producers.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period April 9 - 23)

The season is somewhat advanced over most of this area with condition of both bees and plants running about two weeks ahead of normal. Colonies are in generally good condition with rather light winter losses in most sections. Some spring feeding has been necessary especially where hives were extracted too closely last fall. Moisture conditions are generally unfavorable in the plains sections of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana. Most of the mountain sections in Colorado are also deficient in moisture, although some localities apparently are still fairly favorable. Moisture conditions are generally good in the mountains of Idaho and Montana and also over most of Utah and Nevada. Dandelion and deciduous fruits were beginning to bloom in the territory from southern Idaho southward. Only occasional small lots of honey were reported available. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover-Alfalfa in 60s few sales 15¢. Details by States follow -

Colorado. Bees are generally in good condition in most sections. April was fairly mild with the result that bees have brooded up rapidly. Both condition of bees and plants is about two weeks ahead of normal. At the end of the period peaches and other early fruit were in full bloom on the Western Slope. Most section have had very little moisture during the past six weeks and some sections are becoming unusually dry. This is especially true of portions of the Western Slope and the plains area of eastern Colorado. On the other hand, some parts of the Western Slope have fairly favorable moisture conditions.

Wyoming. In the Lander section bees were in good condition at the end of the period with large quantities of brood. Heavy feeding, however, had to be resorted to. This section is becoming unusually dry and rain is badly needed.

Montana. Dandelion was in bloom at the end of this period, about two to three weeks earlier than usual. The weather has been very dry and windy. At present prospects on the plains area are not too favorable unless additional moisture falls. On the other hand, snow in the mountains is generally ample to assure good supplies of irrigation water.

Idaho. At the end of this period dandelions and early apricot trees were in bloom in the Snake River Valley. Apples, pears, and plums will bloom around the end of the month. Bees have obtained considerable pollen from elm, box elder, and poplar, with the result that broodrearing has been active. Weather conditions have been favorable for flights. Some colonies have been short of stores and have required feeding. Moisture conditions were generally favorable. In the vicinity of Blackfoot some rivers were out of their banks at the end of the period and causing some damage in farming areas.



Utah. At the end of the period weather conditions were almost ideal for bee activity. Apricots had about finished blooming. Cherries were in full bloom. Prospects were that peaches would be in full bloom by the end of April. Most colonies were strong but some needed a little additional feeding. In some hives queen cells were being formed and some colonies were about ready to swarm. Many bees are being used this spring for orchard pollination.

Nevada. The April weather over most of the State has been ideal with most vegetation advanced about two weeks as compared with a year ago. In some sections inspections show a fairly heavy winter loss from starvation where hives were extracted too closely last fall. At the end of the period dandelions and wild apricots were beginning to bloom.

ARIZONA: (Period April 9 - 23)

In the Salt River Valley the orange flow is over. Yields were generally poor with the average probably running not over 20 pounds per colony surplus. Weather was cool during the early part of the citrus flow. This was followed about April 10 by hot weather with temperatures rising to 100 degrees. It has been warm since then. Desert areas are drying out and in most sections bees are barely making a living. It is still too early to tell much about the mesquite and catsclaw flows but at the end of the period conditions were fairly favorable. Some beekeepers have had difficulty in obtaining any increase in bees due to heavy losses last fall. Some have installed packages which is rather unusual for this section. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Alfalfa-Mesquite in 60s 13-1/4¢, in 5-lb. pails 18¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period April 11-25)

East Texas. During the early part of this period yaupon and willow yielded the best in a number of years. The latter part of the period since mid-April was rather unfavorable for bee activity as a result of considerable rain. This reduced the flow during that period. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Cotton in ton lots 12¢.

Southeast Texas. During this period rattan, yaupon, poison oak, primrose and other spring flowers have yielded well. Many colonies <sup>that</sup> have not swarmed or been worked for package bees have from 40 to 60 pounds surplus. Rains during the period stopped the mesquite flow but should bring on more clovers. Some colonies have made persistent efforts to swarm and have now weakened to the point where they are storing little honey. Package bee shippers have kept colony strength below the swarming level and have had little trouble.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. This section was extremely dry at the end of the period. Native vegetation was suffering. Most colonies were obtaining little more than a living from mesquite and rattan. Broodrearing, however, was holding up fairly well. Most of the larger producers have about completed extracting the citrus honey crop. This is moving out of producers hands as rapidly as it is being extracted. Prospects for a summer flow are now rather unfavorable unless rain comes soon. Cotton will begin blooming shortly but heavy dusting is expected so that little can be expected from this source. Indications are that considerable DDT will be used on cotton this year instead of arsenic. Great interest is being shown in whether this dust will be as toxic to bees as arsenic dust when used on cotton. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Citrus in 60s 12-15¢.

Southwest Texas. Conditions have been fairly favorable in this section. In the vicinity of San Antonio strong colonies have made gains of as high as 85 pounds from mesquite, catsclaw, and huejillo. In this section prickly pear is now yielding lightly. Good general rains toward the end of this period have greatly improved prospects from horsemint, which is one of the principal producers of surplus honey in this section. These rains have, however, temporarily cut the flow on mesquite since this plant does not yield except in dry weather. Some honey has been extracted, but to date no sales have been reported.

Oklahoma. Bees are building up rapidly with some colonies swarming at the end of the period. Consumption of stores has been heavy in some sections of the State. Where black locust is abundant some surplus was stored during this period.

Arkansas. In southern Arkansas a fairly heavy flow was on during this period from holly and rattan. Present prospects are now very favorable. Demand for queens and package bees continues heavy.



PLAINS AREA: (Period April 11-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. A general rainfall on April 23 improved moisture conditions. Pollen has been fairly plentiful but at times it was too cool and windy for bees to gather much. Considerable interest has been shown in purchase of used equipment because of lack of new. Care will be needed to prevent spread of disease through this means.

Iowa. The season is generally two to three weeks in advance of normal. Colonies are in very good condition. In no section will winter losses average more than five percent. In most yards food reserves are also sufficient to carry through to the main honey flow. Weather continued favorable with little rain. Some sections are becoming very dry. This is especially true in western Iowa. Fruit bloom is about over. Bees were able to work this bloom and also dandelions to the maximum which provided a good buildup.

Nebraska. Most of this State is becoming rather dry with a marked shortage in total precipitation since the first of the year. Bees are generally in very good condition although some will need feeding. In some sections clovers look fairly good and should begin blooming between the middle of May and June. In some sections some clover is being produced for seed with the result that plentiful nectar supplies should be available if weather permits. In other sections some sweetclover acreage is being ploughed up to be planted to corn. In some of the sandhill areas reports indicate that clover has been killed out by a too early mowing with fast tractor mowers. Only limited quantities of honey are available. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in 60s 15¢.

Kansas. Moisture conditions are fair in most sections. Some additional rainfall will be needed to assure a crop. Condition of bees and plants as well as time of fruit bloom is about three weeks to a month ahead of normal. Dandelion and other early flowers furnished a fairly good flow. Some swarming has been reported, especially where insufficient room has been provided. On April 12 temperatures went below freezing in the vicinity of Manhattan which terminated the summer-like weather which had prevailed during the early spring. Since that time temperatures have been fairly normal for this time of the year. March was the second warmest March on record.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period April 12-26)

Michigan. Over much of the lower peninsula nights were cool with a number of frosts. There was very little rain during this period and some sections of the State are becoming rather dry. In the Traverse City section reports indicate that cherries were badly damaged by frost. Bees wintered well where they had ample stores but many are now short of stores and will have to be fed unless very favorable weather prevails during the fruit and dandelion blooming season which is just beginning in southern and central Michigan. In some sections there is a shortage of pollen, although broodrearing has been ample. Both plants and bees are developing at least a week to two weeks ahead of normal on the lower peninsula. On the upper peninsula April was unusually cold, with heavy freezes most nights. Feeding will be necessary as soon as the weather warms up.

Wisconsin. Spring is about two weeks advanced over most of Wisconsin. Considerable pollen was obtained from willows and poplar and at the end of the period dandelion and deciduous fruits were just beginning to bloom in the southern part of the State. A heavy frost on April 26 did considerable damage to apples in southern Wisconsin and also to cherries in that section. On the other hand, loss to cherries in Door County, which is the principal cherry producing section of the State, was negligible. Clover plants are generally favorable at this time but some additional moisture would be desirable to put them in best condition. Colonies are in unusually good condition but some feeding has been necessary and will have to be continued unless conditions are unusually favorable during the fruit and dandelion blooming period. No honey sales were reported during this period.

Minnesota. In southern and central Minnesota bees are in unusually good condition. The season is at least two weeks advanced. With the warm weather and availability of pollen and nectar, colonies have built up to unusual strength for this season. There is a possibility, however, that some colonies will have passed their peak working strength before the clover bloom. Dandelions and deciduous fruits were in full bloom at the end of this period. Most of this section is becoming unusually dry, and if additional rain does not come soon clover plants may suffer. In flat areas clover suffered some winter killing from ice which laid on the fields. continued -



Ohio. Most of this period was unusually dry with considerable cool weather. Northern Ohio had several frosty nights and in some sections some snow. Dandelions and deciduous fruits bloomed heavily during this period. Bees obtained considerable pollen, but in most sections little nectar was gathered, with the result that considerable sugar feeding was necessary. Colonies are generally at better strength than normal for this season with a little early swarming and evidences of queen supersedure. The continued dry weather is affecting the growth of shallow-rooted plants. With continued dry weather clover and other honey plants may suffer serious injury. No sales of Ohio honey were reported during this period.

Indiana. Weather was clear and moderately warm during this period. Bees built up rapidly on dandelions and deciduous bloom. Most colonies are strong with some swarming reported. At the end of the period cooler temperatures prevailed with frost threatened. Clover plants were in very good condition but some additional rain is needed.

Illinois. Colonies are reported to be the strongest for this season in many years. Heavy pollen and some nectar supplies were obtained from dandelion and deciduous fruits. Because of the unusual strength of colonies, starvation and swarming may prove to be serious problems before the clover flow develops. Some beekeepers are already feeding heavily. Honey plants are in fair to good condition at this time but the soil is becoming rather dry and additional rain is needed to insure good growth of these plants. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in case lots 12¢.

#### NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period April 13-27)

New York. Much of this period was rather unfavorable for bees. Some days were warm but many were cold with frosty nights. Toward the end of the period much of western New York was covered by light to moderate snowfall. Most colonies are in fairly good condition although some were little stronger at the end of April than at the first of the month. At the end of the period dandelions were blooming and some pollen and a little nectar were being obtained from early deciduous fruits. Clover plants are in fairly good condition, but in some sections of the State additional moisture will be needed before long. Very little honey is available for sale at this time. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ten lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 19¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢.

Vermont. April was generally cold with the result that broodrearing was held back. Some shortage of stores developed. The weather was turning somewhat warmer at the end of the period. Clover plants are still in very good condition.

Connecticut. The first three weeks of April were cold and windy which checked broodrearing. Pollen was rather short and little or no nectar was available. There should, however, be a fairly good field force for the deciduous fruit bloom so that bees should develop in time for the main flow. Moisture is still somewhat short.

New Jersey. Bees are developing slowly in New Jersey as result of intermittently cool and mild weather. Fruit trees were in bloom at the end of this period, but bees were obtaining little from this bloom. Stores in most cases are short and feeding has been necessary. Clover plants now look promising, but additional moisture will be needed.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period April 13-28)

Maryland. Apples bloomed during this period, but cool weather prevented bees from working a large portion of the time. However, enough bee activity prevailed to assure a good fruit set. Some feeding was necessary during this period. Late in the month warm weather has given bees an opportunity to work wild mustard so they should be in fairly good condition for the clover flow which will begin shortly after May 1 in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. Most of this period was dry, but fairly good rains at the end of April have relieved the drought situation.

West Virginia. In central West Virginia weather was generally favorable with the result that some colonies are already approaching swarming strength.

Virginia. Bees which came through the winter in satisfactory condition are now fairly strong. In the vicinity of Richmond black locust was in full bloom during the latter part of this period and blackberries were beginning to bloom. Tulip poplar will soon begin to bloom. In the mountains the apple bloom was over by the end of April. Clovers and other plants are in good condition, although dry weather during most of April hurt new seedlings. Rains at the end of the period, however, have greatly improved moisture conditions. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Mixed Flowers in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Section comb Mixed Flowers very few sales \$6.30 per case of 24 sections. Beeswax, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period April 13-28)

Kentucky. Considerable cool, cloudy, and rainy weather has retarded activity of bees. Broodrearing has been heavy with the result that stores are rapidly diminishing. Isolated cases of swarming have been reported. Condition of honey plants are excellent. Locust was just beginning to bloom at the end of the period.

Tennessee. In southeastern Tennessee crimson clover and tulip poplar were blooming well at the end of this period. In some crimson clover areas bees stored up to 30 pounds surplus in stronger colonies. White clover and blackberries were also yielding some. Vetch will produce a flow during May. In central Tennessee many colonies were below normal strength and have gathered very little honey to date as a result of cool, damp weather. Pollen has also been scarce with the result that broodrearing has been at a low level.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period April 12-26)

Georgia. In south Georgia tupelo and black gum were blooming during this period but in most sections produced little surplus as a result of cool, windy weather. Bees did, however, obtain enough to maintain heavy broodrearing. Gallberry is about 10 days ahead of normal. Plants and bees are both in good condition. The main summer flow is beginning and with warmer weather prospects are favorable for at least a normal crop.

Florida. In southern and central Florida bees are in better condition than for a number of years. A fairly heavy orange honey crop was produced with some yards reporting around 100 pounds surplus, although the average for the State will be considerably below this. In south Florida palmetto is beginning to bloom and recent rains have greatly improved prospects from this source. Gallberry has largely finished blooming in this section. Citrus honey is moving as rapidly as it is extracted, generally at ceiling prices. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Orange in case to ten lots 12¢, some at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ with containers furnished by buyers, in single 60s 15¢.

Mississippi. In southcentral Mississippi some hives have stored as much as two supers of light colored honey. On hives which have not been provided sufficient space, swarming is beginning. Weather conditions have been unusually good and prospects are very favorable.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana conditions were practically ideal for both package bee and queen production and for honey gathering. Broodrearing has been stimulated by a heavy flow from white Dutch clover. Strong colonies not used for package production have stored from 75 to 90 pounds during April, showing a gain of four to eight pounds on many days. Blue vervain was beginning to bloom at the end of the period. Rains on April 23 and 24 provided additional moisture which was beginning to be needed. In northern Louisiana recent rains have put honey plants in good condition. Clover is showing the best stand in several years. Colonies are all strong with only moderate swarming. Many strong colonies are storing from six to eight pounds daily which is rare for this early in the season. Shortage of supers has made it difficult for many beekeepers to hold honey for proper ripening before extracting.



TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of April. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported. Demand good, exceeds supply, no supplies on local market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts - by truck 600 lbs. Ill. No rail receipts reported.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market firm. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover, cellophane-wrapped 1 dozen sections few \$5.00.

EXTRACTED: Nothing offered on local market. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Receipts light. Dealers paying for country run stock  $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No receipts. Demand exceeds supply for extracted at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Limited sales to retailers - COLORADO, White to Water White Alfalfa and Mixed Mountain Flowers, cases, glass 12, 2-lb. \$5.42-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.75-6.00; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported. Dealers offering  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. for Domestic crude.

DETROIT: Receipts - extracted 1200 lbs. Iowa; 13,200 lbs. Wis. Supplies light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to retailers - WISCONSIN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.16. IOWA, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.20 delivered. Imported, White and Light Amber, Flower source unknown, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts or supplies.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck extracted: 165, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweet-clover.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong at ceiling. U. S. one blended honey: Sales to wholesale grocers - MINNESOTA, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72; Sales to retail grocers - MINNESOTA, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow cash  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., in trade  $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Cuba, 1020 bbls., 100 cartons; Chile 59 bbls.; Dominican Republic 764 bbls.; Canal Zone 40 drums; Mexico, 110 bbls., 5182 cases (some held in bond for export) most arrivals for export. Spot supplies very light and offerings from foreign countries very light for domestic consumption. Heavy inquiry for honey, but dealers here unable to fill demand. No domestic receipts or sales reported. Imports nominally at ceiling. Cuban packers price to wholesalers- cases 48, 14-oz. \$8.98 case.

BEESWAX: Arrivals Dominican Republic 512 bags, Puerto Rico 2 bags, Chile 95 bags, Peru 19 bags, Cuba 126 bags, Argentine 12 tons, Brazil 10 tons. South American offerings negligible, others moderate. Demand good, market stronger, wide range in prices. c.i.f. NEW YORK - SOUTH AMERICAN, 56-58¢; AFRICAN 46-50¢; WEST INDIES 51-53¢; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 47-50¢; HAITI 50¢.

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals honey or beeswax. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - by rail and truck, extracted 3960 lbs. bottled Midwestern, 1920 lbs. Ohio. Demand good, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers to retailers - OHIO, White Clover 2 dozen, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 1 dozen 2-lb. jars \$4.76.

PORTLAND: No arrivals. Demand exceeds supply, with no supplies in hands of wholesalers. A limited supply can be found in retailers' hands secured direct from producers.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: The market remains unchanged with good demand for manufacturing purposes and foundations. Dealers paying  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in cash or 43¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Practically no supplies on the market. No sales reported.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts via truck from Central California - 170 cans Light Amber Prune Blossom, 12 cans Light Amber Wild Flower.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at the ceiling of 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported during the period.

SEATTLE: No receipts reported. Wholesalers report no supplies available and present indications are that there will be none until 1946 crop is ready. Supplies insufficient to quote a market.

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Released May 6, 1946.

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M 37 Hc  
Reserve

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
May 15, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 10

SUMMARY

Except for portions of the Intermountain Region, colonies were in better than average condition at the end of this period. The season throughout the Plains and North Central areas still continues at least two weeks in advance of normal, from the standpoint of both plant and colony development. The Northeastern and New England sections are running slightly later than last year. Except for portions of the Intermountain and Plains areas and the far Southwest moisture conditions continue fairly favorable and plants are developing satisfactorily. Frosts over many of the northern States and extending south as far as Colorado caused some damage to fruits and in some section set back the clover season slightly. Through the midwestern States and Ohio Valley white and yellow sweetclover was blooming at the end of this period and a fairly good clover flow should be on by early June. In some sections it is feared that colonies may have passed their peak working strength before the main clover flows come on, in others feeding may be necessary where the colonies have become unusually strong.

Demand for honey continues heavy. New crop honey in the Southeast, south Texas, and in Arizona and California has been picked up by dealers and packers as rapidly as it is extracted. Considerable quantities of new honey are selling locally directly to consumers or retailers. Prices generally range from 12 to 15¢ per lb. in 60s, with some quotations running a little higher.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period April 22-May 8)

Southern California. The orange flow was at its height over southern California during this period. The weather was generally mild and cloudy with some days when bees could not take full advantage of the orange flow. Reports as to orange yields vary. Some commercial beekeepers report a probable crop of only 25-50 pounds per colony. Others in more favorable locations expect an orange surplus running in some cases as high as 80 pounds. White sage has begun producing in some sections with fair yields. It is expected, however, that this flow will be of rather short duration as a result of dry weather. Light rains at the turn of the month improved moisture conditions slightly but considerable additional moisture will be necessary to assure a favorable flow from sage and wild buckwheat. Most colonies are in very favorable condition. In most sections swarming has ceased. Some orange honey is being extracted. This is largely moving locally. Receipts of honey in the Los Angeles area consisted of a number of small lots of Orange and Mixed Flowers at the coiling of 12¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers in case lots or larger, and 15¢ per lb. in 60s. Receipts of beeswax continue very light at 41<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-43<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Imperial Valley. Colonies are in generally good condition. A few are dwindling as a result of arsenic dust stored in pollen combs last fall. To date there has been little or no swarming. Bees are now working arrowweed, mustard, and some wild white clover. Alfalfa has not yet begun blooming.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures in the interior valleys during this period and especially since the first of May have run slightly above normal. Portions of the Sacramento Valley had a number of cool days during the early part of the period. Coastal areas have had about normal temperatures with some days rather cool. Both northern and central California are badly in need of moisture. Early honey sources are rapidly drying up and the soil is



generally too dry for best development of thistle which is the main nectar source in northern California. In central California bees are generally in very strong condition with some swarming. In northern California conditions are spotted. Most colonies are in fairly good condition. Some colonies have built up poorly especially where pollen containing poison was stored last season. In northern California bees are now working Ladino clover, filaree, vetch, mustard, wild radish, and irrigated alfalfa. Some milk thistle is being worked in the Sacramento Valley for pollen. Many colonies are being moved from the deciduous sections to alfalfa and thistle locations. Receipts of new crop honey in the Bay Cities area are increasing. These have consisted of prune, mixed fruit bloom, wild flower and madrone from central California, and orange and mesquite from southern California. Sales have been reported at basic ceiling of 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers in case to ton lots.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period April 22-May 8)

West of Cascades. Most of this section had fairly favorable weather for bee activity. Weather was rather cool at the beginning of the period but moderated rapidly with considerable sunshine. Frosts were general over most of western Oregon and southern Washington at the turn of the month. Damage to fruit crops, however, was light. Scotch broom and other wild flowers are blooming along the coast. In the Willamette Valley and in western Washington bees are obtaining some nectar and pollen from both wild and cultivated cane berries. Crimson clover and vetch were beginning to bloom in some localities of western Oregon. It is expected the vetch flow will be a little earlier than usual. Colonies are generally in very good condition and have built up well for the vetch flow which will come in late May and June.

East of Cascades. The deciduous fruit bloom in the Yakima and Wenatchee areas is now over. Bees obtained a little more than current needs from this flow. Since the fruit bloom has ended there have been some losses in hive weight. Some colonies are unusually strong and unless some additional minor flows develop some feeding may be necessary before the main clover flow comes on. Some spray poisoning was reported, especially in those sections where airplane dusting is resorted to. Plants are generally in good condition.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period April 23-May 9)

Much of the Intermountain Region, especially east of the Continental Divide and on both sides of the mountains in Colorado is becoming unusually dry. Snow cover and water storage in most sections of Colorado is below normal. Beekeeping conditions are probably less favorable than in most other sections of the country. Colonies are in generally good condition but heavy feeding has been necessary in Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. Frosts during late April and early May damaged fruit bloom and other early nectar sources in many sections. Demand for honey continues heavy in all sections but practically none remains in the hands of beekeepers. No honey sales were reported. Small quantities of beeswax sold at 41½-43½¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Conditions at this time are generally unfavorable. For the State as a whole soil moisture is far below normal with some sections having almost drought conditions. In most areas the snow cover is also below average with the result that irrigation water may be short before the season is over. Dandelion bloomed in most sections of the State during this period, but cold, unfavorable weather prevented bees from taking full advantage of this bloom. As a result many colonies are still requiring fairly heavy sugar feeding. During early May many sections on both the eastern and western slope had freezing temperatures which caused some damage to fruit and also to alfalfa and sweetclover plants. Bloom on clover and alfalfa may be set back about two weeks. On May 9 snow ranging from two to six inches in depth fell over portions of eastern Colorado. While this improved moisture conditions slightly it beat down considerable first crop alfalfa.

Wyoming. In the Lander Valley rain is badly needed to assure good plant growth. Bees are in fairly good condition, but heavy feeding has been necessary. To date little foulbrood has shown up. Some beekeepers are feeding sulfathiazole in the sugar sirup.

Montana. Bees are in generally good condition, but most are light on stores. The first part of this period was favorable for a buildup on dandelions.

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and early fruit bloom. The latter part of the period was cold and windy with several hard frosts. Bees were confined to their hives during much of this time. Colonies have built up well and package bees have obtained a fairly good start. Most of Montana east of the Continental Divide is dry with poor plant development to date.

Idaho. Bees have been unpacked and are generally in very good condition. Dandelion and fruit bloom yielded quite well in most sections. However, some districts had a killing frost around the end of April which did some damage to fruit bloom and cut short the early flow. Weather during most of this period was quite favorable. Supplies of irrigation water are generally favorable, but much of southern Idaho is dry as a result of lack of the usual spring rains. Some farmers have been forced to irrigate in order to sprout seeds.

Utah. In most sections of Utah, bees wintered with slight losses and are now progressing very satisfactorily. Most are obtaining a little more than a living although frosts in late April and early May killed some bloom. In some sections where nectar sources have been light there has been some robbing by bees. Some bees are being moved out of orchard areas to avoid spray poisoning.

#### ARIZONA: (Period April 23-May 9)

Supplies of citrus honey were light although some colonies made as much as 40 pounds surplus. The desert has been very dry, but mesquite and catsclaw bloomed profusely in the lower elevations. Some apiaries have reported slight gains, while others have lost weight during the past two weeks. The outlook from desert flowers is only fair. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Alfalfa-Mesquite in 60s 13½¢; in 5-lb. pails 18¢. Beeswax 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

#### SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period April 25-May 11)

East Texas. Beekeepers have been quite active filling package shipments. Some orders are arriving a few days late. Queens are also being shipped with most orders being filled on time. Demand has been heavy with many orders turned away. Colonies have stored some surplus honey despite shaking for packages, which is unusual. It is estimated that 20 percent more packages and queens are being shipped than during the past two years. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Cotton in 60s 12¢.

South-east Texas. Unfavorable weather during the last half of the spring flow reduced production considerably. Colonies that were not worked for package bees have an average of not more than one super of honey. Package shippers are still working full capacity but have passed the peak of the shipping season. High winds and dragon flies have taken a considerable toll of virgin queens.

Southwest Texas. Rainfall during the period has been plentiful. Considerable honey from early spring crops has been extracted with yields ranging from 50 to 100 pounds per colony. Bees are now getting nectar from white brush. Horsemint is beginning to yield. The outlook for a crop from mesquite is uncertain at this time as dry weather is needed to produce a heavy bloom. Some colonies have been weakened by swarming. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, few sales to consumers - Mixed Flowers 5-lb. pails \$1.10.

New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley bees were about average for this season of the year. A light mesquite flow is on. This flow is about half to two-thirds finished. Alfalfa is starting to bloom but farmers are cutting before it has bloomed much. Some early honey is ready to extract.

Arkansas. Bees are generally in good condition. However, cool weather has made it difficult for the bees to fly. In some sections many colonies are running short of stores. Vetch is in bloom. The holly flow has ended. Yields were only fair.

#### PLAINS AREA: (Period April 25-May 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The early part of this period was favorable for bee activity. The latter part was cool with some frosts. Considerable pollen and a little new nectar was gathered before the cold spell. Most colonies are in good condition, although in some yards a little feeding is still necessary. Winter losses for the section as a whole were rather light, probably averaging less than 10 percent. Moisture conditions were improved by rains during this period. In some sections sweetclover is rather scarce and is showing insect damage. As a whole, however, present plant and moisture conditions are favorable.

- over -



Iowa. Fairly good rains during this period broke a long dry spell that was becoming rather serious especially in western Iowa. Bees have built up very well and are probably in the best condition in a number of years for this season. They have been able to take advantage of all the early flows and obtain considerable pollen and nectar. Some colonies may pass their peak strength before the heavy clover flow begins. Yellow sweetclover will bloom very shortly. Crop prospects are now favorable provided moisture conditions remain favorable. There has been a rather serious shortage of equipment, especially supers and frames.

Nebraska. Most of Nebraska was becoming extremely dry by early May, but fairly heavy rains over the eastern part of the State during the latter part of this period improved moisture conditions somewhat. Following the rains some sections had snow and low temperatures, with damaging frosts in many localities. Prior to the rains bees had built up well on dandelion and locust, although some beekeepers found supplementary feeding necessary. At the end of the period yellow sweetclover was beginning to bloom and bees have largely ceased to take sirup. If the cool weather continues for some time, however, some colonies may again need feed. Prevalence of American foulbrood has been light, especially in those yards where sulfathiazole was fed. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in single 60s 15¢.

Kansas. Most of this period had cool to near normal temperatures. A frost on May 11 in north-central Kansas injured some plants slightly. In southwestern Kansas the soil is becoming unusually dry with wheat drying out in some sections. However, during the first ten days of May northwest Kansas received two very heavy rains which greatly improved moisture conditions in that section. The cooler weather curtailed swarming which was previously becoming rather serious. Broodrearing was also slowed down somewhat. At the end of the period white Dutch clover and yellow sweetclover were in full bloom, but it was generally too cool for best nectar secretion or bee flights.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period April 27-May 11)

Michigan. Most of April and early May were exceptionally dry with very few showers and considerable cool weather with some frost. At the end of this period fruit bloom had nearly ended. On the lower peninsula dandelions were in full bloom. Weather conditions prevented bees from taking full advantage of this flow. Bees are, however, in generally good condition on the lower peninsula. While they are building up fairly well, they are not developing as rapidly as last year so there will not be the danger of starvation or too heavy a buildup with the later losses which occurred last season. Clover plants are in fairly good condition, but many sections need additional moisture. On the upper peninsula the spring to date has been unusually cold with much freezing weather. This has prevented bees from flying much of the time although they did gather considerable pollen on a few favorable days. Plant growth has been very slow.

Wisconsin. Nearly all sections of Wisconsin except the extreme southern portion are becoming unusually dry. April rainfall was only about one-fifth of normal. Showers in early May have helped some. Clover plants in some sections are beginning to dry up and unless additional moisture comes in the near future clover prospects do not now appear too favorable. Condition of bees is very spotted. In the southern part of the State colonies are in generally good condition and have obtained some pollen and nectar from dandelions. Farther north colony conditions are not so favorable. Many colonies are short of stores and are being fed heavily. Some beekeepers have experienced difficulty in obtaining sugar for bee feeding.

Minnesota. The weather was cold and windy during the period, with freezing temperatures in some sections. Precipitation continues below normal and all crops are commencing to suffer. Bees have reached their peak strength. Some feeding will probably be necessary to carry them until clover bloom comes in. Present clover prospects are poor. There is, however, a possibility of getting a little honey from alsike before it is cut for hay and from basswood.

Ohio. Temperatures were cool with frosts occurring some nights. Damage was reported to fruit bloom and clover. Moisture conditions, which were becoming dry, were relieved by generous rains toward the end of the period. Bees have secured some nectar from fruit bloom, dandelions, and in the extreme southern part of the State from yellow sweet, alsike and white Dutch clover. Most colonies are very strong, some ahead of normal. The cool weather,



however, has retarded swarming. The clover outlook is good following the recent rains in most sections of the State. In the northwest section clover is expected to commence blooming in about three weeks. A few sections, however, expect light clover crops as a result of the late spring freezes. Much feeding is being resorted to, except in the fruit sections. Nectar secretion and bee activity has been held to a minimum by the cold weather. Old stores are practically exhausted.

Indiana. The weather has been abnormally cool with much cloudy weather and some rainfall during this period. Most bees are in excellent condition and some swarming has been reported among the smaller beekeepers. The fruit and dandelion bloom is now about over and some bees will have to be fed before clover blooms. The clovers in some sections are in excellent condition. Sweet-clover is not very plentiful but alsike and white Dutch clovers are in excellent condition. An occasional white Dutch bloom is beginning to open. Indications are that by the last week in May a small honey flow should be in progress from that source.

Illinois. The weather has been favorable for plant growth during the period, except in the northern part of the State where more rains are needed. Cool weather prevailed during part of the period but there has been sufficient warm weather to allow the bees to work part of the time. The bees are in strong condition and many colonies have been securing more than their immediate needs from dandelion. Some beekeepers have fed to tide the bees over until the clover flow comes in. Some swarming has occurred. White Dutch clover is starting to bloom in the southern part of the State. Sweetclover is in good condition and is developing rapidly. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case lots 12¢, single 60s 15¢, 5-lb. pails 17¢; bulk in consumers containers 15¢.

#### NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period April 27-May 13)

New York. The weather was cold and dry during this period in western and northern New York with frost occurring in many localities. Eastern New York has had some rain. Fruit trees were in partial to full bloom. Mustard was in its prime and in some sections dandelions were in full bloom but because of the cold, windy weather bees were able to be out only a few days. Most colonies are very strong, many ahead of schedule, but are short on stores and much feeding has been necessary. Clover is in fairly good condition but growth is being delayed by cool weather.

New Jersey. The weather was cool, windy, and dry during the forepart of the period, but good showers were received toward the latter part, relieving the drought. The cold weather retarded broodrearing. However, strong colonies were showing swarming tendencies. Much pollen from oak trees is being gathered in south Jersey. Some colonies were able to harvest a small surplus on fruit bloom. In the northern sections some stores are low and considerable feeding has been necessary. Bees have developed well where stores were ample or sufficient feeding given. Clover looks promising.

Pennsylvania. The weather has been cool most of the period. Recent rains have put clover in good condition. Fruit bloom has been plentiful but the cool weather has kept the bees from taking full advantage of it. Many colonies have less honey than would be required to carry them through until June 1 when clover will begin to yield, and unless weather improves some feeding will be necessary.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period April 28-May 13)

Maryland. Locust and tulip trees are in bloom and are supplying the main flow now. The clover bloom is coming along rapidly. Moisture conditions are now very satisfactory. The pre-flow weather was not too favorable and some colonies received a setback in broodrearing which will be reflected in colony strength about the time the clover flow is due. Scale hives have been showing gains of four to seven and half pounds according to weather conditions.

Virginia. Weather during the period has been generally cold and rainy. The cold has retarded locust bloom. Blackberry, poplar, and white Dutch clover are in bloom and are producing on days when the weather is favorable. Many colonies were short of stores at the start of the period as the flow opened. Bees with sufficient stores have built up strength very well, but those short of



stores are not in very good condition. Beekeepers are expecting a fairly good crop in eastern Virginia during the next 15 days if the weather is at all favorable. In some sections swarming has been general. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash, 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

West Virginia. White clover is in bloom. The weather has been favorable during this period for the bees to secure a good yield.

South Carolina. Rainfall has been ample during the period and honey plants have continued to bloom profusely. Good crops of honey are in prospect over most areas of the State. Swarming has been very heavy.

#### SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period April 28-May 13)

Kentucky. Cool, rainy weather has retarded bee activity during the period. White clover and yellow sweetclover and blackberries in some sections started blooming. Plant conditions generally are excellent. There has been some swarming. Some beekeepers are reporting losses of their surplus crop because of scarcity of frames and section boxes. The outlook is favorable for a good crop if the weather during the next few weeks will clear and warm up. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash, 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Tennessee. The weather has been cool and cloudy hindering nectar secretion during much of the period. Most colonies in clover and poplar areas showed gains. White clover will be depended on now in some sections. Yellow sweetclover is blooming in southern Tennessee. Vetch is at mid-bloom, but has yielded little honey as yet.

#### SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period April 25-May 11)

Georgia. The weather in south Georgia has been warm with summer showers and balmy nights. Gallberry is now in full bloom and has yielded heavily. Bees are generally in good shape and not much inclined to swarm. Honey producers and package-bee producers are very optimistic over the present honey outlook.

Florida. The weather has been balmy during this period with good rains toward the end. Palmetto yield is about over in the southern part of the State but the recent rains may prolong the flow from this source. Wild flowers are producing well in some locations in the Lake Okeechobee area. Extracting of citrus honey is about ended with good yields reported. The honey is thin in body and light amber in color. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Orange Light Amber in 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 18¢; in barrels 12¢.

Mississippi. Weather conditions varied during the period but were generally favorable for honey production. Clover is in bloom in the central part of the State. Wild gallberry is the principal source in the southern part of the State. Some beekeepers are reporting unusually large crops of honey in the southern section from gallberry with the flow still going strong. Some honey has been lost because of shortage of supers. The demand is good with prices at ceiling.

Louisiana. The weather has been favorable for clovers. A good crop is in prospect. White clover and vervain are the principal honey plants now in bloom. In some sections white Dutch clover is tapering off and sweetclover is coming on. The flow has ranged from two to eight pounds daily. There is a large amount of honey in the combs, but is not being capped where the flow is light. In some colonies broodnests contain an unusually large amount of pollen; so that the queens are being restricted in egg-laying to some extent. In the northern part of the State some yards have shown a surplus of 75 pounds of new honey which is an unusually good yield for this area. Conditions have been generally good for the package-bee shipping season, with generally dry weather prevailing.

#### TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of May. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand good, exceeds supply. No supplies on local market. No sales reported.



CHICAGO: Receipts - by truck, 1200 lbs. Colo. No rail receipts reported.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand light, market firm. Sales to retailers -  
COLORADO, cases White Clover cellophane-wrapped 24 sections few sales \$10.00.

EXTRACTED: Practically no supplies on market. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 41-43¢ per lb. delivered  
 Chicago, few lots 41½-42½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: No receipts. Wholesalers practically out. No jobbing sales. Very few  
 sales to retailers, nominally steady. Wholesalers state will be entirely out of  
 stock by June 1.

BEESWAX: Receipts about 600 lbs. Demand fair, market steady. Dealers  
 offering 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. Denver.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted by rail 1 car imported (61,700 lbs.). Practically  
 no Mich. Supplies light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to retailers - Imported, White and Light Amber  
 Mixed Flowers 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck, extracted; none; beeswax 125 lbs. Supplies  
 very light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales U. S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb.  
 jars \$5.04; to retail grocers 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales . . .  
 f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude Light Yellow, cash 41½¢ per lb., in trade  
 43½¢ per lb.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Cuba, 490 barrels, 5732 cartons; Chile, 360 barrels;  
 by rail Fla. 780 lbs. (some held in bond for export), considerable for export.

Spot supplies very light. Dealers report offerings from regular sources  
 negligible. Heavy inquiry for honey but no supplies available to fill demand.  
 No domestic receipts or sales reported. Imports, nominally at ceiling. CUBAN,  
 Packers' price to wholesalers - case 48, 14-oz. tins \$8.98 per case.

BEESWAX: Arrivals- by boat Chile 277 bags, Cuba 98 bags. Spot supplies  
 light. Offerings from foreign countries very light. Demand good, market  
 stronger. Nominally- SOUTH AMERICAN 57-60¢; AFRICAN 49-50¢.

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals. Supplies insufficient to quote.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - 5 tons Africa. No sales reported.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals, by rail and truck extracted 6120 lbs. Ohio. Demand moderate,  
 market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers to retailers - OHIO, White Clover 2 dozen,  
 1-lb. jars \$5.04, 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$4.76.

PORTLAND: No arrivals. Retailers only have light supply on hand which was mostly  
 obtained directly from producers. Remaining stocks is of dark color and some  
 showing crystallization. No supplies in wholesale hands.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market remains unchanged for manufacturing purposes  
 and foundations. Dealers paying 41½¢ in cash or 43¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: ICWA, cartons dozen 1-lb. jars Light Amber Alfalfa \$3.50.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Central California - 395 cans  
 Light Amber Prune Blossom, 153 cans Light Amber Wild Flower, 143 cans Light  
 Amber to Amber Fruit Bloom, 7 cans Light Amber Madrone; Receipts by truck from  
 Southern California - 347 cans White Orange, 47 cans Light Amber Mesquite.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain  
 unchanged at the ceiling of - 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76  
 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported during the period.

SEATTLE: No receipts reported. No supplies on market.

CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE HOLDING

In pounds as of April 1, 1946, together with comparative figures for the same date a year ago: By Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

	CONSUMER		BULK	
	CONTAINERS		CONTAINERS	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Halifax.....	900	--	--	--
Saint John.....	600	--	--	--
Montreal.....	143,748	97,770	90	*783,400
Ottawa.....	6,216	11,568	--	--
Toronto.....	150,600	48	480,000	5,054
Winnipeg.....	264,720	114,288	514,160	49,700
Regina.....	7,872	40,824	--	--
Saskatoon.....	76,234	44,448	--	--
Edmonton.....	--	28,752	--	--
Lethbridge.....	--	5,088	--	--
Calgary.....	42,894	22,361	151,657	79,886
Vancouver.....	180,808	169,520	6,700	--

\* Imported for processing.



Released May 17, 1946.

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Reserve

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone—REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
June 3, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT -- Vol. XXX -- No. 11

JUN 18 1946

SUMMARY

Moderate to heavy rains fell over practically the entire country with the exception of portions of the extreme Southwest during the latter half of May. Drought conditions which were becoming serious over portions of the Plains and Intermountain areas have apparently been broken. Excessive rains over Texas, Oklahoma, and practically the entire territory east of the Missouri River prevented bees from working much of the time and in many areas necessitated heavy feeding, since colonies had built up to a strong position earlier and consumed heavy amounts of stores. Plant conditions are favorable in all sections of the country except portions of California and the Southwest where earlier drought stunted plant growth and reduced stands of honey-producing plants. Colony condition is good in nearly all sections, although in some bees will have passed their working peak by the time the main clover flow develops during June and early July. In some sections package bees have built up slowly. The citrus flow is over in southern California with yields again averaging below normal, although in some localities a fairly good production was reported. New honey is becoming available in nearly all the southern States. A large proportion of the crop so far extracted is moving in small lots to consumers and retailers in order to take advantage of higher ceilings. Sales reported have generally been at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers in case to ton lots and 15¢ per lb. in 60s.

Record shipments of package bees have been reported from the South. A portion of these have been used for expansion in numbers of colonies. Some additional expansion has been made by division of colonies in northern sections where colonies built up well. Additional expansion could have been expected if hives, supers, and other wooden goods had been more readily available. In many sections the shortage of supers will mean that honey will have to be extracted as rapidly as produced in order to provide space for production of a full crop. Offerings of beeswax continue very light, with prices generally reported at 41½-43¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period May 8-22)

Southern California. The orange flow ended during this period and in general was rather disappointing. Weather was favorable during the early part of the citrus flow, but the latter half of May was generally cool and cloudy, resulting in a decreased citrus flow. Some of the better commercial beekeepers reported average yields as high as 80 pounds per colony. The average for the territory as a whole will likely run much below this, probably not over 50 pounds per colony. Many colonies have been moved from the orange to sage and wild buckwheat areas. Moisture conditions have improved somewhat over what they were early in the season but prospects for a full flow from sage are not very favorable at this time. Some buckwheat areas appear fairly good and may produce a fair crop. Colony condition is generally good although some colonies have slackened broodrearing with the close of the citrus flow. Demand for honey continues very good. Sales in wholesale lots have generally been reported at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers, in case to ton lots. A considerable proportion of the crop is being sold in small lots to local retailers and consumers, generally at the ceiling of 15¢ per lb. in 60s.



Central California. Temperatures during the last half of May were mostly about normal or slightly below. Limited rainfall improved moisture conditions some, but the district as a whole is still rather dry with prospects not especially favorable for a large crop. Little honey was produced in most sections during this period. Some honey is being extracted and is meeting with a heavy demand as rapidly as it is available for market. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Orange, Prune, and Mixed Fruit Bloom in case to ton lots mostly 12¢ per lb.

Northern California. Most sections had very little precipitation during this period and are now becoming very dry. Some colonies are still being fed while others have already stored considerable honey and should be in good condition until the heavy flows come on. Honey is now being gathered from alfalfa, Ladino clover, and miscellaneous wild flowers. Alfalfa is yielding fairly well as a result of the dry season. In dry land areas star thistles are making a poor growth, but in irrigated sections are doing fairly well. Unless considerable additional moisture falls a short thistle crop can be expected. Offerings of honey during this period have been light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Manzanita and Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots mostly 12¢ per lb.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period May 8-22)

West of Cascades. Rains over western Oregon and Washington toward the end of this period relieved the longest, driest spring period on record. In some sections near drought conditions were prevailing. The rains not only relieved the necessity for irrigation but added to the spring snow runoff in the Columbia and Willamette basins. These rains came just in time to save the fireweed. Most colonies are gathering heavier than normal quantities of honey for this season, with various cane berries, clover and common vetch being the principal sources. At the end of the period hairy vetch was just beginning to bloom in northwestern Oregon and southern Washington. Prospects for a good vetch-clover flow are now very favorable.

East of Cascades. Eastern Oregon and Washington were becoming extremely dry. Pastures were almost completely dried up. Grain, canning peas and meadows were seriously affected. Rains toward the end of this period have, however, relieved this condition somewhat. In the Yakima area a little surplus was gathered from locust, which is rather unusual. On the other hand, in northeastern Oregon the locust flow was almost a failure. First crop alfalfa is blooming earlier than usual, but is being cut for hay before any honey can be gathered. The second crop alfalfa from which the principal honey flow comes in this section should bloom earlier than usual. White Dutch clover is blooming, but in this section it seldom produces enough honey even for colony needs. No honey sales were reported either east or west of the Cascades.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period May 9-23)

Rains fell over practically the entire Intermountain Region during the third and fourth weeks in May, breaking the serious drought conditions which were threatening, especially in the plains areas of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. Moisture reserves in the mountains of Colorado are, however, still below normal. Most of this period was cool, cloudy, and windy, with some frosts, especially in Utah and Colorado. Colonies in most sections are strong, but feeding has been necessary in most sections east of the Rockies and also in Utah where frosts cut short the early flows. Little or no honey is available in this section to meet even local demands. No sales were reported. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Rains over most of the State during this period improved moisture conditions somewhat. Additional moisture will be needed. Snow cover in the mountains is generally below normal with some sections, particularly the Grand Mesa area, having moisture reserves far below normal. Light frosts occurred over most of this section causing some damage to first cutting alfalfa bloom and also to the latter portion of the fruit bloom. General feeding was necessary in most areas since colonies had built up heavily during April and have not obtained sufficient nectar during May to maintain food reserves. In a few sections colonies are still unusually strong and if conditions are favorable during the main honey flow they should be able to produce a good crop.

continued -



Wyoming. In northern Wyoming fairly heavy rains during this period broke the long drought. Freezing nights killed much of the fruit bloom, but did little damage to dandelions, which were in full bloom. More nectar has been obtained from dandelion this year than for many seasons. Many colonies are approaching the swarming state. Most have stored enough honey to carry them over until the clover flow starts.

Montana. In south central Montana this period was rather unfavorable for bee activity, being cool and windy and with one very hard freeze which killed many early field crops and much fruit bloom. Clovers were injured and the blooming period will be delayed. Bees built up well in April and where they have ample stores are now sufficiently strong for division. Package bees have built up slowly due to the weather.

Idaho. In southern Idaho the dandelion and fruit flows are largely over. In the vicinity of Idaho Falls there is a possibility that dandelion bloom may extend into the early alfalfa bloom which will be earlier than usual this year. Fruit bloom lasted longer than usual and many yards stored considerable surplus. Some yards, however, are still light in stores and will possibly need some feeding before the main alfalfa flow begins. Colonies are generally strong and considerable increase by division has been made. To date there has been very little swarming, although some beekeepers have held down swarming by division of colonies.

Utah. Colonies are in generally good condition, although many are short of stores as a result of the frosts which caught fruit trees in full bloom. In most sections little nectar will be available until alfalfa and clover begins blooming in late June or early July. A little mustard is blooming, but this will not provide sufficient nectar to meet colony needs.

Nevada. In western Nevada bees did extremely well during May. A fairly heavy flow was reported from fruit, dandelion, buckbrush, and other early flowers. Some colonies are close to the swarming stage.

#### ARIZONA: (Period May 9-23)

In southeastern Arizona a fairly good mesquite honey flow is on. Most colonies are in good condition and are making gains of three to nine pounds per day. Windy weather has retarded the flow to some extent. Sweetclover is beginning to bloom.

#### SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period May 10-25)

Northeast Texas. Almost continuous rains have fallen over this section during the latter half of April and May. Plants are growing very profusely and having an abundance of bloom, but bees have been unable to work them due to the heavy rains. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Cotton in ton lots 12¢.

East Texas. Continued rains have interfered with the honey flow from horsemint and clovers. However, honey plants are in very good condition and if the weather becomes more settled bees should store a large surplus. Package colonies are building up satisfactorily. Package shipments have been completed, but queen shipments continue.

Southeast Texas. Cloudy, showery weather with high winds during most of this period prevented bees from obtaining much nectar. Many colonies are barely holding their own. Cotton is beginning to bloom and the summer mesquite flow will be on in a very few weeks provided excessively rainy weather does not prevent a flow.

Southwest Texas. Heavy rains during this period have produced abundant ground flowers but greatly reduced the flow from horsemint. Most colonies have barely held their weight. In some sections severe hail storms damaged flowering plants making it necessary to move bees to sections which were undamaged. Considerable early honey is being extracted and is meeting with very good demand. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Catsclaw-Mesquite in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15-16¢, in 5-lb. pails 16 2/3-18 2/3¢, with some high as 22¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢; bulk comb in 5-lb. pails 18 2/3¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 24¢.

New Mexico. Sufficient rain fell during this period to improve plant conditions slightly. It also came at the height of the mesquite flow which resulted in a greatly reduced production from that source. First crop alfalfa has mostly been cut. Sweetclover was just beginning to bloom at the end of this period.

Oklahoma. In the vicinity of Stillwater bees were storing some surplus from vetch, persimmon, and yellow sweetclover. Colonies that received care earlier in the season are in good condition. Swarming has been in progress for several weeks. Honey plants in most sections of the State are in excellent condition.

Arkansas. In southern Arkansas vetch was in full bloom at the end of this period but excessive rain prevented bees from obtaining much surplus. Farther north in the State the spring flow is over with a heavier production than during the last three years. Peppervine, buttonwood, and buckwheat vine are in good condition for the summer flow. Demand for honey has been good with most offerings moving at bidding to nearby retailers and consumers.

PLAINS AREA: (Period May 11-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The early part of this period was rather cool with a heavy wet snow of about three inches on May 14 which put ample soil moisture in the ground. The end of the period was mild. Bees were obtaining a good pollen supply from dandelion, but little nectar was being gathered. Broodrearing continues heavy. Most colonies are building up very rapidly. Some will reach their peak before the clover flow begins, which will no doubt result in some swarming. Clover plants are in very good condition. In some sections the acreage of clover is rather limited. Weevils have damaged over-wintered sweetclover plants to a moderate extent and have caused severe injury to early spring seedlings. Considerable feeding has been necessary this spring and will likely be continued into June.

South Dakota. In eastern South Dakota conditions as a whole are generally satisfactory. This period was very cool and windy. Heavy frosts in early May killed fruit blooms and set back sweetclover at least two weeks. Package bees have built up rather slowly.

Iowa. Most of this period was cold, cloudy, and windy which kept bees confined most of the time, resulting in a very heavy consumption of stores. In western Iowa a killing frost was experienced at the beginning of the period. Clover was damaged in some sections, but apparently not seriously in most. White Dutch and yellow sweetclover are just beginning to bloom. In some sections the acreage of sweetclover has been reduced by increased plantings of corn and soybeans. Colonies are in extremely strong condition and swarming has been heavier than for many years. Many beekeepers are feeding. Plant conditions are generally excellent.

Nebraska. Rainfall during this period greatly improved prospects. Precipitation during May was heavier than normal but there is still a deficiency of moisture for the first five months of this year. Much of this period was cool and cloudy with the result that bees have barely made a living. Colonies are generally very strong. Yellow sweetclover is in almost full bloom and white Dutch clover is rapidly coming in. The main clover honey flow will be at least two to three weeks earlier than usual. Very little honey is available for sale. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted White Clover in single 60s 15¢. Beeswax, few sales 43¢ in trade.

Kansas. In northeastern Kansas moisture conditions are favorable and plant prospects are now favorable. Farther south in the State and especially in southwestern Kansas there is still a deficiency of soil moisture and prospects are not very favorable for a large clover flow. Light rains during this period have improved conditions somewhat. Yellow sweetclover in most sections of the State is past full bloom. White sweetclover is just beginning to bloom. Cool weather during this period prevented bees from taking full advantage of such flows as were on.

Missouri. The early part of this period was cool and wet with many colonies being very short of stores. Since May 19 bees have been able to work almost continuously on white Dutch clover and yellow sweetclover. White Dutch clover has been unusually plentiful in pastures and meadows. Strong colonies were storing a little honey in supers at the end of the period.



EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 12-26)

Michigan. Fairly frequent rains during this period greatly improved moisture and plant conditions. Much of the period was cool and windy with the result that bees in most cases barely made a living while in some yards a little feeding was necessary. The dandelion and fruit bloom flows are over. In some sections frosts out the fruit bloom very short. The clover flow will not begin until early June. During this interim bees will have to be closely watched to prevent starvation. On the upper peninsula a heavy freeze occurred on May 15. Most of this period was very cool and frosty. However, it was warming up at the end of the period and bees were able to gather some pollen from dandelion. Wild fruit bloom was just opening up at the end of the period. Present indications are that some additional feeding will be necessary to carry bees through to the clover flow.

Wisconsin. Rains toward the end of the period broke the drought which in some sections was causing considerable damage to clover plants. In pastures it is probable that white Dutch clover may have been injured to such an extent that little honey will be obtained from this source. Colonies have mostly built up very well since the dandelion flow lasted longer than usual. Colonies have generally maintained their weight and slight gains have been made in some locations. In southern Wisconsin white Dutch and yellow sweetclover were coming into bloom at the end of the period. Some nectar was also being gathered from raspberries and wild blackberries. Swarming has started but has not yet become serious. Nosema has been reported in some yards.

Minnesota. Rains during this period greatly improved prospects for a clover crop. A hard freeze just before the middle of May killed most of the basswood buds which will mean little or no honey from that source. Most of this period was cold and cloudy with the result that bees either barely made a living or consumed large quantities of food stores. Package bees have built up very slowly. Feeding will likely be necessary in most yards to maintain bees until the main clover flow begins. Wintered-over colonies had a good early buildup. Some are beginning to swarm. The clover flow should begin between June 5 and 10.

Ohio. Clover plant conditions were very favorable at the end of this period with ample moisture in the ground. Colony conditions, on the other hand, was rather unfavorable. Many colonies had passed their peak and consisted largely of old bees. In some sections starvation was becoming a serious factor and in nearly all sections heavy feeding was necessary. Beekeepers experienced extreme difficulty in obtaining sufficient sugar. Alsike and yellow sweetclover will begin blooming in early June. Colonies which have not starved or been greatly reduced in numbers should be able to build up very rapidly and if favorable weather prevails during the clover blooming season be able to produce a fairly large crop. Weather conditions will, however, have to be very favorable if this is the case. Swarming has been very heavy and where beekeepers had the equipment available considerable increase was made.

Indiana and Illinois. Heavy rains over most of this area, especially toward the end of the period, prevented bees from working much of the time. As a result heavy feeding has been necessary and many colonies have passed their working peak or are on the verge of starvation. The extremely heavy rains have made feeding and other bee-yard operations difficult. Clover plants are in very good condition. In southern Indiana and Illinois white Dutch and yellow sweetclover were blooming at the end of the period and will be in bloom by early June in northern Indiana. In some sections there has been heavy swarming. An increase in number of colonies has been made through division and reports indicate that many beginning beekeepers are obtaining a few hives. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in case to ten lots 12¢; in 5-lb. pails 17-19¢, bulk to consumers 15¢.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period May 13-27)

New York. Rainy, cool weather prevailed during most of this period which made heavy feeding necessary. Toward the end of the period temperatures moderated. Bees were able to obtain a little surplus from late dandelions and early white Dutch and yellow sweetclover. In most sections colonies are in fairly good condition where they have been fed. Where feeding has not been done some colonies are now rather weak. Clover plants appear unusually thrifty and prospects are very favorable for a good clover flow provided the weather permits



bees to work. Conditions have been a little more favorable in the Hudson River Valley and the Adirondack section than in the western part of the State. Swarming to date has not been serious in most sections. Demand continues heavy for honey, but practically all supplies have moved out of beekeepers' hands. No sales were reported during this period.

Vermont. Most of this period was cool and rainy, but brief spells of warm weather enabled bees to gather fair amounts of dandelion honey. Most colonies are now in condition to gather a fairly good crop as soon as the clover flow develops. Inquiries from new honey have been heavy but nothing is available for sale.

Connecticut. General conditions in this State are only fair. Most colonies have very little honey in their combs and some feeding has been necessary. Swarming has been serious in some places; in other sections brood-rearing is behind normal. White Dutch clover is beginning to yield. Disease appears to be less prevalent than last year, with use of sulfathiazole having cut down prevalence of foulbrood.

New Jersey. Rainfall during this period was ample for all growing crops, but was not excessive. Bees are in generally good condition. Some swarming has been reported. Tulip poplar and locust bloomed during this period. White Dutch and yellow sweetclover were beginning to produce.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period May 13-28)

Maryland. In the vicinity of Washington, D. C. the locust and tulip poplar flows are over. Yields from both were lighter than usual as a result of considerable unfavorable weather. However, better colonies obtained almost a full super besides partially filling the brood chambers which were just about empty of stores at the start of the flow. White Dutch and yellow sweetclover bloomed well during this period, but considerable rain prevented bees from working full time and also thinned down the nectar. On favorable days good gains were made from clover. White sweetclover was just beginning to bloom at the end of the period.

Virginia. In the Richmond area bees built up well during this period. Tulip poplar bloomed during May and produced considerable surplus. Blackberry also bloomed heavily and persimmons were in bloom at the end of the period. In the Tidewater section the spring honey flow has closed with most colonies producing only about 10 percent of a normal crop. Swarming has been serious in all sections of the State. Moisture conditions are very favorable and clover promises to produce well provided weather permits bees to work actively during this flow.

West Virginia. During the early part of this period many bees were short of stores and feeding was necessary. Toward the end of the period, however, they were making a living and in some cases gathering a little surplus from blackberry and tulip poplar. Present prospects are favorable for a good crop from sourwood, sumac, and clover, weather permitting.

#### SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period May 13-28)

Kentucky. Heavy rains prevailed during much of this period, preventing bees from taking advantage of present flows.

Tennessee. In most sections of the State cool, wet weather has prevented bees from storing much more than a quarter to half a normal crop to date. However, in some favored sections in the crimson clover-vetch area strong colonies have produced as much as 100 pounds. White clover was yielding some honey at the end of the period. Colonies generally have built up to normal or better than normal strength, with some swarming reported.

#### SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period May 11-26)

Georgia. The gallberry crop in south Georgia has been very spotted. Some locations produced fairly good surpluses. In others little surplus was gathered due to excessive rains. The honey crop as a whole in this section is heavier than to this date last year, but still below normal. Many yards have gathered only about one-half of an average crop. Extracting is getting under way, but most shipments to date have been in small quantities. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Gallberry in 60s mostly 15¢.



Florida. In south Florida one of the best honey crops in many years is being produced. Palmetto bloom is about finished, but mangrove is beginning to produce heavily. In central Florida a large portion of the citrus crop has already been harvested. Much of it is moving in small lots directly to retailers and consumers. In north Florida blackberries produced fairly well. Rains cut down gallberry yields and in many yards only about 20 percent of an average crop was produced. Saw palmetto is now producing but excessive rain is cutting down yields. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Gallberry, Palmetto, and Orange in case to ten lots mostly around 12¢, in 60s mostly 15¢.

Mississippi. Rain and cloudy weather prevented bees from working full time during this period, but on mild, clear days they were very active and gained considerable surplus, mostly from clover and blackberries.

Louisiana. Plant conditions continue very good in southern Louisiana, with clovers still blooming heavily. During this period, however, almost continuous rains prevented bees from working and very little honey was gathered. Bees have been cross, with some robbing when hives were open. There is more pollen in the combs than has been present for many years. In some of the better yards an average of 80 pounds of honey per colony has already been removed and considerably more will be capped as soon as a heavy flow again prevails. For about a week during this period weather prevented queens from mating and many queens were lost. This delayed orders somewhat, but conditions had improved by the end of the period and production of queens was again up to normal. The package season has ended with shipments heavier than during any previous year. Indications also point to a heavier volume of queens during this season.

#### TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of May. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: Arrivals - 1,575 cases Iowa extracted. Demand good, exceeds supply, market strong. All brokers' sales on f.o.b. basis. No supplies on local market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts - by truck 6,000 lbs. Fla., 1,440 lbs. Wis.; no rail receipts reported.

COMB: No supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Practically no supplies on market. Sales to brokers, confectioners and other large users - few WISCONSIN, 60-lb. tins White Clover 20¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 41½-43½¢ per lb. delivered Chicago, few lots 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: No receipts. Wholesalers supplies exhausted. No sales reported.

DETROIT: Arrivals - by rail 1 car Cuba (30,000 lbs.). Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: IMPORTED, White and Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 24, 1-lb. jars: sales by bottlers to retailers \$5.75; to wholesalers few \$5.04.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck, extracted 150, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweet-clover, 300 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong at ceiling. Sales U. S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; to retail grocers 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow cash 41½¢ per lb., in trade 43½¢ per lb.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Cuba cartons 4,428, crates 287, barrels 490; Hawaiian 26,046 lbs. (some held in bond for export.) Spot supplies practically negligible. Dealers report offerings from regular sources negligible. Dealers report heavy inquiry for honey, but no supplies available to fill demand. No domestic receipts or sales reported. Imports nominally at ceiling. Cuban packers price to wholesalers - case 48, 14-oz. tins \$8.98 per case.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by boat Cuba 166 bags, Argentine 8 tons. Spot supplies light. Offerings from South American countries very light, others moderate. Demand good, market strong. C.i.f. NEW YORK-WEST INDIES 53-55¢; AFRICAN 49-50¢; SOUTH AMERICAN nominally 57-60¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Honey and beeswax: no arrivals since last report. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - by rail and truck extracted 240 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Supplies very light. No sales reported.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - 1500 cases 24, 1-lb. containers creamed honey from Idaho. Few lots extracted honey going direct to retailers but none destined to jobbers. Supplies light. Demand good.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to jobbers and large retailers - IDAHO, creamed honey 1-lb. containers \$2.95 per doz.

BEESWAX: Market nominally unchanged.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by wholesalers to retailers-

EXTRACTED: IOWA, cartons, 1-doz. 1-lb. jars Light Amber Alfalfa \$3.30.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Northern California - 307 cans Extra Light Amber to White Manzanita; from Central California - 114 cans Light Amber to Amber Fruit Bloom; 207 cans Light Amber Prune Blossom; 253 cans White Orange; from Southern California - 647 cans White Orange.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at the ceiling of: 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported during the period.

SEATTLE: No honey receipts. No supplies on the market.

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Released June 6, 1946.

mcb



9. 27716  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142  
Extension 2176

Washington, 25, D. C.  
June 17, 1946

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 13

SUMMARY

The weather commenced to be more summer-like over the country during this period. Moderate to heavy rains occurred over the Nation except in California, Colorado, Nebraska, southern Wisconsin, and in eastern Kansas. Welcome rains broke the prolonged dry spell in parts of Idaho. Freak tornadic winds struck New York State and damaged crops and blew over hives. Too much rain accompanied by adverse, cool weather retarded bee activity in Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana, Arkansas, and western New York. Scattered showers fell over Ohio. Conditions were favorable for bee activity in Indiana, northeast Texas, northeastern Florida, Oklahoma and Mississippi. Feeding was still necessary in many northern States because of the continued cool weather, but should soon be unnecessary as the warmer summer weather arrives and clover begins yielding. Extracting of honey continues in the Southern States, with variable yields reported. Orange honey in southern California was yielding 30-60 pounds per colony with higher yields in a few favorable localities. In northwestern Louisiana yields up to 100 pounds per colony were reported in favorable areas. A large proportion of the crop so far extracted was moving in small lots to consumers and retailers in order to take full advantage of higher ceilings. Sales reported have generally been at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb. fob to beekeepers in case to ton lots, with some sales higher, and 15¢ per lb. in 60s.

The package shipping season from the South is drawing to a close. However, there is still a fair demand for queens. Offerings of beeswax continue very light. A few beekeepers report difficulties in obtaining sufficient foundation. Prices of beeswax were generally reported at 41<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-43<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ per lb. fob to beekeepers.

Supplies of old honey held by beekeepers were practically exhausted and were fast disappearing from handlers hands and from store shelves. New citrus honey is being extracted in both Texas and Florida, and honey from various flowers is being extracted from other southern States. Surplus production is commencing in States further north where clovers and other flowers are commencing to secrete nectar.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period May 22-June 8)

Southern California. Weather conditions in southern California have generally been favorable during the past two weeks, especially inland. Along the coast early morning fogs have prevailed. Bees have been securing nectar from black sage, white sage, buckwheat, mustard, and some species of eucalyptus. They have been active during the morning in most areas and during the middle of the day in others. Colonies are in generally good shape. The crop to date has been light due to the cool weather the latter half of May. While some yields of 80 lbs. per colony have been reported, many are securing yields of only 30-60 lbs. of orange honey. Yields of only 15 lbs. have not been uncommon. The color of the orange honey now being extracted is white and the body is heavy. The outlook for a good yield from wild plants, sage and buckwheat is only fair due to the dry weather. Movement of colonies to sage and wild buckwheat areas continues. Migratory beekeepers are transporting colonies to Idaho and Utah. Demand for honey continues heavy but only a little Orange, Sage and Alfalfa at the ceiling price of 12¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point, has been acquired by established dealers, bottlers and other case lot handlers, and most of this from friends or where producers have been financed or contracted. A considerable part of the honey produced by beekeepers is being sold in various ways, according to reports, at 14-16¢ per lb. f.o.b. There has been some increase in the number of small cooperatives formed.



Central California. Temperatures have been about normal during this period. Many beekeepers are moving their colonies to alfalfa, cotton and to the high Sierras. Recent light rains may help summer honey plants and produce a good flow. The prospects for sage honey is not very bright. Colonies are average in strength and are holding their own with nectar from miscellaneous flowers, Ladino clover, alfalfa and eucalyptus. The outlook is good for a satisfactory crop of alfalfa honey. To date, however, yields have not been good. Beekeepers have reported yields as high as 60 lbs. per colony below San Jose. In Stanislaus County Orange yields have been around 25 pounds per colony, with wild flowers yielding 20 lbs. Tomato fields are more numerous in vegetable producing areas and dusting creates a serious hazard for the bees. Sales f.o.b. to beekeepers, per lb. extracted, fruit bloom and Eucalyptus, 60-lb. cans, case to ten lots, 12¢.

Northern California. The weather has been dry during this period. Reports indicate that thistle prospects have improved in parts of the district, but in others it is drying up except on ditch banks and in low places. The dry weather is favorable to yields from irrigated alfalfa. Bees are securing some nectar from California poppy, mustard, alfalfa, spikeweed, thistle, and gum weed. Ladino clover is expected to be in bloom soon. Bees are building up well. Weaker colonies require some feeding; other colonies with good stores are building up some surplus. There has been some movement of colonies to alfalfa, thistle, and mountain locations. Swarming is about over. Sales f.o.b. to beekeepers, per lb. extracted Manzanita in 60-lb. cans, case to ten lots, 12¢.

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period May 22-June 8)

West of Cascades. The weather has been generally cool with temperatures slightly below normal. Skies on many days were overcast with light scattered showers in the Willamette Valley and along the Coast. Production from vetch is poor due to the recent unfavorable bee weather. Some producers report bees losing ground as stores are being consumed to sustain livelihood. Estimates place yields at 60 pounds as compared with the average of 80 pounds last year. In southern Oregon yield has been light due to the poor alfalfa crop and farmers cutting before blooming. There has been practically no honey secured from manzanita this year. Some authorities state conditions the next two weeks will have much bearing on the total crop. Dusting of vetch for weevil is now in progress when weather permits. The peak of the strawberry crop has been reached with cane berries starting to mature. In Washington the weather was very good for honey production until the middle of the <sup>last</sup> week of this period when rainy, cloudy weather was unfavorable for several days. The white clover crop is in good condition and will make a good showing in supers if weather clears up. The condition of the bees is good. Some swarming has been reported.

East of Cascades. The weather has been cool and generally cloudy. While pastures are in fair condition some ranges are getting dry again in Oregon. Light frosts have occurred in southeastern Oregon doing damage to grain in Gilliam and Klamath Counties. Potatoes in Klamath County are just starting to grow. Harvesting of cherries is now in progress. In western Washington scattered rains fell during the period. Locust bloom is over. Yellow sweetclover and white Dutch clover are in full bloom. First cutting of alfalfa has been completed with a short crop to the beekeepers. Bees are securing a little nectar from wild flowers in desert areas and along roadsides and from asparagus and grapes. Colonies are in good condition and much brood will be ready for the season's flow. Some scale hives in the Yakima Valley have lost only three pounds during the period which is better than usual for this season of the year. Swarming has occurred where colonies were not properly cared for. Some bees have been poisoned where air plane dusting has been practiced.

#### INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period May 23-June 9)

Rains fell over parts of the Intermountain Region during the last week in May and first week in June, but many areas were still suffering from lack of moisture. Moisture reserves in the mountains of Colorado were below normal. Most of this period was warm and windy west of the mountain, but cool east of the continental divide. Colonies in most sections are strong and many are securing enough nectar for immediate needs. Feeding is still necessary in many locations, however. Old crop honey is practically exhausted. No sales were reported. Details by States follow:



Colorado. The weather was generally dry with temperatures ranging from cool to hot during this period. Drought conditions prevailed in some areas. Irrigation water was commencing to run short and rains are needed to remedy this situation. Alfalfa and clover have not recovered from the May 1 freeze in a few localities. Honey plants generally have developed early due to the dry weather. Yellow sweetclover is now in bloom and is yielding some nectar. The first cutting of alfalfa has occurred in many areas, but yielded very little nectar because of the earlier freeze damage. Colonies are generally in strong condition and are ready to gather nectar. Feeding has been resorted to by many beekeepers. While the earliest flow of nectar in several years is anticipated, the season to date has been very disappointing and the outlook is not very promising. Uncared for bees have been weakened by much swarming.

Wyoming. The weather was windy and cold and there was very little bee activity. Beekeepers are still feeding many colonies. However, well cared for colonies are in good condition.

Montana. The weather has been too cool for best bee activity during the period. Rains have occurred east of the divide, but west of the divide areas are still suffering from dry weather. A hard freeze damaged many flowers, except dandelions in higher elevations. Yellow sweetclover is starting to bloom in the lower elevations. Due to dry weather west of the divide many alfalfa fields are becoming infected with weevil. Some clover fields are also being affected. Bees were fed in many yards to stave off starvation. Colonies have reached good strength and are now ready for the flow. Some swarming has occurred in yards reaching peak strength too early for the flow and before favorable weather has commenced.

Idaho. Good spring rains occurred in the Snake River Valley the latter part of May, breaking a prolonged dry period. Temperatures have warmed. The dandelion bloom is about over and bees are working on fruit bloom. Sweetclover will be in bloom soon and prospects are favorable. Bee colonies are in good condition and should be ready for the main flow about July 1. Bees have been making a living and storing a little surplus from dandelion, and fruit bloom should hold them until the sweetclover flow commences. However, a small amount of feeding is anticipated by a few beekeepers. Supplies of old honey are practically exhausted and buyers are anxious to contract with beekeepers for future supplies at OPA ceilings.

Utah. Warm, dry weather favored plant growth during this period. However, rains with hail have damaged a few crops in some localities. Bees are securing a little honey from spring flowers which is very welcome in June. Pea dusting is under way, but results on bees has not been determined at this time.

Nevada. Weather conditions continue favorable for nectar secretion and beekeepers in favorable locations report bees are doing well and will be in first class condition for sweetclover and alfalfa flows. The condition of alfalfa is good.

#### ARIZONA: (Period May 23-June 9)

Moisture was inadequate in most dry farming areas and ranges continued to deteriorate. Temperatures were above normal, with a fair honey flow on from alfalfa. Colonies that survived poisoning and new package bees brought in are progressing and building up well. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, Alfalfa-Mesquite, per lb., extracted 60s 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 5-lb. pails 18¢.

#### SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period May 25-June 10)

Northeast Texas. Cool, nights and hot days following the recent moderate to heavy rains were very favorable for bee activity during this period. Several major honey plants - horsemint, white clover, yellow sweetclover, and Hubert Clover, were in full bloom and yielding a bountiful honey flow. While the flow is just starting, the outlook is very favorable for a high production. There has been a heavy increase of colonies in this area. Beekeepers have taken extra care and have them in excellent condition to gather this present crop.

East Texas. Rains have greatly interfered with the horsemint flow and unless warm, dry weather comes very soon the crop from this source will be short. Package colonies are building slowly. Demand for honey is strong at ceiling prices.

Southwest Texas. Horsemint failed to produce a surplus in this area and prospects for a summer flow from mesquite are very uncertain. Young plants of broomweed are very abundant. Colonies with the spring crop not yet removed have continued heavy broodrearing and much late swarming has occurred. Sales f.o.b.

shipping point, per lb., extracted Catsclaw-Mesquite in 5-lb. pails 17¢, 1-lb. glass jars 21¢, bulk comb in 5-lb. pails 19¢. Sales to retailers, per lb. extracted Catsclaw-Mesquite in 5-lb. pails 22¢. Beeswax, yellow 44¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Arkansas. Cool, wet weather has prevailed during this period. Bees were unable to take full advantage of dog fennel and white Dutch clover, but were bringing in some honey. The outlook is for a short crop. Bees are generally in good condition. Demand for queens continues heavy. Demand for honey exceeds the supply. No new honey is on the market.

Oklahoma. The weather was favorable for honey production during this period. Bees were storing a surplus from sweetclover and vetch. Extracting is expected to commence in about a week.

PLAINS AREA: (Period May 25-June 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Good rains have fallen during the period, and have improved conditions considerably. The rains were spotted, however, and some sections are still very dry. Bees are securing very little pollen and no nectar, and some feeding is being done to newly established colonies. Some beekeepers are feeding pollen substitutes. Yellow sweetclover and wild mustard are commencing to bloom but are not too plentiful because of the recent dry weather but should provide a little new nectar in a few days. White Dutch clover is starting to bloom. Most colonies are fair to good in bee population and swarming has been light. Colonies are more numerous than last year.

Iowa. Temperatures have been variable during the period. However, warm weather prevailed after about June 3 over most of the State and a fair flow started. It has been cold and damp in the extreme western part of the State but rains are needed in other areas. White clover, yellow sweetclover and late berries are in bloom and have been yielding some honey. A few colonies have gathered enough honey to sustain them while others are being fed. Some colonies have not built up as fast as expected, but most are in generally good condition and will continue so if swarming can be held down. Swarming has occurred and is expected to continue during the next ten days. Beeswax is scarce and some producers are having trouble securing foundation stocks. Some colonies are reported at the point of starvation. Demand for honey is good with the market strong at ceiling.

Nebraska. Temperatures in Nebraska, following a cold May, turned hot in June, but rain is needed. Since the first of the year some areas report 1.75 inches rainfall deficiency below normal. Plants are not suffering too much, but moisture will be needed soon. Dandelions have finished blooming. Yellow sweetclover is now in bloom and yielding nectar. White Dutch clover and red clover are in full bloom, but white clover is showing effects of the dry weather. The first crop of alfalfa has been cut, but before blooming. Bees are in good condition, and are over the danger of the starvation period. The period of heavy feeding is over. There is a good flow in progress in many localities and some beekeepers are reporting colonies with surplus stores. Some colonies have built up heavily enough on dandelion and locust to cause them to tend toward swarming.

Kansas. Rain is badly needed over most of Kansas. However, a few areas have received sufficient soil moisture for good plant growth. The temperatures have been in the 90s during the day. The white Dutch clover bloom has ended. A good flow is now on from yellow and white sweetclover, which are in full bloom. Colonies are in good condition. Daily weight gains of colonies are variable, ranging from one to two pounds in some localities, while other more favorable localities report gains up to eight to ten pounds. Swarming has been heavy in many colonies.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 26-June 12)

Michigan. The weather was generally cool during the period, too cool for best bee activity. Alsike clover, white clover, and yellow sweetclover was in full bloom in the central part of the State and white sweetclover was expected to be in bloom in a few days. Alfalfa in many old meadows winter killed. In spite of the full bloom, production of honey was light, due to the cold, rainy weather and many beekeepers were still feeding. Colonies were in good condition. The main honey flow is just ready to start and the outlook is for a good crop if the temperatures are conducive. Swarming has been excessive and warm weather is needed to reduce it.

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Wisconsin. Dry weather prevailed in southern Wisconsin, but there was ample rain in the northern part of the State. White clover and alsike were in full bloom in southern areas. The dandelion bloom tapered off. Many beekeepers reported no feeding necessary as is customary in many seasons, between the dandelion bloom and white clover bloom. In some sections the clover bloom was very poor and no other flowers are in sight, and a second clover crop is badly needed to make a crop. Blackberries were furnishing some nectar in a few locations. The colonies were in excellent condition and prospects are for a good crop. However, a few colonies in unfavorable locations were on the verge of starvation and were being fed heavily. Where conditions were favorable strong colonies produced several suppers of honey. There was a limited amount of swarming. Supplies of old crop honey were practically depleted.

Minnesota. Weather conditions were variable during the period, with dry weather prevailing over much of the State. However, some areas reported sufficient rainfall for plant growth. Snow fell in some sections of the north during the last week in May. More rain is needed in most sections. Alsike and white clover began blooming the last part of May where moisture was sufficient, and blooming is now at its peak. Where rainfall was insufficient beekeepers report no clover or other flowers for the bees to work on, and the outlook for a crop is poor. In the more favored locations bees were getting a little more nectar than a living at the close, but there was no surplus being produced. The main honey flow may start in a week or ten days, depending on future weather. There was very little swarming. Demand for honey is very good and many beekeepers have their potential crops sold to retailers and chain stores at ceiling prices.

Ohio. The temperatures were cool during the forepart of the period, but warmed up toward the latter. Rainfall was plentiful in parts of the State, while other areas were reporting serious shortages. White clover, alsike clover, yellow sweetclover, and mustard were in full bloom in varying degrees over the State. The unseasonably cool weather during the first part of the period reduced the yield but the warmer weather toward the close permitted bees to work. Prospects for a crop vary from good in favorable locations to poor in others. The flow commenced around June 8 but some beekeepers report no capped cells of honey at this date. Feeding was heavy up to last week, but toward the latter part of the period bees were commencing to gather some honey. Many colonies reached their peak before the flow commenced and those with improper care have starved. Queen rearing has been difficult and not practical in many areas. Many colonies reached swarming strength too early to take full advantage of the flow when it started. Some swarming has been reported, but not excessive.

Indiana. Generous rains fell over Indiana during the first part of the period, followed by cool nights and warm days during the latter part. Alsike, white Dutch, and yellow sweetclover were plentiful and in full bloom and secreted nectar well during the latter part of the period. Feeding continued up to the forepart of the period. Many colonies poorly cared for starved before the flow commenced. Due to the scarcity of stores many colonies were not up to their usual strength. Exceptional colonies gained heavily during the past week but many had less than five pounds of stores on hand when the flow commenced. Under present conditions prospects appear good for an excellent crop. Excessive swarming occurred after the dandelion and fruit bloom. There has been an increase in beginners with new bee colonies. Practically no honey is on hand.

Illinois. Showers fell over most of Illinois on June 11 and 12 and relieved the dry period which was assuming critical proportions. The temperature was cool and windy the forepart but turned warmer at the close of the period. White Dutch and alsike clover were in good condition but did not yield well the forepart of the period because of the adverse, cool, windy weather. White sweetclover is commencing to bloom and should be furnishing nectar in a few days. Colonies are generally in good condition. However, some starvation occurred before the clover flow commenced.

Clover flows were reported under way from June 3 to 8th, depending on the locality. Much feeding was necessary to date, but with warm weather colonies will be able to hold their own. A good surplus flow from clover is expected if weather is favorable the balance of the season. Swarming has subsided some, however, more swarming occurred in May than in 46 years in the experience of one beekeeper. Generally swarming has not been excessive. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Clover in single 60s 15¢; 5-lb. pails 17-19¢, bulk to consumers 15¢.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period May 27-June 13)

New York. The weather was unfavorable over most of New York. Temperatures were cool with freakish tornadic winds damaging crops and upsetting beehives. The period was rainy throughout. Clover was just commencing to bloom in some areas but was in full bloom in others. Locust was in full bloom. Bees, however, were unable to secure much nectar because of the cold, rainy weather. The rains have been favorable for good plant growth and the outlook is good if the weather warms up. Most colonies reached their peak two to three weeks early and are in not as good condition as could be desired. Most beekeepers are still feeding. Very little honey is coming in, but a good flow is expected to commence around the 15th to 18th. A few beekeepers have reported considerable swarming. Supplies of honey and wax are practically exhausted. No sales were reported.

Vermont. Weather to date has been mostly cloudy and rainy. This required about the heaviest spring feeding beekeepers have experienced. The honey flow is just about starting, but prospects for a crop are uncertain. Meadow clovers and alfalfa are not very plentiful, but the abundance of rain has made good growth of crops. The demand for honey continues heavy.

New Jersey. Rainfall was plentiful during the period. Hot weather has brought flowers into bloom earlier than last year. Clover was in bloom but was yielding very poorly because of the rainy weather. The outlook is favorable if the weather improves.

Pennsylvania. A light flow is being harvested in southern Pennsylvania but over most of the central and northern areas of the State bees are still starving where not fed, and many colonies have already starved. Rains improved the clover crop.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period May 28-June 13)

Maryland. The honey flow has been very irregular during this period. Conditions for gathering nectar were favorable on one or two days, fair for a few days, and poor the balance of the period. Scale hives made a general average gain of only two pounds a day for the period. While there was much rain during May, the ground is now becoming very dry and rain is badly needed to keep clovers in good condition. The crop outlook is below 1945.

Virginia. Moisture conditions are excellent. Strong colonies in the Richmond area made a super, medium colonies held their own, and weak colonies needed help. The weather during the honey flow was spotty. This condition prevails over most of the State except where there is a June and July flow. Beeswax, f.o.b. to beekeepers, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cash, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTIONS: (Period May 28-June 13)

Kentucky. There has been too much rain and cool weather for good bee activity all spring, however, fields were drying off with a favorable turn towards hot weather. Honey offerings were light and the demand was heavy. Beeswax sold at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cash, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Tennessee. Sumac, white clover, and white sweetclover secreted nectar during this period. Sourwood will be ready for working soon. Extracting of crimson vetch honey continues, with good yields reported in favorable areas. Some migratory beekeepers are moving from crimson vetch locations to sourwood. Demand for honey is brisk.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period May 26-June 12)

Georgia. The crop in south Georgia is better than last year. Palmetto yielded very well. Supers that were unfinished were filled on gallberry. Weather conditions were generally favorable throughout the period. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Palmetto and Gallberry, 60-lb. cans, carlots Amber 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, bulk comb Extra Light Amber in 5-lb. pails 25¢.

Florida. Weather conditions were favorable with just enough rainfall to keep honey plants in good condition. Bees secured nectar from many sources, however, no major blooms are expected the balance of this season. Bees were in fair to good condition and secured enough nectar to keep up broodrearing in south Florida. In northwest Florida the tupelo crop was poor due to adverse weather during the blooming season. Extracting is now taking place. The package season is over but some queens are still being shipped. In northeastern Florida the peak of production is now on. Beekeepers have not yet commenced extracting. A considerable amount is sealed, more than usual for



this time of the year. Blackberries yielded well. Strawberries yielded very little. Honey is appearing in chain stores and roadside stands in increasing quantities. Sales f.o.b. to beekeepers, per lb. extracted Amber Ti-ti 60-lb. cans carlots 12¢, Saw Palmetto single 60s 15¢; bulk in barrels 12¢.

Mississippi. Beekeepers in Mississippi report a good flow despite the loss of two weeks during the gallberry flow due to heavy rains. Summer ti-ti and palmetto are in full bloom and a good flow is being taken from them. Yield prospects are very good. Honey is selling at ceiling prices. Bees are in good condition and weather is ideal.

Louisiana. Heavy rains interfered with bee activity during this period and have forced bees to go deep into their stores. Vervaine and some white clover are the principal sources of nectar in the southern part of the State. Loosestrife is expected to commence blooming soon. Most colonies are in fair to good conditions in spite of heavy package shipments during April and May. Colonies maintained their weight during this period. In southeastern Louisiana demand for queens slackened, due to the end of the package bee season but was still better than average. Some losses of package bees as a result of the railroad strike were reported. In northwestern Louisiana the crop to date is slightly above last year with the average near 100 pounds per colony in favorable locations. A few crops were lost due to high water. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Amber Mixed Flowers, 60s 12¢.

#### TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of June. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported. Demand very good, exceeds supply, market strong. No sales on local market.

CHICAGO: No rail or truck receipts reported.

COMB and EXTRACTED: No supplies on market. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 41½-43½¢ per lb. delivered

Chicago, few lots 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: No honey or beeswax receipts. Jobbers have practically no supplies of honey. No sales reported.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted by rail imported 1 car (45,000 lbs.). Supplies light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers - Imported, White and Light Amber Mixed Flowers, per case, 24, 1-lb. jars, to retailers \$5.75, to wholesalers \$5.04.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck, extracted none; beeswax 450 bls.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling. Sales U. S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; to retail grocers - no sales reported.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market weaker. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic Crude Light Yellow, cash 40¢, in trade 42¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat, 300 barrels Mexico, 31 tons Argentina (some held in bond export); by rail 3280 lbs. Florida. Spot supplies practically negligible. Dealers report offerings from regular sources negligible. Report heavy inquiry but no supplies available to fill demand. Imports nominally at ceiling. Very few sales Cuban packers' price to wholesalers - case 48, 14-oz. tins \$8.98 per case.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - 214 bags, Chile. Spot supplies rather light.

Offerings to importers very light/and spotted. Demand good, market strong. C,i,f, NEW YORK - WEST INDIES 53-56¢; AFRICAN 51-52¢; SOUTH AMERICAN nominally 57-60¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail, 30,500 lbs. Iowa; by truck 2400 lbs. Ohio.

Demand exceeds supply. Market firm at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: IOWA, White Clover - Two dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.04 f.o.b. shipping point to jobbers.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - by rail and truck, extracted 9,000 lbs. Ohio, 14,600 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers to retailers - OHIO, White Clover 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.04, 1 dozen 2-lb. jars \$4.76.

PORTLAND: No arrivals reported. No sales.

BEESWAX: Market steady with dealers paying 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43¢ per lb. in cash or trade.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Northern California - 281 cans White Manzanita; from Central California - 155 cans Light Amber to Amber Fruit Bloom, 125 cans Light Amber Eucalyptus; from Southern California - 1020 cans White Orange.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at the ceiling of: 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24, 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported during the period.

SEATTLE: No honey receipts. No supplies on market.

ST. LOUIS: Market nominally firm but nothing offered. No sales reported.

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Released June 20, 1946.

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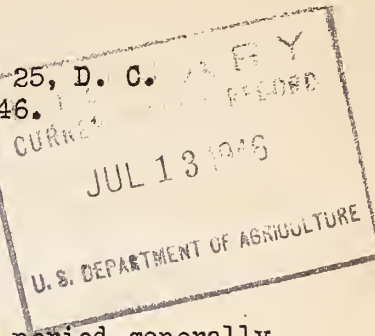


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
July 1, 1946.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 13

SUMMARY

Weather conditions over the nation during the fore part of the period generally favored growth of honey plants. Rains in the northern states were beneficial. Dry, how weather prevailed over the southwest and the great basin; but in other areas conditions were good, especially in the south. During the second week of the period drought conditions were being felt in the southwest and crops were in poor condition, except those under irrigation. Light to heavy showers fell over most of the other sections of the country and favored rapid plant growth. More sunshine in the northeast improved young growing crops and permitted bees to work better. In California the sage flow was reported to be very poor and the buckwheat flow outlook was unfavorable. In the Pacific Northwest colonies were in good condition and ready to secure a good flow when white sweetclover and fireweed comes in. Recent cool weather, however, has been detrimental to bee activity. In the Intermountain Region bees were past the feeding period and were making a living and in some instances were gathering a small surplus. In the Southwestern area extracting of new crop honey continued with variable yields reported. Bees were securing a light flow from horsemint and white-brush in southwest Texas, and a good flow from Hubam clover in the northeastern part of the States. In the Plains area bees were making a living and commencing to secure a surplus from clovers, and the outlook was favorable where there is sufficient white sweetclover acreage. In the East Central and North Central States most strong colonies were gathering a surplus although the weather was a little too cool and rainy for best bee activity. In the Northeastern section of the country bees were unable to take full advantage of the honey blooms because of inclement weather the fore part of the period, but were busy the latter part. Colonies were past the feeding stage and were securing a little surplus. In the South Atlantic States bees were gathering a surplus, although dry weather was reducing the yield from clovers in many areas. In the southeastern States of Florida and Louisiana the spring crop was being extracted, and bees continued to collect some nectar from summer flowers. Sales in southern states reported have generally been at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers in case to ton lots, and 15¢ per lb. in single 60s. However, many producers have been delaying sales until after July 1st to see what changes would be made in ceiling price regulations. Sales of beeswax were reported at 41½-44¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (June 8-22)

Southern California. Warm, dry weather prevailed over most of Southern California during this period. However, coastal sections had morning and evening fogs. Bees have been working mustard, sweetclover, sumac, hollyhock, sage, wild buckwheat, tanglefoot (wild alfalfa), and various other wild flowers, and have just about been able to make a living in favorable locations. In orchard areas bees have been gathering some pollen but little nectar. The sage flow, according to reports, is a failure in most sections. Some colonies in favored spots have produced fairly well, however, considering conditions. The buckwheat flow is expected to be light in most areas. Very little honey is being acquired by established dealers. Considerable stocks of honey in producers' hands are being held in expectation that ceiling prices may be lifted or increased. Bottlers and wholesalers report that they are unable to supply the demand from retailers.

Central and Northern California. Generally clear weather prevailed over central California during the period. Temperatures were about normal, with no extreme high temperatures reported from the interior valley. The weather was

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generally clear over northern California during this period, although a few showers fell in some localities. Colonies were working ladino clover, alfalfa, beans, star thistle, carrot and onion seed fields, orchard morning glory, chicory, wild radish, mustard, eucalyptus and vetch according to the vicinity. There was some movement to better locations along the Sacramento River. Tomato acreage is heavy and movement out of the area will soon be necessary. The Ladino clover yield in some areas was poor. A few beekeepers are extracting of manzanita, eucalyptus and orchard bloom honey. Eucalyptus yields of 50 pounds per colony and orchard blossom 20 pounds were reported. Most of the honey produced during the period was held by the producers in anticipation that the ceiling prices would be abolished. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 60-lb. cans, case to ten lots, light Amber Alfalfa 12¢.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: Period June 8-22)

West of Cascades. The weather has been variable but as a whole unfavorable for the production of honey. During the past two weeks cloudy, showery weather has prevailed almost daily with temperatures below normal. Some colonies in southwestern Washington are requiring feeding. In the Willamette Valley conditions are spotted with good yields reported in some localities and poor in others. Vetch is practically through blooming. Moving of the bees into the fireweed area has started, although no fireweed is blooming except in the low foothills. Bees have been gathering some honey from thistle and dandelion in the valley. Southern Oregon reported high temperatures at the beginning of the period, but thereafter, temperatures were below normal.

East of the Cascades. In Oregon light rains have been favorable for the growing of crops but detrimental to bee activity. Sweetclover is blooming along roadsides and scattered areas. In the Yakima Valley the weather was variable with cool, rainy weather part of the period and warm, dry days the balance. Bees are in good strength with plenty of brood. Strong colonies have been securing a living from white Dutch clover, yellow sweetclover and alfalfa. White sweetclover was just commencing to bloom. The main honey flow was expected to commence around July 1st, which would mean that extracting could start about August 1st. Honey crops are in good condition and prospects for a good flow are favorable.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (June 9-23)

Weather was seasonable during this period but there was insufficient rainfall in parts of Colorado and Nevada. During the fore part of the period windy weather retarded bee activity, but warmer weather towards the close was favorable. Colonies are generally in fair condition. Most bees are past the feeding period and hives are now making a living and in some instances are collecting a surplus from yellow sweetclover. Yields from first crop alfalfa have been poor due to cutting before the crop was in bloom. Supplies of old crop honey are practically exhausted and no new crop is yet on the market except in Nevada. Details by states follow:

Colorado. Weather conditions continued erratic over most areas of Colorado, with insufficient rainfall and many of the days too windy for good bee activity. The flow is starting in most locations, but many colonies are weak and will collect a small crop as a result. Well cared for colonies are in good condition and could collect a good flow with a more favorable turn of the weather. In western Colorado yellow sweetclover has been yielding a fair flow. In the north-central portion of the State yellow sweetclover has been yielding a good flow since mid June. The outlook is favorable if frequent showers occur to offset the deficiency of stored water in reservoirs. In the southeastern section of the State around Pueblo no honey was stored from the first cutting of alfalfa, and bees are not making a living. Colonies low on stores are starving. Unless rain occurs soon the sweetclover crop will be damaged. In the San Luis Valley a severe drought exists. Prospect there are for a poor honey crop.

Wyoming. The bees are just commencing to secure a flow of honey, and the prospects are for a fair yield if the water supply holds out. Beeswax sales were reported at 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.



Montana. Ample moisture has fallen in Montana during this period over most areas. However, in the central part of western Montana there is a scarcity of clover due to a spring and fall drought. Prospects are favorable for a good crop in the northern section of western Montana and in central Montana. In the south-central section of the State many out-of-state beekeepers have come in. In some areas it is reported that more hives have been brought in than the pasture will support. Colonies are in fair to good condition, but package bees are not generally as strong as desired. The flow has commenced in the lower altitudes of the State and will commence in higher altitudes shortly after July 1st.

Idaho. In the Snake River Valley around Blackfoot the yellow sweetclover is expected to be in bloom soon but while it is abundant it is badly infected with weevil and prospects are for a light nectar yield. Alfalfa is also infected with the weevil and is being cut before blooming. Seed growers are spraying with DDT. Bees have built up to a good strength. About the usual number of package bees have been shipped in. In the southern sections of the State along the Snake River Valley the honey flow has just started but the outlook for a surplus is uncertain because of the scarcity of honey plants and too many bees.

Utah. Cold nights and windy days slowed up broodrearing during the fore part of the period but the weather turned warmer toward the close. South of Salt Lake the hives are reported about same in strength as a month earlier. A few beekeepers report slight damage to their colonies by spray poison. North of the Lake the bees are in fairly good condition and the prospect for a crop is good. Some yards are making a living from yellow clover. Beeswax sales were reported at 41½¢ cash, per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Nevada. Cold, dry winds prevailed during the period reducing the nectar secretion from white clover and first crop alfalfa. Some beekeepers report that their colonies are barely making a living, but others report that a small surplus has been secured during the period. Sales f.o.b. to beekeepers, per lb. extracted, in 60s 13¼¢, 5-lb. pails 18¢.

#### SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period June 10-25)

Northeast Texas. Weather conditions continued favorable during this period with local showers occurring at intervals which were of benefit to horsenint and clovers. Hubam clover is plentiful and has been yielding well. The demand for honey is strong with most offerings going to local merchants as fast as extracted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Cotton 60s 12¢.

Southeast Texas. Heavy rains and intermittent showers fell during this period damaging crops and drowning out many honey plants. Strong colonies were securing a living, but those that were worked closely for package bees are recuperating very slowly. Cotton poisoning has done some damage to the bees, and in some apiaries colonies have been reduced in strength to the queen and a mere handful of workers. Stores are fairly well supplied with new crop honey at ceiling prices. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 60-lb. cans, Lower Rio Grande Valley Citrus 12¢.

Southwest Texas. Most of the spring crop of honey has been extracted in this area with fair yields reported from most beekeepers. A light flow continues from horsenint and whitebrush, but the period has been too rainy for best bee activity. If rain continues the prospects for a good crop from Mesquite will be lowered. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - Per lb., Mesquite-Catsclaw, 60-lb. cans, carlots 12¢; Catsclaw and Huajillo, very light Amber, 10-lb. glass jars 16 2/5¢; 5-lb. glass jars 17¢; 2-lb. glass jars 19 5/6¢; 1-lb. glass jars 21¢. Beeswax f.o.b. to beekeepers, per lb. 44¢.

Arkansas. In south central Arkansas prospects for a honey crop continue to look favorable. Demand for queens continues good. Demand for honey exceeds the supply. In northeast Arkansas the flow from vetch is over. The yield was light due to poor weather a large part of the time the crop was in bloom. All sales have been reported at the full ceiling prices.

#### PLAINS AREA: (Period June 11-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Sections of this territory that were suffering from lack of moisture were relieved by generous rains toward the end of this period. The temperature has been cool. Plant condition is good in most areas. The clover acreage for the Valley as a



whole is reported to be considerably below last year due to the fact that farmers have plowed up a considerable acreage to plant cash crops. Yellow sweetclover was just beginning to bloom in the northern end of the Valley while white Dutch clover is in full bloom. The latter has been furnishing more than a living to the bees and strong colonies were beginning to store a little in the supers. White sweetclover is expected to be in bloom around the 4th of July in the northern part of the Valley. Colonies are generally in good condition, although package installations are below par. Some large beekeepers have been looking for better pasturage due to the reduction in clover acreage in the Valley. No sales were reported.

Iowa. Weather during the period continued variable with too much heat during the forepart and too much rain toward the middle part of the period. In the southwestern portion of the State the hot, dry weather the fore part of the period nearly stopped the honey flow, but the cooler weather towards the end with rain revived the honey plants and the flow should be prolonged. Yields to date have been spotted. In the central part of the State there is a scarcity of sweetclover. The bees have just about been able to make a living since the flow started on June 6th. Good rains occurred during the middle of the period but failed to stimulate surplus production. In the northcentral portion of the State good and bad weather both affected the bees. Several days of rainy weather cut off the flow for a while and more moisture than was needed fell. A few windy days also retarded bee activity, however, good colonies have stored some surplus honey. In the northeastern portion of the State the dry spell was broken by extensive rains and the outlook is more favorable. Yellow Sweetclover, white, red and alsike clovers as well as many wild flowers are in bloom giving the bees plenty of pasturage to work on. Extracting is due to commence soon.

Nebraska. Moisture in Nebraska is now up to normal. Hail did some damage in several parts of the State. Temperatures during the period were normal and bees were able to gather much nectar. Yellow sweetclover and White Dutch clover are near their end, white sweetclover is blooming heavily, but the acreage is light. The first cutting of alfalfa has been made and the second crop is not yet in bloom. Swarming seems to be over.

Kansas. The drought in Kansas was broken during this period by heavy rains varying from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 8 inches according to reports. Nectar secreting plants were commencing to dry up before the rains arrived, but were revived by the rains and a fair honey crop is in prospect. The dry weather the first part of June reduced the yields, however, scale hives have increased considerably since the rains. Rain was again needed to maintain the proper level of soil moisture at the close of the period. Some beekeepers have commenced extracting, however, no sales were reported.

Missouri. In western Missouri the entire period was favorable for honey production, with cool nights and hot days, and sufficient rain to keep clovers blooming. White Dutch clover, yellow and white sweetclover are blooming profusely and yielding well. A few strong colonies have stored as much as 150 pounds. Extracting has started and the demand for honey is excellent at ceiling prices.

#### EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 11-26)

Michigan. The clover flow became fairly heavy on the lower peninsula toward the end of this period. Bloom of all types of clover has been profuse. Weather during the early portion of the period was cloudy and too cool for best activity so that little or no surplus was made until around June 23. Colonies are generally in good condition although at the beginning of the flow some were weaker than a month earlier. Moisture conditions are very favorable and plants are in better than normal condition so a good crop should be gathered provided good bee weather continues during July. On the upper peninsula colonies built up well during this period but stored little surplus. The white clover flow has begun but bees were making very little surplus. Moisture conditions are very favorable but clover plants were rather scarce in some sections.

Wisconsin. White Dutch and yellow sweetclover were yielding well when weather permitted. However, rains during much of the time prevented any heavy gains. Colonies are mostly much stronger than average for this season. Robbing by bees has been bad during periods when they could not work. Some colonies in favorable locations have already gained 60-75 pounds from the clover flow but the average is probably little more than half this amount. Basswood is showing



Very few buds with the result that very little basswood honey will be produced this season. Demand for honey is heavy with some beekeepers reporting a heavier than usual inquiry from consumers for sixty pound cans.

Minnesota. Most colonies were storing some surplus from white Dutch and yellow sweetclover at the end of this period but yields were generally light to date. Rains improved plant conditions but clover stands were mostly lighter than usual. Colonies are in good condition so if favorable weather prevails during July a fairly good crop may be produced although most beekeepers do not expect an above average production. No old crop honey remains. Demand for new crop honey has been very heavy when available.

Ohio. Strong colonies were nearly all gathering considerable surplus from clovers at the end of this period. On the other hand many colonies were so seriously weakened by the earlier cool weather that they will build up too late to produce much of a crop. Rains and winds during the early part of this period prevented bees from working much of the time but greatly improved moisture and plant conditions so the clover blooming period should extend well into July. Some beekeepers feel that despite the poor weather during the early part of the blooming period prospects are much more favorable than during the last three or four years.

Indiana. While a large crop of honey for this season has not yet been produced in most sections the clover bloom over much of the State is the heaviest in a number of years. Moisture conditions are very favorable for an extended bloom. Heavy swarming in May and early June weakened many hives but most beekeepers feel that based on present conditions prospects for a large crop are very favorable. Most of the honey so far stored is thin and curing slowly. With the shortage of supers this may be a factor in reducing the crop below white might be expected.

Illinois. For the State as a whole present conditions are fairly favorable although wet, windy weather during the first half of June reduced the production from white Dutch, alsike and yellow sweetclovers, which have now practically finished blooming. Moisture conditions are unusually favorable for an extended bloom. As a result of the wet weather heartsease has gained a good start in grain fields. In southern Illinois comb honey is expected to appear on the market around July 1 with some extracting beginning around July 5. Demand for honey has been heavy as a result of the shortage of sugar and syrups. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted Clover and mixed Flowers - Old crop in case to ten lots 12¢; in 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails few 17-19¢.

#### NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (June 13-June 27)

New York. Little honey was gathered in New York until after June 20. some beekeepers found it necessary to feed well into June. Clover began yielding in most sections around June 20 and with more favorable weather bees have gathered some fresh honey and built up food stores but to the end of the period had little surplus. In some sections clover plants are plentiful and thrifty with prospects of a favorable production, weather permitting. In other sections honey plants are scarce and indications are for a light total production. It is still too early, however, to speculate much on the future of the crop. Many colonies in orchard sections were killed outright from arsenic poisoning and others were so severely weakened that they will not regain their strength in time to make a honey crop.

Connecticut. During the early part of the period bees gathered enough nectar from white clover to maintain a good buildup but gathered no surplus. During the last three or four days of the period the weather warmed up and some surplus was being gathered. Sumac plants are in very good condition and with hot weather during July prospects for a flow from that source are good. The sumac will bloom a little later than normal.

New Jersey. The early part of the period was cool, cloudy and rainy but during the last week weather conditions improved and good colonies produced some surplus. Most honey plants are in good condition.

Pennsylvania. Most colonies barely made a living until about June 22. Since that time the weather has been more favorable and some surplus is being gathered by stronger colonies. Clover plants are in good condition with fairly favorable moisture supplies. In the basswood sections about three-fourths of the trees are well budded with fairly good prospects for a flow from that source.



SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period June 13-28)

Maryland. In the vicinity of Washington, D. C., the heavy clover flow is past although a little surplus is still being gathered from sweetclover. There is a deficiency in soil moisture which has been relieved only slightly by an occasional thunderstorm. The crop in this section now appears equal to or a little better than at this time last year. In western Maryland bees are still gathering considerable surplus from clovers, elder, and milkweed.

Virginia. In the Tidewater section the early honey flow was light running not much more than one-fourth of a normal crop. In the Richmond area strong colonies produced about a super of early honey. In the Charlotte Courthouse area good colonies have produced around sixty pounds with a possibility that sourwood will produce some additional. Sourwood was in bloom at the end of the period and bees are working it. In northeastern Virginia dry weather cut the clover flow short and many colonies have far less than a normal crop for this season.

West Virginia. In central West Virginia clover has yielded very little.

North Carolina. The early summer honey crop was short due to rains and cool weather during the crimson clover flow.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period June 13-28)

Kentucky. In north-central Kentucky this entire period was ideal for honey gathering. There is a wealth of honey flora and bees are storing rapidly. The honey is still watery and unripened. Swarming has subsided.

Tennessee. In the vicinity of Nashville the crimson clover-vetch yields have been fair to average or better, depending on the condition of colonies at the time of bloom. In some sections sunac is yielding but being intermixed with oak honeydew. Sourwood was producing well at the end of the period with the peak of the bloom during the last week in June at the higher elevations, but about gone at lower elevations. Practically all early honey in this section is being sold directly to consumers.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period June 12-26)

Florida. The present flow in most sections of the State is better than average with some sections of south Florida reporting the best total crop in many years. The rainy season has begun with some sections of south Florida being flooded. These rains have put fall flowers in very good condition. The fall flows seldom produce a surplus but do give bees an opportunity to build up well for winter. Demand for honey has been heavy with a large proportion of the offerings selling locally to consumers or retailers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted Citrus, ten lots to earlots mostly 12¢; Amber Mixed Flowers in case to ten lots 12¢.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana rains have prevented bees from taking much advantage of the present summer flows although plants are plentiful and in very good condition. Bees are working loose-strife, peppervine, vervain, and white clovers between showers which is helping to maintain food stores and providing a good buildup. Many beekeepers are re-queening and there has been some supercedure. In northern Louisiana most colonies are making small daily gains but rains are preventing the storage of much surplus. In this section summer nectar plants are fairly plentiful and should produce well if more clear weather prevails. Demand for honey continues far in excess of demand with most offerings moving locally to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - Extracted Mixed Flowers in 10 lb. pails 20¢ per lb. to consumers.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of June. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported. Demand very good, exceeds supply, market strong. No supplies on market, no sales reported.

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CHICAGO: Receipts: truck 600 lb. Ill. No rail receipts reported.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand light, market firm. ILLINOIS, cases White Clover, 24-sections cellophane-wrapped, very few sales \$9.00-9.50.

EXTRACTED: No supplies on market.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock  $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. delivered Chicago, few lots  $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: No honey receipts, no supplies in hands of wholesalers. Beeswax receipts approximately 150 lbs. Demand fair, market steady.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. Denver.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 13,200 lbs. Wis. Supplies light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to retailers - WISCONSIN, White Clover, per case, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.16. Imported: White and Light Amber Mixed Flowers, per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts, No supplies.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 165, 50-lb. cans Minn. White sweetclover; 175 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers, per lb., to bottlers U.S. One Blended honey, White Sweetclover 12¢; sales usone blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; to retail grocers - No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand good, market firm. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers, for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb. 40¢ cash, 42¢ in trade.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by boat, Chile 1523 bbls., Cuba 405 bbls. Porto Rico 375 bbls., Dominican Republic 40 bbls., Guatemala 2520 cases; Cuba 1880 cases. Some held in bond for export. Insufficient sales reported to quote market.

BEESWAX: Arrivals: Dominican Republic 78 bags; Porto Rico 203 bags; Guatemala 41 bags, Supplies light. Offerings light. Demand good, market strong. C.I.F.

NEW YORK - AFRICAN 51-52¢; WEST INDIES 55-56¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by truck 12,000 lbs. origin unknown. No other receipts. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: rail and truck, extracted 120 lbs. bottled Midwestern, 480 lbs. Ohio. Demand fair, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers to retailers - OHIO, White Clover, 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 1 dozen, 2-lb. jars \$4.76.

PORTLAND: No arrivals reported to wholesale channels. Some honey being received directly by retail outlets.

BEESWAX: Arrivals moderate. Market steady, with dealers paying  $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43$ ¢ per lb. in cash or trade.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck: from Central California - 146 cans Light Amber Alfalfa, 595 cans white Orange; from Southern California - 822 cans Extra White Sage; 300 cans White Orange; 50 cans Extra Light Amber Eucalyptus.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remains unchanged at the ceiling of: 1 lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2 lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: No receipts of beeswax were reported during the period.

SEATTLE: No honey receipts. No supplies on market.

ST. LOUIS: Practically no supplies on market. No sales reported.

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Resume

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
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Washington 25, D. C.  
July 15, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 14

SUMMARY

Conditions affecting the honey flow were extremely variable over the country during late June and early July. The sweetclover flow was on in all the northern producing States. Moisture conditions have been fairly favorable over the plains area, north central States, and most of the southeast. In the Ohio Valley present indications are for a better crop than last season. In the Plains section, it seems likely that the average will run below last year's heavy yields but will likely run close to average. Yields in Colorado, Wyoming and portions of Montana have not been very favorable, but in other sections of the Intermountain Region prospects are fairly good. California has been unusually dry with a very light buckwheat and sage flow in southern California. Thistle prospects in northern California are very unfavorable with a scarcity of plants and a scanty growth as a result of the dry weather. In the Pacific Northwest moisture conditions have been very favorable, but showers have cut the amount of honey which might have been gathered during this period. In the Northeastern States rains have maintained plants in good condition but have cut the working time of bees. Furthermore, clover has yielded little nectar with the result that to the end of this period little or no surplus was produced. Conditions have been somewhat more favorable through the South Atlantic, South Central and Southeastern states with prospects for an average crop in most sections and in a few sections better than an average crop.

Extracting is becoming fairly general over the country although it will not become active in the northern section of the clover belt until late July or early August. Demand for honey has been active. The market has been unsettled during the interim without price control. Some sales of domestic honey have been reported at old ceiling levels, others have been made as high as 17 to 20¢ per lb., with some producers asking as high as 21¢ to 23¢ per pound. Many packers and producers are holding off awaiting the determination as to the future of price control and also for a more settled condition in the market before making final commitments. New York importers were asking 14½¢ to 17½¢ per pound for Cuban and Guatemalan honey. Some Argentine honey sold in San Francisco at 18¢ per pound, ex-dock. The beeswax market was strong, especially on imported wax in New York City. Sales of domestic wax by beekeepers were very light and ranged mostly from 41¢-48¢ per pound, with most sales around 45¢ per lb. Imported wax in New York City sold from 51 to 60¢ per pound with a good demand.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (June 22-July 8)

Southern California. The weather is seasonally dry and hot in the interior valleys with moderate temperatures and morning fogs along the coast. The soil is becoming extremely dry in nearly all sections with the result that both sage and buckwheat have yielded very little. All flows since the orange flow have been light and even below earlier expectations. In most sections bees have little more than made a living from sage and buckwheat. In some sections a little surplus is being gathered from sumac and toyon. In the valleys some mustard is in bloom. There has been some movement of colonies, mostly to bean sections. Demand for honey has been heavy with offerings rather light. F.o.b. prices have advanced sharply during the interim of no price control. Sales of light honey, regardless flavor, have been reported around 18-20¢ per pound f.o.b. to beekeepers in case to ton lots with a few carlot



sales reported at the same level and some offerings and an occasional sale slightly higher. Offerings of beeswax were extremely light with a few sales reported at 42-45¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central and Northern California. Weather has been generally favorable with hot days and cool nights. The soil is becoming unusually dry. During this period there was little heavy producing bee pasture in this area. In northern California the thistle and alfalfa flows were just getting under way with indications for only about half a crop in most sections. Thistle plants are rather sparse and have been dwarfed by drought. There is, however, less overstocking of bees than last year. The honey market has been in a rather unsettled condition. A few purchases have been reported at 15-17¢ per pound for various flavors with some producers reported asking as high as 22-23¢ per pound. One lot of Argentina light amber Mixed Flower honey sold at 18¢ per lb., ex-dock San Francisco. Most producers and bottlers were holding off pending a more settled market condition. A little beeswax was purchased at 41½¢ per lb., delivered Bay Cities.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period June 22 - July 8)

West of Cascades. Temperatures continued below normal with the highest averages in southwestern Oregon. Occasional showers with considerable cloudy weather and limited sunshine were not conducive to best bee activity. Rains in Oregon have delayed harvesting hay and caused serious damage to the remaining cherry crop. Fireweed benefited greatly from the rains, however, and prospects are very favorable for an excellent flow of nectar from this source. Further north, in Washington the bees are in excellent condition and are working on white clover and alsike when weather permits. However, weather conditions have been poor and there has been considerable loss of hay due to poor curing weather. Rains should be beneficial to the fireweed crop and second cutting alfalfa. Extracting of honey has been light and in most <sup>cases</sup> supplies have moved direct to consumers. Sales beeswax f.o.b. to beekeepers, per lb., 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade.

East of Cascades. In this section temperatures have been lower than normal with scattered light showers and cloudy weather. This has been beneficial to grains and hay crops. Sweetclover is producing substantial yields with bees active when the weather permits. In far eastern Oregon and along the Idaho border the outlook is for very satisfactory yields. Harvesting of cherries in the Yakima Valley and in the Dallas districts were shortened by heavy rains. The apricot harvest is now in progress. Scale hives in central Washington were making gains up to 6 pounds daily. The first cutting of alfalfa has been completed and the second cutting will commence blooming the last ten days of July and should continue to yield nectar over a rather long period due to the variation in the time of cutting the first crop. Very little extracting has taken place.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period June 23-July 9)

Precipitation during April and June in this area was below normal in all states except Wyoming. Showers fell in Idaho and Wyoming the last week in June and light showers were quite general over the entire area the first week in July excepting in western Nevada. In Montana plants were suffering from the dry weather of last winter but benefited from the recent rains. In irrigated sections of the Snake River Valley of Idaho and around Salt Lake City honey producing plants were in fair to good condition and the outlook for a crop of honey was encouraging. In the higher elevations of Montana the outlook was better than in the lower altitudes. In Colorado and Nevada the outlook was less favorable. Details by states follow:

Colorado. Except in the southeast corner of this State weather conditions have continued unfavorable for honey production. There has been a deficiency in rainfall. Strong winds and dust storms during the period have been frequent. Some fields of clover have been drying up just as they start to bloom. Hives have considerable quantity of brood but they seem unable to secure much surplus of honey. Beekeepers are pessimistic over the outlook for a crop, unless weather improves. Stores of irrigation water are becoming low. In the southeast corner of the State a normal flow was reported from the first cutting of alfalfa and the main flow is due to begin. Moisture, however, is needed to assure a good continued flow. Some extracting has been done in this section with quality



only fair. The demand far exceeds the supply or the probable production and prices are inclined to advance with restrictions off.

Montana. Cool, rainy weather in the west central section of the State prevented the bees from gathering nectar during the first two weeks of the honey flow. Lack of rain prior to the flow caused the plants to be stunted. The colonies are in better shape than normal in many instances. In the south central section of the state the flow has been variable with poor yields in some colonies while others a few miles distant were securing as much as 100 pounds in the supers. The better flows were coming from the higher elevations and later locations. The alfalfa weevil is also partly to blame for the spotty yield. Bees are in very good condition and if the flow materializes from the white sweetclover and second cutting of alfalfa, a large crop could be realized.

Idaho. The honey flow opened up in the Upper Snake River Valley the last part of June and feeding of sugar was discontinued. Stores are increasing good average scale hives showing daily gains of about 2 pounds. A heavy flow has not yet materialized excepting in a few localized spots. Bees are in good shape to take advantage of any nectar flow which should materialize and if weather remains favorable a fair crop may be harvested. More yellow sweetclover than usual is in bloom and white sweetclover and alfalfa is commencing to bloom. Supplies of old honey are depleted. Demand for new honey is very strong, but no sales were reported. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. to beekeepers, per lb. 41 1/2¢ cash and 43 1/2¢ in trade.

Utah. In the district south of Salt Lake the weather has continued hot and dry and the flow of honey has been variable with feeding being necessary in some localities while in other nearby areas bees are storing good surpluses. Sweetclover is in bloom and the outlook is for a good flow from this source. Only a few cases of arsenical poisoning have been reported and colonies generally are in good condition. The numerous cases of EFB discovered last year in this locality have been greatly reduced this year. AFB is giving very little trouble. North of Salt Lake bees are making a living, but little more. The prospects continue favorable for a good flow.

Nevada. Temperatures were above normal during the period, but there was very little rainfall during the period adding further to the shortage of moisture for the State. Bees are working the first cutting of alfalfa, which is about over. White sweetclover gains are irregular, with some beekeepers reporting their good colonies making fairly good gains, while others report that even the strong colonies are producing very little surplus.

#### ARIZONA: (Period June 23-July 9)

Rainfall in Arizona during April and June was only about three-fourths of normal. Scattered light showers fell during the first week of July. Temperatures were above normal. Sales f.o.b. to beekeepers, per lb. extracted Desert Flowers, in 60s 12-13 1/4¢, in 5-lb. pails 18¢; bulk comb in 10-lb. pails 25¢.

#### SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period June 25-July 10)

Northeast Texas. Weather during this period was excellent for bee activity on horsenint, sweetclover, and hubam clover. Some extracting of the two former is taking place but the later is not being extracted yet as it is not ripe. Cotton is beginning to produce in earlier plantings. The flow from cotton should be longer than usual due to the great variance in the planting dates over the section. Some cotton farmers are dusting for weevil and flea hoppers. Sales f.o.b. to beekeepers, per lb., extracted, case to ton lots, Mixed Flowers, in 60-lb. cans 12¢; sales to retail in case lots - 2 lb. jars 22 1/2¢, 5-lb. cans 18¢.

Southeast Texas. This period, as well as the previous one, has been very wet, with roads in river bottoms impassable most of the time. This has prevented beekeepers from giving their hives the necessary attention needed since the package shipping season. Some colonies that had become queenless have been lost. Bees are getting a light flow, in spite of the rains, which is fine for queenrearing. Most retail stores are fairly well stocked with new crop local honey, which is selling at former ceiling prices, with no advance since July 1.

Southwest Texas. The weather continues hot and dry. Mesquite is yielding in some local areas, but a general summer flow from this source does not show much promise. Young plants of broomweed and other fall blooming annuals are in need of rain.



East Texas. The horsemint flow was not up to expectations as a result of continued rains. Cotton is being heavily dusted on account of insects and because of this many apiaries are being moved from the best summer locations. The demand for honey is good, but bottles are hard to get.

PLAINS AREA: (Period June 26-July 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Several good rains have occurred during the period and improved plant conditions. In the north end of the valley the moisture came too late to benefit yellow sweetclover, but has materially improved white clover. It is reported, however, that the acreage of the latter is only about 80 percent of the usual amount and that the acreage will be less next year as there was a reduction in the seeded acreage this spring. The sweetclover, what there is of it, is yielding well. In the central part of the valley plant conditions and bee strength are normal. Extracting is expected to begin around the 20th of July.

Iowa. Weather has been favorable for plant growth and bee activity during this period over most of the State. A few days were too windy, but these were the exceptions. The honey flow was light the forepart of the period but improved toward the latter, with some colonies averaging 4 to 6 pound gains per day. Yellow sweetclover is about over. White sweetclover and white Dutch clover are in bloom.

Nebraska. Moisture conditions during the period were favorable for good plant growth. However in many localities yellow sweetclover was too far gone before the rains came. White sweetclover has benefited from the rains but has not yielded a heavy flow of nectar. Farmers are behind in their farming operations and have allowed alfalfa to bloom longer than usual which has been very favorable for beekeepers adjacent to such fields. Yields from clover are variable, but generally below average. Extracting has been going on since the last of June and a good quality, light colored honey is forthcoming. The demand for honey is very strong and beekeepers report some sales direct to retailers and consumers at previous O.P.A. ceiling levels.

Kansas. Good rains to light showers occurred over most of the State during the period. However, for the spring as a whole total rainfall is still below normal. Temperatures were not excessive and winds were not strong or hot. Farmers were turning their attention to the wheat harvest and as a result alfalfa cutting was being delayed. Bees have been securing a fair flow from this source and also from white sweetclover. The flow is about over in some sections of the State, but in others the flow is only about half over. Some extracting has begun. The demand for honey is very strong. A few sales f.o.b. beekeepers to retailers were reported in 5-lb. cans at 20¢ per lb.

Missouri. In the western part of the State there is a good flow of honey on from white clover and white Sweetclover. Due to good showers during this period white Dutch clover is continuing to bloom. Yellow sweetclover has finished blooming and in a short time white sweetclover will be through. In the extreme eastern part of the State there has been less rain and the clover flow is nearly over.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 26-July 11)

Michigan. In lower Michigan weather has been favorable for plant growth and bee activity during this period. Gains in scale hives have varied greatly over the state, and even in adjoining localities, with some colonies making good gains while others were making poor gains. Indications are that the yield from clovers will not be up to normal. Pasture white clover is well on the way out, the first cutting of alfalfa is over and prospects are good for a second bloom. White sweetclover is in full bloom and basswood is now in bloom. In the eastern part of the State an unusually good yield is being taken by some colonies from the latter. In the upper peninsula clover is in bloom but the bees are not gathering much honey. There has been an excessive amount of rain, which has aided plant growth. The nights have been cold and on days when it did not rain temperatures were warm. Clover is not as plentiful as usual. There has been considerable robbing from supers.

Wisconsin. The honey flow in the southern part of the State is nearing the end with some beekeepers in this area reporting yields 75 percent below last year. In central and western areas of the State the flow has been on for about two weeks and gains are variable, even within the same locality. Where



extracting has begun yields of from 10 to 220 pounds per colony have been reported, with the average probably around 50 to 80 pounds. The flow in this section is principally from white clover, sweetclovers and milkweed. The secretion of nectar has not been in proportion to the number of flowers in bloom. In the west central areas of the State beekeepers report that bees which were heavily fed during the middle of May and that had ample reserves of honey and pollen up until the flow actually started are getting a good surplus if located where pastures are good. But the bees that were slow to build up in May are not picking up like they generally do during the basswood flow. In this section the basswood is reported to be spotty and yields nectar only part of the time. The outlook is for a short flow from this source. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers, extracted, per lb. to retailers and consumers, White Clover, in single 60s 16¢, in 5-lb. pails 22¢.

Minnesota. Several good showers fell the last part of June. The weather was cool until the 4th of July, but since then the temperatures have been favorable. Scattered showers fell over most of the State. Moisture to date is below normal but plants seem to be making satisfactory growth. The honey crop to date is reported to be below that of last year. Yellow and white Sweetclover are yielding good but plants are not very plentiful. Milkweed is also yielding. Roadside sweetclover is the best in years in some localities and is supplementing the other clovers. Other honey plants in bloom during the period were vervain, Canada thistle, sumac and heartsease. The honey crop to date is reported to be below that of last year. A small percentage of the colonies run around 200 pounds, but the average is nearer 50 to 60 pounds.

Ohio. Weather during this period, except for some areas being in need of rain at the close, was generally favorable for plant growth and for bee activity. Many colonies of bees were weakened by prolonged spring feeding, and many reached their peak strength too early for the clover flow and have not been able to reap the full benefit from the flowers now in bloom. Also many strong colonies, in spite of the favorable weather and the abundance of clovers in bloom, are making below average daily gains. Other colonies, however, are storing a fair crop. In favored localities hives were gaining 5 pound per day, with the outlook for an average yield of 80 to 100 pounds per colony, and up to 150 pounds in exceptional cases. Estimates vary from 25 percent of a crop in some localities up to better than average in others, with the average for the State as a whole probably three quarters of a crop. Fall blooming plants are in good condition in most sections of the State.

Indiana. In the northwestern part of the State the weather was hot and dry during the latter part of the period. Clover was plentiful and the bees were working, but the honey crop is turning out smaller than anticipated due to much swarming and depletion of spring stores resulting in weakened colonies. In the central part of the State the weather has been excellent and the bees are securing a good crop of excellent quality honey. In the eastern part of the State good rains have prolonged the clover bloom, especially white Dutch clover. Yellow clover and alsike are about gone. The honey flow has improved from white Dutch clover the past few days. White sweetclover is in full bloom and is adding some, but it is not too plentiful. Milkweed is just commencing to bloom and appears to be plentiful. Good colonies are producing about a full depth super of honey every 10 days. Many colonies are past the 200 pound surplus mark, but the unusually large number of weak colonies will pull the average yield considerably below this figure unless the flow should continue longer than expected. Indications are that the average yield will be somewhere around 100 to 125 pounds per colony in commercial apiaries, with the average backyard beekeepers securing much less, perhaps 40 to 50 lbs. Extracting should commence soon. A very small amount of comb honey has been removed from the hives to date. The honey is of excellent quality, very mild and white. The asking price for comb honey in retail lots is 35¢ per section, cleaned and cellophane-wrapped. The demand is heavy and movement to market should be rapid when extracting gets under way.

Illinois. The main honey flow in northern part of the State is apparently ended. Some sweetclover is left, but scale hives have stopped gaining. The average surplus for some yards is 10 pounds, with average for this area probably 25 pounds. It is doubtful if yards not near low wet land will have a heartsease surplus. The flow from basswood was a complete failure. The crop is the poorest since 1937. In west central portions of the State conditions were more favorable and bees have stored a good crop of honey from white Dutch clover, sweetclover and alsike clover. There has been no rain for three weeks and clovers are about done blooming. In the east central areas of the State,



there was considerable rain and cool weather. during the period and the bees have been able to work only about half of the time. The summer crop is expected to be about half of last season's crop, but the prospects for a fall crop are excellent.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 27-July 12)

New York. Indications at the end of the period were for a very light honey crop this year with most reporters anticipating less than half a normal crop. White Dutch clover has bloomed well in most sections but has produced a small surplus. Alsike and sweetclovers have been very scarce which has resulted in low yields to date. Basswood was blooming at the end of the period but producing very little. In most sections moisture conditions are fairly favorable. Some additional honey may be expected if the clover bloom extends throughout the month of July. Rainfall has, however, been light during recent weeks in many sections and if good rains do not occur fall plants may suffer which will result in lighter than normal fall flows. Condition of bees is spotted. Some beekeepers report colonies fairly strong with little swarming. Others report colonies in weaker condition than they were at the end of May despite late feeding. In some sections swarming has left many colonies queenless. Little extracting is expected before August 1. Demand for honey has been active but practically nothing is available and too few sales were reported to establish a market.

Vermont. To date the crop has been almost a complete failure. The clover bloom has been below normal and apparently has little nectar in it. There is a heavy basswood bloom but yields to date from this source have been far below normal.

New Jersey. At the end of the period there was a fairly good flow from sumac. Some beekeepers feel that with favorable weather there should be a surplus of 60 to 75 pounds from this source. Clover is yielding a slow steady flow. Fall honey plants are in generally good condition with favorable moisture conditions.

Pennsylvania. Excessive rain and cool weather resulted in a practical failure of the clover honey crop in central Pennsylvania. Very little surplus was obtained. Bees reached their peak about May 15 and many later starved where feeding was not continued. Considerable buckwheat is being planted in this area and it is hoped some fall honey can be obtained.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period June 28-July 13)

Maryland. In western Maryland bees have obtained about a normal crop from milkweed and sumac. The basswood (linden) flow in this area was just starting at the end of the period, - about six days later than normal. Present indications point to a heavy flow from this source. In the vicinity of Washington, D. C., bees have made a little more than a living from milkweed, sumac and sweetclover. The crop in this sections is now estimated about twenty percent larger than in 1945. Moisture conditions are variable. Some sections are extremely dry while others have had favorable rains during the past two weeks.

Virginia. In northern Virginia white Dutch and white sweetclovers are still producing but are yielding little surplus. In this section the early crop will be somewhat lighter than last season's very favorable crop. In the Tidewater area weather was very favorable but there was practically no honey flow during this period. Fall honey plants are vigorous and now appear favorable for a good flow beginning about August 10. The sourwood flow was light in most sections.

West Virginia. In central West Virginia a heavy crop of clover and basswood honey is being gathered. Present outlook for the fall aster crop is very good.

South Carolina. The spring honey crop in the upper section of the State was light. Tulip poplar which normally produces a large portion of the spring flow yielded very little. Bees in this section are now barely making a living from miscellaneous sources. In the mountains sourwood came in at about the normal time - June 10-20. The bloom was light and the crop to date has been light. Daily rains in some mountain sections have further cut the flow. The color of the sourwood honey will be lighter than normal.

- continued -



SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 28-July 13)

Kentucky. Frequent rains have fallen over Kentucky maintaining a long blooming period for summer honey plants and putting fall plants in very good condition. In central Kentucky extracting will begin about July 20. The crop is about the same as last year at this date. Color of the honey is fairly light.

Tennessee. In southwestern Tennessee almost daily thunder showers maintained plants in good condition but cut the honey flow. Some nectar is still being gathered from sunac. Bitterweed is also being worked in some areas. Pollen is available from corn, plantain and volunteer buckwheat.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 26-July 12)

Florida. The weather was hot during this entire period. Some sections of central Florida and the West Coast were becoming rather dry. On the other hand heavy rains have fallen in southern Florida, flooding some areas. In most sections bees are in good condition but are gathering only enough honey to partially meet their current needs. Demand for honey has been very good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point per lb. - extracted Mixed Flowers, in case to ten lots 12-15¢; in 5-lb. pails 13-18¢; in 1 and 2 lb. glass jars 17¢-18¢; Orange in barrels few sales 12¢.

Mississippi. On the Gulf Coast one of the best and largest honey crops in a number of years has been gathered. Some beekeepers report around double a normal crop. Further north in the State conditions have not been so favorable with considerable rain during most of the season and almost continuous rain since June 23. Despite this a fair production was obtained from vetch and clover. Sales f.o.b. shipping point per lb. - extracted Clover-Vetch and Mixed Flowers in 5-lb. pails 19¢-20¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 24¢.

Louisiana. Almost daily rains fell throughout this period except for the last two or three days when it cleared sufficiently for bees to obtain a little surplus above their needs. Most colonies are in good condition and making a living. Some requeening is taking place. Eardrop vine, peppervine and vervain furnish nectar. Pollen is being gathered from corn. Little honey is available for sale. Demand has been heavy. Some honey is being sold at \$2.00 per 10-lb. pails, postpaid in the first parcel post zone.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of July. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported. Demand very good, exceeds supply, market strong. No supplies on market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts: l.c.l. 2400 lbs. Ariz. No truck receipts reported.

COMB: No supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand good, market stronger. ARIZONA, 60-lb. cans Alfalfa few 22¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Offerings very light. Market stronger. AFRICAN 55¢ per lb. delivered Chicago. No purchases domestic reported.

DENVER: No receipts, no stocks on hand.

DETROIT: Receipts: Extracted- Imported 105,000 lbs. Demand exceeds supply, market stronger.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - IMPORTED, White and Light Amber Mixed Flowers, per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.75

MINNEAPOLIS: No arrivals by truck.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply market strong. Sales U. S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; to retail grocers, no sales reported.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand good, market firm. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers- Domestic Crude Light Yellow cash 40¢, in trade 42¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by boat Porto Rico 5 drums; Cuba 1356 cases, Chile 2668 cases; Guatemala 545 cases; by rail Iowa 45,000 lbs., Florida 2,945 lbs. (some held in bond for export.) Spot supplies light. Offerings from exporters light with prices higher.

EXTRACTED: IOWA, White Clover, 2 doz. 1 lb. jars \$5.04 f.o.b. shipping point. Imported: CUBAN and GUATEMALA, asking  $13\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Arrivals: Brazil 71 tons, Dominican Republic 60 bags; Chile 1046 bags. Demand good, market strong. C.i.f. NEW YORK, West INDIES, 53-56¢;

AFRICAN 51-55¢; SOUTH AMERICAN, nominally 57-60¢.

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals. Practically no supplies. No prices quoted.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - by rail and truck; extracted 240 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Supplies very light. No sales reported.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: 34, 60-lb. cans Clover-Vetch from Oregon. Supplies in retail stores very light with practically none in wholesale channels.

BEESWAX: Market steady with good demand at  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in cash or  $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Too few sales to quote. Supplies from new crop not yet available but offerings are being tentatively made for confirmation at that time.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts: by truck, from Central California - 700 cans Light Amber to White Sage Mixture and Orange Mixture; 20 cans Light Amber Wild Flowers; 4 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices on bottled honey were also unsettled with most bottlers awaiting developments before establishing prices.

BEESWAX: Receipts: 227 lbs. from Central Calif. Dealers paying  $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. delivered.

SEATTLE: No arrivals. No supplies on market.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington 25, D. C.  
August 1, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 15

SUMMARY

There were 5,787,000 colonies of bees on hand July 1, 1946 according to the July 23, 1946 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This total was 6 percent above a year ago and 33 percent above that on July 1, 1940.

Colonies of bees increased in all parts of the country except the Western States, where the number of colonies was the same as a year ago. Colonies increased 10 percent in the West North Central States, 9 percent in the East North Central, 8 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the North Atlantic States. New spring colonies made up 23 percent of the number of colonies on hand July 1, compared with 21 percent new colonies on hand a year earlier. About 43 percent of the new colonies were obtained from package bees. The use of package bees to make colony increases varies widely over the country, ranging from 8 percent of the new colonies in the South Central States to 76 percent in the West North Central States. About 15 percent of the colonies were lost during the winter and early spring compared with 16 percent for the 1944-45 season, 14 percent for the 1943-44 season and 21 percent for the 1942-43 season. Wintering conditions over the country as a whole were fairly good. Warm weather during March was very favorable for brood rearing, but was followed by a cold rainy period extending through May and the first half of June. This period was unfavorable for bees and necessitated heavy feeding in many areas. Starvation was, as usual, the principal cause of colony loss. Other causes were queenlessness, foul brood, insects, and spray poisoning, in order of frequency of reports. It is emphasized that these losses are for winter and spring and do not cover losses during the honey-producing season. The reported condition of colonies in early June was 86 percent, compared with 82 percent a year ago and 87 percent in 1944. Conditions in early spring this year were pretty much the same as last year. Weather in March was warmer than normal in most sections of the country. Broodrearing and plant growth were stimulated. May and early June were cool and wet and proved detrimental to both bees and nectar plants. The condition of colonies improved in the latter part of June and by July 1 were better than a year ago. Sugar for feeding bees, as was the case last year, continued to be difficult to obtain. Condition of nectar plants on July 1 was 81 percent of normal, compared with 79 percent last year and 76 percent in 1944. After a good start in March, the weather of May and early June, particularly the freezing weather which occurred in a number of States in early May, was unfavorable for nectar plants. Weather conditions after mid-June were favorable and on July 1 conditions were 2 points above last year. Detailed figures by States are found at the end of this report.

Rainfall over the nation during the first week of the period was variable. Heavy 24-hour amounts occurred in Montana, North Carolina, in a few widely separated portions of the Lake States and Ohio Valley, and in scattered localities in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and the Great Plains. During the second week rains were scattered, but became more general over the Eastern States. Heavy rains fell in the Dakotas, Arizona, New Mexico, the Ohio and central Mississippi Valleys and in scattered localities in the Gulf Atlantic States. No rain was recorded over a large portion of the Western States. Typical mid-summer temperatures prevailed the first week of the period. High to very high maximum temperatures prevailed over southwestern and some Central States. Uncomfortable humid weather was reported from the Gulf and many Atlantic States. Moderate temperatures occurred over most Northern States. The second week of the period was characterized at the start by cool weather over the Northeastern States, but was displaced by a warm air mass throughout most of the week. High temperatures were recorded in the central Mississippi Valley, Central Plains and in the far Western States. As the week ended a cool air mass was spreading over the North-Central and Northwestern States. Extracting of honey was under way in the Plains Area and in East Central and North Central States, and was due to commence in the extreme northwest and northeast



group of States shortly after the turn of the month. Fair nectar secretion was reported in central and northern California and in the Pacific Northwest. Irrigated sections of the Intermountain region were securing a good flow of honey and a fair flow was reported in Montana, and poor to fair through out Colorado, Utah and Nevada. In the Southwestern area the honey flow was variable, ranging from fair to good in Northeast Texas, Arkansas, and New Mexico, to light in Southeast and Southwest Texas. In the Plains Area a fairly good flow was being secured in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. In the East Central and North Central States, light flows were reported from Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio, but were fair to good in Minnesota, Indiana and southern Illinois. In the Northeastern group of States, light flows were reported for New York State, and New Jersey, but a good flow was being obtained in eastern Connecticut. Nectar flows in the South Atlantic States were irregular being generally below average for the period. In the South Central group of States fair flows were reported in parts of Kentucky and Tennessee. In the Southeastern group of States weather was not too favorable for honey production during the period.

Ceiling prices were not in effect during most of the period and the market was unsettled. Most large apiarists were inclined to withhold trading until ceiling price regulations were established. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, large lots in 60s ranged 12-23¢. There was considerable trading of small lots of honey direct from beekeepers to consumers and retailers at a wide range in prices ranging from 15¢ to 30¢ per lb. Ceiling prices were reestablished on July 26. Sales of beeswax, f.o.b. beekeepers ranged 41½-48½¢ per pound.

#### INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

#### CALIFORNIA POINTS: (July 8-July 22)

Imperial Valley - The weather during this period has been very hot and humid. The alfalfa flow was about over due to alfalfa butterflies. The crop produced from alfalfa was about average, and extracting is active.

Southern California - Weather during the period was hot and dry in the interior valleys with light morning fogs along the coast. Bees were in good condition, generally, with plenty of brood and sufficient honey and pollen in the brood nests. There is a scarcity of blooms for the bees because of the dry weather. Among the plants the bees worked during the period were mustard, sumac, buckwheat, and lima beans. Bees were just about holding their own. Some migratory beekeepers have been moving to cotton, alfalfa and thistle ranges further north. One beekeeper reports 45 percent of field force of his colonies lost because of D.D.T. spraying. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., case to ton lots in 60s, Alfalfa 17-18¢; Orange and Sage 14-23¢, and Buckwheat 19-20¢.

Central and Northern California - The weather during the period was warm with fogs in the morning along the coast. Scattered light rains fell on July 25th. Bees are in good condition with plenty of brood, and an abundance of pollen. Bees have been active on thistle, alfalfa, and ladino clover. A fair flow of honey is coming in probably better than the last two seasons. The flow from thistle is expected to be shorter in duration than average because of the dry weather. Extracting is under way on alfalfa, ladino clover, wild flowers, and thistle. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., in 60s case to ton lots, Alfalfa 14-20¢, Orange 20-31¢, Sage 20-21¢, Mixed Flowers 17-18¢, and Thistle 20¢.

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period July 8-July 22)

West of Cascades. The weather was generally warm to hot during this period. Bees were actively working fireweed in the foothills and mountains, and in western Washington clover was returning good yields. Some days were too hot for best nectar secretion, as a result scale hives gained varying amounts of 1 to 8 pounds per day, depending on the weather. In the Willamette Valley of Oregon, north of Salem the crop of honey is light, but southward in the Valley yields are good. Beekeepers sales to retailers - extracted, per lb., case lots in 60s 19-30¢. -continued-



East of the Cascades. The weather was hot many days during the period which reduced nectar secretion, but for the period as a whole a fair flow was indicated. The honey flow ~~was~~ probably at its height during this period, and strong colonies have made as much as three supers of capped honey. Some beekeepers are short of supers for the flow. In the Yakima Valley bees were working mostly on second-cutting alfalfa, with sweet clover drying up. Extracting is expected to commence shortly after the first of August.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period July 9-July 23)

Precipitation west of the Divide was very light for the period, but east of the Divide good showers occurred. The honey flow has commenced in all areas and is good in the irrigated sections of the upper Snake River Valley of Idaho and in most areas of Montana. Flows were variable in other areas, ranging from poor to fair in Colorado, Utah, and Nevada. A good flow from the second cutting of alfalfa would add greatly to <sup>the</sup> surplus in most areas. Details by states follow:

Colorado. The honey flow from the Western Slope has not been up to normal, with varying yields reported ranging from little or no surplus to fair surpluses in others. In the northern part of the State east of the mountains good rains fell during the period and have improved the outlook. Some beekeepers in this vicinity are anticipating a crop about 75 percent the size of the 1945 crop. A fair flow is anticipated to continue until about August 15. A few apiarists in this area, however, report that bees have not and probably will not secure enough stores to carry them through the winter. In the San Luis Valley the honey flow is reported as almost a complete failure due to lack of moisture. The flow in the Arkansas Valley section of the State is fair. The demand for honey has been active with most extractings going direct to retailers at prices ranging from 20¢ to 30¢ per pound, for bulk extracted.

Montana. The honey flow has just commenced in the south western part of the state. Plants are in fair shape and if moisture continues ample a normal crop of honey should be forthcoming. In the south central section of the State weak colonies will gather little surplus, but strong colonies are securing a fairly good flow.

Idaho. In the upper Snake River Valley section the bees commenced storing a surplus of honey around July 12. The flow has been steady during the period and to date there has been more nectar gathered than a year ago. Colonies are in good condition and are taking full advantage of the flow. Extracting will commence about August 1st. In the lower Snake River Valley pastures are overstocked with bees and as a result weak colonies are barely making a living. Supplies of old crop honey have been exhausted and most retailers have been completely out of honey for several weeks. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. to beekeepers - per lb., 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade.

Utah. The weather has been extremely hot and dry in the area south of Salt Lake. There seems to be very little nectar in clovers and other honey plants. Most supers are empty, although a few secured some surplus early from dandelions. Bees have been filling up on honeydew. Some rain fell on July 24th and may increase the nectar flow from clover. Extracting has not started.

Nevada. Reports indicate that first crop alfalfa combined with some yellow and sweetclover has yielded a fair surplus. Bees are in good condition and should gather a good surplus from the 2nd cutting of alfalfa and white sweet-clover. The weather has been hot and dry.

ARIZONA: (Period July 9-July 23)

Beneficial rains fell during the period and relieved the water shortage, especially in pumping areas, and was favorable for all honey plants. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Desert Flowers, in 60s, 14-15¢, in 5-lb. pails 20¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. to beekeepers, per lb. 41½¢ cash.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period July 11-July 26)

Northeast Texas. Weather conditions have been favorable during the period. Extracting of clover honey is under way and yields of 55 to 85 pounds per colony have been reported. Bees are now actively working cotton and are securing a good flow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb. extracted case to ton lots, Cotton in 60 pound cans 12-14¢; sales to retailers - in case lots, Mixed Flowers, 2-lb. jars 22½¢ per lb., 5-lb. jars 18¢ per lb.

- over -

Southeast Texas. The forepart of the period was dry and bees accumulated some stores, but hard rains the latter part of the period hindered bee activity. Many colonies are in poor condition from neglect caused by impassable roads during the early July long wet spell. The unfavorable weather has caused some honey to ferment in the combs. Little has been sealed as bees have been unable to ripen it. Some losses from cotton poisoning has occurred in some apiaries.

Southwest Texas. The weather continued hot and dry during this period. The mesquite flow is about over and surpluses obtained from this source were light. Colonies have reduced broodrearing to a large extent. Fall-blooming annuals are in need of rain to insure a fall flow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point per lb. extracted, case to ten lots Mesquite-Catsclaw in 60s 12¢.

New Mexico. Some rain fell in the Mesilla Valley, but it was spotted and general rains are still needed. The main flow of the season is now on, but it is only fair. In northern areas of the State bees are collecting a fair surplus in spite of the dry weather. Irrigation water is becoming scarce and this may reduce the late honey flow. Some beekeepers are extracting.

Arkansas. The weather has been ideal for bee activity in central Arkansas and a good flow is in progress. In southeastern Arkansas conditions have also been favorable. However, rainfall has been excessive and bees have been hindered from securing a maximum flow during the period. Sales to retailers - extracted, per lb., Mixed Flowers 5-lb. jars and 3-lb. glass jars 27¢ per lb.

#### PLAINS AREA: (Period July 11-July 26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Weather conditions during the period were generally favorable for bee activity. Colonies are storing surplus honey and the bee pastures, mostly sweetclover, is adequate. Reports indicate that conditions of both bees and plants ranged from fair to good throughout the Valley. The outlook is for a crop equal to last season and possibly a little better. Extracting will begin around August 1.

Iowa. In western Iowa the weather was hot during the period, with occasional showers. The honey flow was spotted, but was good where honey plants were abundant. Extracting is well under way. In the north central part of the State the forepart of the period the weather was hot and dry and the bees worked fairly well. During the latter half of the period the weather was fairly cool and bees barely held their own. Extracting has started. In the northeastern section of the State similar weather conditions prevailed during the period. White and yellow sweetclover is about finished, but white sweetclover and the second bloom of red clover are still very abundant. Goldenrod, heartsease and other fall flowers are commencing to bloom.

Nebraska. Conditions were favorable for bee activity. Plants are in good condition over most of the State, however, rain is needed in much of the northern part. In the eastern part of the State colonies have gathered as much as 2, 60-lb. supers of honey from the second cutting of alfalfa. The latter bloomed longer than usual due to farmers being behind in their work. Heartsease is in bloom and a third crop of alfalfa is needed for further gains. Extracting has commenced and a few sales were reported at former OPA ceiling prices direct to retail stores.

Kansas. The weather was hot and dry during this period and the flow was practically over at the end of the period. A fair crop has been made, ranging from 50 to 150 pounds per colony depending upon the location. Beekeepers sales to retailers - per lb., extracted in case lots, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. cans 20-21¢.

Missouri. The weather was hot and dry during this period with only occasional showers. Bees have continued to store surplus honey. Most stands of clover have finished blooming except pastured sweetclover which is still in full bloom. Red clover is in bloom but bees were not working on it. Alfalfa was cut two to three weeks later than usual due to a shortage of baling wire and bees worked these fields of alfalfa actively. Beekeepers report strong colonies have attained a 250 pound surplus mark, however, the average per colony yield of clover honey will probably be around 100 pounds. The honey extracted is of good body, color, and flavor. The demand has been good and offerings of honey have moved out as fast as extracted and packaged.

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EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 11-July 26)

Michigan. The honey flow was variable but generally light over most areas of the lower peninsula. There has been an increase in the number of colonies. The soil is badly in need of rain and new seedlings will be damaged materially if moisture is not available soon. Very little extracting has been done to date, but should commence shortly after the first of August. In the upper peninsula the weather has been favorable during this period, but bees have gathered very little surplus honey.

Wisconsin. The flow from white Dutch clover is practically over in western Wisconsin, with yields only fair. Beekeepers report the average yield will probably be between 50 and 70 pounds with many yards coming close to the higher average. Further north in this area the average is reported at around 125 pounds per colony. In south central Wisconsin practically no surplus has been stored to date. Early season drought conditions apparently weakened the clovers so there has been very little nectar secretion. Some fields of alfalfa are budding and in good condition and this may provide a fair flow. In central Wisconsin an average flow has been taken. In the southeastern section of the State the crop is reported as poor, averaging about 10 percent of normal. In the northeastern part of the State along Lake Michigan thunder showers occurred July 14 and ended the basswood flow after bees had made a light gain from this source. There are very few flowers for the bees to work on and they are trying to rob. Some colonies are on the verge of starvation. Beekeepers are anticipating a flow from buckwheat to save their bees.

Minnesota. The weather was warm and dry with only a few scattered showers in the southeastern part of the State. The crop is turning out quite well in some localities but poor in others. Strong colonies made fairly good gains, but the average will probably be only fair. Prospect for a good August flow is poor. In some localities there is less heartsease and vervaine than usual. Sweetclover is over the peak. Most of the alfalfa was cut before the bees could take full advantage of the bloom. Goldenrod plants are in good condition. Extracting has begun in a light way. In the southwestern part of the State the weather during the period was rainy and foggy and restricted the bees from bringing in as much honey as plant conditions warranted. Swarming was prevalent. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. to bottlers Clover in 60s 12¢. Sales to retailers, per lb. extracted in case lots Clover 60-lb. cans 16<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢, 10-lb. pails 23<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢, 5-lb. pails 25¢.

Ohio. Extracting is getting under way generally and the honey is generally of heavy body and ranging in color from extra white to water white. While some nectar is continuing to come in indications are that the honey flow is reaching its final stage for the season. Indications are that the crop will be very spotted with reports ranging from no surplus to as much as a hundred pounds surplus per colony. Demand is very strong. Beekeepers sales to retailers, per lb., extracted in case lots in 60 lb. cans Clover 18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-30¢.

Indiana. In eastern Indiana the bees are still storing a little nectar from white sweetclover, alsike, and white Dutch clover. Indications are that commercial yards will average around 125 pounds per colony up to 140 pounds per colony. If nectar continues to come in slowly for a longer period this average may be raised. The quality of the new crop honey is excellent, white to water white in color, very mild in flavor, and heavy of body. No large amounts of honey have as yet been extracted but active extracting is due to be under way soon. In the northwestern section of the State practically no rains occurred during the period and clover is beginning to dry up. The dry weather, however, was favorable for good bee activity and colonies are still gaining in weight. Along river bottoms and other low lands a considerable amount of honey has been secured and prospects are good for a better than average fall flow. Sales to retailers, extracted, per lb., in case lots Clover, in 60-lb. cans 15-20¢. Sales to consumers by beekeepers, comb, White Clover No. 1, 30¢ per comb.

Illinois. In the southwestern portion of the State bees have stored a good surplus crop of honey from white Dutch, sweet, and alsike clovers. The main flow is over, but a light flow continues from various sources. The outlook for a fall crop is favorable. Conditions were not so favorable in the eastern and northern portions of the State where yields are reported as spotted, ranging from 10 to 100 pounds per colony probably averaging from 35 to 55 pounds. The quality of the honey is excellent, mild flavored, light in color, and with good body. Beekeepers sales to retailers, extracted, per lb., Clover, in case lots 60-lb. cans 15-22¢; 5-lb. pails 18-25¢. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., case to ton lots Clover in 60-lb. cans 12¢. (over)



NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 12-July 27)

New York. Beekeepers report to date, a light flow from clovers and basswood. Sweetclover is still in bloom and goldenrod and other fall flowers are in good condition. Buckwheat sowings were light. Many beekeepers report too little honey in the hives to extract if adequate reserves for feeding are to be left. Favorable weather the balance of the season could materially improve yields in most areas as there is plenty of moisture and honey plants are in good condition. Extracting where there are surpluses has commenced in a limited volume.

Connecticut. In the northwest part of the State heavy rains around July 20 ended the sumac honey flow. Yields from clover were light. Strong colonies will probably average about 50 pounds surplus. In eastern Connecticut a good flow was secured from sumac until about July 19 when heavy rains occurred. Some colonies made as much as 150 to 200 pounds surplus from this source. Clovers was due to commence blooming and the outlook for a fall flow is favorable.

Vermont. In the Champlain Valley good rains occurred breaking the dry weather. The honey crop is fair in some localities but a failure in others.

New Jersey. Beekeepers throughout the State report very little surplus honey. Except in scattered areas the sumac and sweetclover flows were a near failure. Fall flowers are in good condition.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period July 13-July 28)

Maryland. In the northeast corner of the State bees were working sumac, some clovers, and milkweed the fore part of the period. Rains on the 20th ended the sumac flow, and the milkweed flow ended at the close of the period. Fall flowers were just commencing to bloom. In Western Maryland the basswood flow was about normal and is about over. Buckwheat is commencing to bloom. In the vicinity around Washington, D. C. bees are not making a living as this is the transition period between the summer and fall flowers. The drought that was drying up the pasture lands was relieved by a good rain. Extracting is under way.

West Virginia. In the western portion of the State bees have stored an average of about 65 pounds of honey from mixed flowers.

North Carolina. Beekeepers in the central areas of the State report the honey crop a failure in some locations, while other areas report a bumper crop. In the southeastern section of the State yields were fair, however, the sourwood crop is a failure to date. Beekeepers sales to consumers, extracted, bulk per lb. in consumer's containers 18½¢. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers, beeswax, per lb. few sales 48½¢.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 13-July 28)

Kentucky. In the northern section of the state the crop is turning out slightly smaller than last year. The honey extracted is only fair in color, but has a fine flavor. The flow is tapering off. Fall flowers are in good condition and prospects for a fall flow are favorable. Beekeepers sales to retailers, extracted, per lb. Clover, 5 and 10 lb. pails 30¢.

Tennessee. In Northeast areas of the State bees in good condition averaged around 40 pounds of honey per colony from sourwood in spite of unfavorable weather. In the southeast portion of the State dwarf sumac will probably yield about 20 pounds per colony in mountain locations. Frequent thundershowers occurred during the period interrupting bee activity. In the central portion of the State the sourwood honey flow is over, and the crop was fair from this source ranging from 35 to 60 pounds per colony.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 12-July 26)

Georgia. Beekeepers sales to retailers, case lots, extracted, per lb., Mixed Flowers 5-lb. pails 33¢.

Florida. In western Florida the flow is better than normal for this season of the year. The bees are building up rapidly after the package season. The demand for queens continues good. In the vicinity around Jacksonville, Florida fall flowers are plentiful, but they have been yielding very little nectar. The honey crop in this area is about normal.

Alabama. The weather in southeastern portions of the State has been unfavorable for bee activity during this period because of too much rain, and bees have stored no surplus honey. The spring honey crop was fairly good, but the sweetclover flow was negligible because of too much rain. Bees are securing some nectar from cotton.

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Louisiana. Except for the last four days of this period, heavy or light rains fell every day in the southern area of the State. Colonies are in good condition but the prospects for a surplus from the summer flow are decreasing. Vervain has passed its prime. Fall plants are in good condition, but no surplus is expected. Orders and inquiries for package bees and queens for 1947 is heavy. The present demand for queens is fair.

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#### TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of July. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported. Demand very good, market strong, but no supplies on market. No future receipts expected at least until fall, no sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck 600 lbs. Wis. No rail receipts reported.

COMB: No supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand good, market strong. Sales by brokers confectioners and other large users - WISCONSIN, 60-lb. cans White Clover, very few sales 30¢.

BEESWAX: Offerings very light. Dealers' paid for country run stock 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago. AFRICAN, 51¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No receipts. No sales reported either honey or beeswax.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 45,000 lbs. Argentine, 33,600 lbs. Cuban; 13,000 lbs. Wis. Supplies light. Demand good, market strong.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to retailers - WISCONSIN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.75 f.o.b.; 24, 8-oz. jars \$4.85 f.o.b. IMPORTED, White and Light Amber Mixed Flowers bottled Detroit- Per case, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.25-6.75, some billed open since reinstatement of O.P.A.

KANSAS CITY: Truck receipts light from Iowa. Sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$7.64; 12, 2-lb. glass \$7.54.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 50, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover 250 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong at ceiling. Sales U. S. One Blended honey, to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; to retail grocers \$5.75.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude, Light Yellow, per lb. cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat 465,563 lbs. Mexico, 185 lbs. Chile; 265,655 lbs. Cuba. Some held in bond for export. Spot supplies light. Some confusion due to resumption O.P.A. ceilings. No prices reported.

BEESWAX: Arrivals 25 tons Argentine, 7,112 lbs. Cuba, 92 bags Chile, 253 bags Dominican Republic. Demand good, market strong. C.I.F. NEW YORK - WEST INDIES, 53-56¢; AFRICAN 51-55¢; SOUTH AMERICAN 57-60¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Honey and beeswax, no arrivals since last report. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - by rail and truck extracted 2400 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Supplies light. No sales reported.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - from Oregon by motor truck, 168, 60-lb. cans Vetch; from California by rail 33,745 lbs. Mixed Flowers. Supplies light. Demand very good, practically no sales as most dealers are holding off pending establishment of ceiling prices.

BEESWAX: Arrivals very light. Dealers paying from 41½¢-45¢ per lb. in cash or trade mostly trade.

ST. LOUIS: No offerings or trading activity reported in domestic honey.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Central California - 2,000 cans White Alfalfa; 1300 cans Light Amber to White Orange; 1200 cans White Sage Mixture; 400 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Southern California - 1400 cans of White Orange; 250 cans of Extra Light Amber Buckwheat.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors previous to the restoration of the ceiling ranged \$7.00-7.35 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars and \$6.75-7.10 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars. No trading has been reported since ceilings went back into effect.

BEE SWAX: No receipts. No sales reported.

SEATTLE: No receipts reported. No supplies on market.

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Released Aug. 6, 1946.

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# COLONIES OF BEES AND CONDITION OF COLONIES AND NECTAR PLANTS ON JULY 1

State and Division:	Colonies of bees		Colonies :		Condition :	Condition			
			lost	New	of	of nectar			
			winter &	spring	colonies	plants			
	1945	1946	1946 as a % of 1945	spring of 1945-46	colonies July 1 - 1946	July 1 - 1945	July 1 - 1946		
	Thousands		Percent		Percent of normal				
Maine	7	8	114	9	27	91	89	88	95
N.H.	3	4	133	12	29	98	93	95	78
Vt.	8	9	112	10	13	97	92	97	93
Mass.	18	21	117	24	35	82	79	85	90
R.I.	1	1	100	12	12	75	78	87	89
Conn.	17	18	106	21	24	79	78	90	89
N.Y.	209	209	100	14	15	77	81	90	82
N.J.	27	28	104	16	23	83	85	85	86
Pa.	181	181	100	18	23	84	78	84	73
N. ATL.	471	479	102	15	18	81	80	87	86
Ohio	326	352	108	14	28	83	82	83	86
Ind.	162	180	111	12	18	80	90	84	96
Ill.	201	221	110	11	22	87	91	85	89
Mich.	198	222	112	14	26	77	84	82	87
Wis.	202	212	105	14	18	81	91	91	78
E. N. CENT.	1,089	1,187	109	14	24	82	87	85	87
Minn.	272	299	110	12	38	82	89	97	88
Iowa	233	250	110	12	40	86	91	99	89
Mo.	176	190	108	19	25	85	90	87	84
N. Dak.	22	23	105	27	58	82	90	83	93
S. Dak.	16	18	112	46	51	81	90	85	76
Nebr.	55	58	105	10	22	86	92	93	90
Kans.	51	60	118	7	21	85	84	87	84
W. N. CENT.	825	904	110	17	39	84	90	94	87
Del.	3	5	100	10	25	84	88	78	88
Md.	26	27	104	20	20	86	85	86	84
Va.	135	148	110	14	24	78	86	65	78
W. Va.	112	129	115	15	27	83	80	75	75
N.C.	177	177	100	18	17	80	82	61	73
S.C.	66	66	100	17	22	84	78	70	70
Ga.	219	230	105	13	16	85	83	75	80
Fla.	182	191	105	14	18	84	90	60	87
S. ATL.	920	971	106	16	19	82	84	68	79
Ky.	202	214	106	20	24	83	84	79	79
Tenn.	197	187	95	27	19	38	78	81	75
Ala.	185	190	106	10	11	79	80	67	79
Miss.	70	78	111	7	18	82	84	73	70
Ark.	71	85	120	14	27	88	86	68	81
La.	75	81	108	8	14	86	85	82	79
Okla.	52	60	115	18	35	87	82	88	70
Tex.	231	273	118	7	20	82	91	78	86
S. CENT.	1,083	1,174	108	11	18	84	84	76	79
Mont.	50	52	104	16	48	82	86	79	80
Idaho	150	159	106	16	21	75	94	82	87
Wyo.	37	41	111	20	25	77	83	80	72
Colo.	75	75	100	12	14	78	84	77	71
N. Mex.	18	18	100	7	23	75	85	65	52
Ariz.	69	65	94	28	24	82	83	60	51
Utah	54	53	98	14	14	76	82	78	67
Nev.	14	13	93	20	18	76	88	68	62
Wash.	69	67	97	10	22	92	91	84	92
Oreg.	66	68	103	17	24	86	91	81	87
Calif.	470	461	98	12	13	81	85	66	70
WEST.	1,072	1,072	100	15	21	80	87	72	74
U. S.	5,460	5,787	106	15	23	82	86	79	81

1/ Revised.  
2/ Preliminary.





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*Revised*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
August 15, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 16

SUMMARY

The main honey flow for 1946 is over in most areas of the nation, and extracting is in full swing. A fall flow of honey which is very important in building up supplies for wintering and for broodrearing remains yet to be gathered. Reports from various parts of the country where extracting was in progress indicate that good crops were secured in a few states and in scattered localities in other states, but that low production will prevail in many important honey producing areas. New York State beekeepers report the lowest honey production in several years. Similar conditions were reported for the Champlain Valley of Vermont. In the important Plains area, beekeepers report variable yields are being extracted, but the total will probably amount to a fair sized crop. In the East Central and North Central group of States, Michigan and Ohio beekeepers report light crops, while Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana and Illinois beekeepers report fairly good yields in favored locations. In the irrigated valleys of the west coast, good yields were being obtained. In the southern areas of the country temperatures were generally too hot for best bee activity. In the east moisture was plentiful and fall plants were in good condition for a fall flow, but in the west moisture was badly needed in most areas.

The market was unsettled over the entire country. In most areas the demand for honey by local consumers has absorbed the most of the crop offered at prices ranging from 15-30¢ per pound, with a few sales reported higher. Sales to retailers were reported at 20-25¢ per pound, in 1 to 5-pound glass jars. A few shipping point sales were reported at 12-25¢ in 60s. Demand was far in excess of supplies offered. Beeswax sales reported ranged 41½-55¢ per pound, f.o.b. beekeepers.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period July 22-August 8)

Southern California. The weather during the period was hot and dry in the interior valleys with light morning fogs along the coast. In San Diego County the bees were very inactive because of the lack of flowers. Wild buckwheat, lima beans and a few species of eucalyptus were in bloom but not in sufficient quantities to provide much surplus. In the hills of Orange County, the bees were very inactive as most plants have matured. In the valleys some nectar was being secured from mustard in the orchards, and from weeds, cotton and alfalfa. Much pollen was being secured from sumac. Broodrearing was active in the valleys. In San Luis Obispo County the bees were busy, but there was very little bloom due to the dry weather.

Central and Northern California. The weather was generally clear with the exception of some fog along the coast. Light sprinkles occurred on one day in scattered areas in the southern part of central California. The thistle flow was at its peak in the northern part of the State with strong colonies gathering a good crop of honey. Some nectar was also coming in from alfalfa and wild flowers. In favored areas of central California bees were securing a fairly good flow of nectar from lima beans, pole beans, star thistle, and various wild flowers, but in other areas little or no nectar was coming in. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb. Thistle in 60s 20¢.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period July 25-August 9)

West of Cascades. The weather was cool and cloudy in the fireweed areas of Oregon during much of this period which was not conducive to best bee activity. The fireweed blooms have not been secreting much nectar, however, the bloom was



not yet at its peak in most areas. The cooler weather has kept pastures in fair condition. On the Washington side of the Columbia River, the first week of the period was warm and generally dry, except in the northwest corner of the State where there was some rain. The second week was cool and cloudy. The second crop of alfalfa furnished considerable nectar around the 1st of August, but cutting commenced towards the end of the period and only patches along roadsides remained. In fireweed areas, fireweed bloom was plentiful. Along the Columbia River, golden rod and sweetclover were in full bloom around August 1st and bees were securing much nectar from them.

East of the Cascades. There was a heavy flow of honey during this period in the Yakima Valley, mostly from sweetclover and the second crop of alfalfa. However, at the close of the period the alfalfa crop was nearly all cut and the clover was about finished. Extracting has started, and indications point to good yields. Future flows will be mostly from mint.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period July 25-August 9)

Extracting was underway in practically all areas. In some the surplus honey flow was about finished, but in others the flow was only about half over. Reported yields varied over the region ranging from poor in drought areas to good in areas where rainfall has been ample or where irrigation water was plentiful. Many areas were favored with local showers during the period which have greatly improved the condition of honey plants and have revived hopes of beekeepers in those areas that fair yields may yet be obtained. Very little trading was reported. A few lots were reported sold at ceiling prices mostly in small containers direct to retail stores or to consumers. Some crops were sold during the ceiling holiday and deliveries are being delayed.

Colorado. West of the Divide in Colorado local showers were occurring, improved the condition of honey plants. As a result the honey flow was reported as fair in some bee yards but very light in others. Many colonies were too weak to take advantage of the flow. Strong colonies in favored locations have stored up to 100 pounds surplus. East of the Divide weather conditions have not improved greatly. Some colonies were weakened by losses of bees in the fields during heavy downpours. Grasshoppers in some sections have stripped the foliage from sweetclover and it is feared that the third crop of alfalfa may be damaged also. In the San Luis Valley rains ended the severe drought. The honey flow was spotted. Many colonies have two hive bodies full of surplus honey, while others have practically no surplus. Some colonies have been weakened due to the queens quitting laying.

Wyoming. In the central portion of the State sweetclover dried up from lack of moisture. Alfalfa yielded little nectar as many fields were cut before they bloomed. Beekeepers report that many yards will go into the winter without sufficient stores unless conditions improve.

Montana. The surplus honey flow is about over, with reports varying as to yields. In the Gallatin Valley reports indicate that only about one-half of a normal crop will be produced. Extracting has started. In the south central portion of the state similar yield prospects were reported. Rain was badly needed for seedling clover. The infestation of alfalfa weevil was unusually severe and much alfalfa that normally would have been allowed to make seed was cut early for hay. In the northern part of the State some producers reported unusually large yields from locations where conditions were favorable. In other less favored areas, where there was very little sweetclover and where the alfalfa was cut early, yields were light.

Idaho. Extracting is underway in the Upper Snake River Valley. The honey crop being extracted is of good quality, heavy bodied, and light in color. In some of the higher elevations there was a short heavy flow which has come to an end with the probable yield less than last year. In the lower elevations a better flow than last year has materialized, so that taking the two areas together, production will probably about equal last year. Sweetclover is still in bloom in the lower elevations and should continue to furnish nectar for some time. Sales to retailers, extracted, per lb., bulk few 20¢.

Utah. Extracting commenced at the end of the period. The prospects for a good crop are about gone. Beekeepers list losses of bees from poisoning, lack of honey plants because of the drought and the late spring frosts, and a severe infestation of grasshoppers as the principle causes for the light production.

- continued -



Nevada. In western Nevada heavy rains occurred during the last week of July which were beneficial to volunteer sweetclovers and the second crop of alfalfa which was coming into bloom. Bees were gathering considerable nectar from both sources with some colonies working on their third super.

ARIZONA: (Period July 25-August 9)

Beekkeepers in the southeast section of the state report the honey crop is about all in for this season. Extracting is nearly finished and very little honey remains in the hands of producers. The crop was very spotted, but in most yards was below normal. Recent rains have materially helped plant conditions and the prospects are for a fair fall flow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, Mesquite and Clover, extracted, per lb. in 60s 15¢, in 5 lb. pails 20¢, 1-lb. glass jars 25¢; comb, Clover No. 1, \$8.40 per case.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period July 25-August 10)

Northeast Texas. The flow from Hubam Clover is about over. Beekkeepers report very satisfactory yields from this source, ranging from 50 to 100 pounds surplus per colony. Hot, dry weather curtailed the nectar secretion of cotton and very little nectar was gathered from this source. Dusting of cotton in some sections killed many bees. The prospects for a fall flow are unfavorable. Demand for honey is strong, and most producers have sold their stocks as fast as extracted. Sales to retailers, bulk per lb. extracted few 25¢.

East Texas. Dusting of cotton has resulted in a considerable loss of bees in some yards. The demand for honey continued good. A few sales were reported at O.P.A. ceilings. Beekkeepers were having some trouble in securing bottles and shipping cases. Orders and inquiries for package bees and queens for 1947 were exceeding the prospective supply.

Southeast Texas. Summer blooming honey plants were damaged by too much wet weather during this period. Bees secured a little nectar from purple loosestrife, and blue thistle. Beekkeepers report sizable losses of bees from cotton poisoning and many fear there will be more damage from the weed poisoning program that is being carried on by rice farmers and also by cattlemen in pastures. Beekkeepers report it is very difficult to find locations in this area where poisoning of some kind is not being practiced.

Southwest Texas. The past two weeks were hot and dry, and fall blooming plants were suffering severely. Prospects for a good fall flow were diminishing. Bees were inactive as little nectar from any source was available. Most colonies have greatly reduced broodrearing.

New Mexico. In the southern part of the State scattered rains have improved the honey situation some. Extracting is under way. Reports indicate that some yards are losing much of their field force due to airplane dusting of DDT directly onto the bees while in the field. In the central part of the Rio Grande Valley the honey flow was reported as light while in the extreme northern part of the State a better flow was being obtained.

Arkansas. Weather during this period was too rainy and cool for best bee activity. In some areas bees were securing a fair flow from buckwheat. Cotton is yielding some nectar. A fall flow from Spanish needle and heartsease is very promising as these plants are in unusually good condition because of plentiful supplies of moisture. Beekkeepers report some loss of bees from cotton spray poisoning. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Mixed Flowers in 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. glass jars 25¢; sales to retailers, per lb. extracted Mixed Flowers, in 2-lb. jars 28½¢, in 3-lb. jars 27 1/3¢.

Oklahoma. Hot, dry weather greatly curtailed the honey flow during this period. Honey plants are badly in need of moisture. Indications now point to a lighter crop than in 1945.

PLAINS AREA: (Period July 26-August 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The clover flow was drawing to a close, prematurely ended by dry weather the past two weeks. Goldenrod was yielding some nectar. A fair yield may be obtained from this source if rains arrive soon. Extracting has started in most localities. Early reports indicate that yields vary greatly ranging from poor in some localities to good in more favored areas. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted per lb. Clover in 60s 15¢. Sales fob to beekkeepers - beeswax, per lb., few 50¢.



Iowa. The weather was generally dry until August 4 and 5 when rainfall varying from showers in some localities to heavy downpours in others occurred. The flow of honey during this period was light, with clover coming to an end in most areas. Hubam clover and new seedlings of alsike and fall flowers were furnishing a little nectar in some areas. Extracting is in full swing. Reports indicate that yields are variable but generally are not up to expectations. Sales to retailers - extracted per case Clover 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.76-5.40; 12, 44-oz. jars \$6.29; comb, Clover case lots \$7.68. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. to beekeepers, per lb. few 40¢.

Nebraska. The weather was hot and dry until toward the end of the period when rains occurred but they came too late to benefit sweetclover which had practically dried up. The rains will help fall flowers but ordinarily bees secured only enough honey from them to make a living. Extracting is under way.

Kansas. The weather continued hot and dry during this period. A good flow continued until the end of July from alfalfa which was left for seed on many farms. The present outlook is for a larger honey crop than last year.

Missouri. The weather continued hot and dry during this period. Pastures have turned brown. The third crop of alfalfa is blooming. Some sweetclover is still blooming. Heartsease has started to bloom but bees have not yet commenced to work it. Although temperatures have gone above 100 degrees on several days during this period, the bees have continued to bring in surplus honey. Moisture will be needed soon if there is to be a fall crop. Extracting is under way and honey is moving to retailers and consumers at a rapid rate.

#### ST. CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 26-August 11)

Michigan. Reports indicate that except for a few localities in the northern part of the lower peninsula, the honey flow has been light. It is reported that many colonies will not make more than winter stores. In the eastern area the second crop of alfalfa has produced some nectar, but the weather turned cold at the height of the blooming period. Sales to retailers-extracted, per lb. Clover in 60s 20¢, 5-lb. glass jars 25¢; comb, Clover 35¢ per section.

Wisconsin. In western Wisconsin the weather was cool with frequent light rains which hindered bee activity. Scale colonies have shown a steady loss during the last two weeks. The bees were bringing in considerable pollen from corn tassels. Goldenrod was commencing to bloom. Extracting was under way and beekeepers report that the surplus will be lower than earlier indications. In central Wisconsin beekeepers report the crop to date as a little above average, with fair to good crop prospects for a fall flow. In eastern Wisconsin beekeepers report very little honey in the hives, and the outlook for further gains as poor. Bees were visiting alfalfa, red clover, and buckwheat, and it is possible they will secure enough nectar for wintering. A few sales of extracted honey to retailers were reported at ceiling prices.

Minnesota. For the period as a whole a deficiency in rain fall was recorded, and except for locations where good local rains fell, plants were commencing to show the effects of the dry weather. In the southeastern areas of the State a good flow was on from July 28 to August 4, but lightened up thereafter following showers on August 4th. Yields vary greatly over the district, ranging from fair in some yards to good where colonies were strong and in favored locations. At the close of the period red clover was in bloom and bees were securing a little nectar from it. Most large beekeepers are withholding their supplies, as extracted, from the market, at least temporarily. A few sales to retailers were reported for extracted Clover, per lb. in 60s 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Ohio. The weather was cool and dry during the most of this period, however, local showers were very beneficial in localities where occurring. Some beekeepers from the western side of the State report that scale hives ceased gaining after July 19, and since that date have shown a steady loss. Yields vary greatly, reports ranging from 50 to 100 pounds per colony, with some believing that the average may fall somewhere around 60 to 65 pounds. Bees were working iron weed, at the end of the period which may <sup>help to</sup> sustain them until goldenrod and aster nectar comes in. Extracting is progressing rapidly and the demand for honey is excellent. Considerable quantities of honey are moving direct from beekeepers to consumers and to retailers. Extracted, Clover, per lb., beekeepers sales to consumers, bulk in buyers containers 25-30¢; sales f.o.b. shipping point, in 60s, case lots 20¢, single 60s 22-25¢, 5-lb. pails 25¢; comb, U.S. No. 1, Clover \$7.00 per case. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. beekeepers, per lb. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade. -continued-



Indiana. The clover honey flow ended during this period. Extracting is underway, but is not nearly completed. In areas where moisture was plentiful good honey yields are being reported, but in areas where moisture was insufficient yields are not so good. At the close of the period all areas were in need of rain. Bees were rearing huge quantities of brood, and unless they are able to secure enough nectar the balance of the season for their daily needs, they will consume too much of the honey that is being left for winter stores, which may result in a shortage of stores for winter. Much alsike clover has come up voluntarily in the clover fields which were seeded this year which should help out next season's crop. The young clovers are in excellent condition. Beekeepers report an unusually good demand for honey, but report most trading direct to consumers at prices ranging from 15¢ to 20¢ per lb. for bulk, extracted, Clover, in the buyers containers, and up to 30¢ per lb. in 5-lb. cans, and combs at around 33¢ per section.

Illinois. Weather conditions were spotted during the period, with good rains in some parts of the State and not enough rain in other parts. The clover flow is about over and extracting is underway. Some beekeepers report fair to good yields of clover honey, but others report very light yields. Prospects for a fall crop are favorable as recent rains have greatly improved plant conditions. In the northern part of the State bees are working heartsease, especially on the heavier soils. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Clover, 60s in case lots to ton lots 12¢, single 60s 15¢; 5-lb. pails 19-21¢. Sales to consumers, extracted, per lb., bulk 20¢, 5-lb. cans 23-30¢.

#### NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 27-Aug. 12)

New York. In central and western areas of the State and in the upper Hudson River Valley the poorest clover crop of honey in years is reported by most beekeepers, with surpluses ranging from nothing to 50 lbs. per colony. Fall plants - buckwheat and goldenrod - are in good condition and considerable nectar may yet be secured from these for wintering purposes if there are enough warm days. Colonies were strong at the close of period, with some starvation reported in unfavorable locations, and some swarming. Extracting was underway and the demand was very good. Sales, mostly to consumers, were reported for extracted, Clover in 5-lb. pails at 21-30¢ per lb.

Connecticut. In the eastern areas of the state the sumac crop was reduced about one-half by unfavorable weather. Clethra (pepperbush) has commenced to yield and a fair flow from this source is possible if weather conditions are favorable. Goldenrod is in good condition. Extracting is underway and most beekeepers are reporting fair yields of excellent quality honey.

Vermont. The clover honey crop in the Champlain Valley is all gathered and has turned out to be one of the shortest crops for many seasons. Beekeepers estimate the average colony surplus for the season at 20 pounds.

New Jersey. The main flow in northern New Jersey is over but enough honey is continuing to come in from fall flowers to provide a living for the bees and to keep the queens laying. Colonies are building up and should be strong with young bees for wintering. Rainfall has been ample during the period and goldenrod and aster plants are in promising condition for a fall flow. Extracting has started and quality is good.

Pennsylvania. Extracting is underway, but most reports indicate that the crop is very light. An abundance of buckwheat was in full bloom during the latter part of the period, but the weather was too cold for the bees to take full advantage of the bloom. Some days were too cold for the bees to fly excepting for a short period during mid-day. Goldenrod and aster are in fine condition and if the weather turns warmer these sources should supply winter stores, otherwise feeding will be necessary. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. beekeepers, Light 45-50¢; Dark 41½-48¢.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period July 28-August 13)

Maryland. In the northeast section of the State bees were using up some of their stores during this period, as very little nectar was coming in. Some bees were moved to the Eastern Shore and were securing a fair flow from Lima beans. Extracting is underway in all areas.

Virginia. A few sales of beeswax, f.o.b. beekeepers, were reported at 48¢ for Light and 46¢ for Dark, per lb.

- over -



West Virginia. Prospects for a good fall flow were favorable in most areas of the State. Extracting of the clover crop has commenced. The central portion of the State has only a light crop. Demand for honey continues brisk with a few sales to consumers reported at 40¢ per lb. for chunk honey in the buyers container.

North Carolina. Beekeepers in the southeastern corner of the State report the crop as only fair, probably amounting to about 50 percent of a normal crop. Extracting is in progress. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., 5-lb. pails 20¢, 1-lb. glass jars 23¢; chunk honey, per lb. in purchasers containers 18½¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. beekeepers, per lb., Light 48½¢.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 28-August 13)

Kentucky. In the northern part of the State extracting is in progress. Indications to date point to a crop about 80 percent as large as last year. The flow of nectar has practically ended. Bees are securing pollen from corn fields. Beekeepers sales to consumers, bulk chunk honey, in consumers container per lb. 30¢.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 26-August 12)

Florida. In the extreme southern part of the State the bees were in good condition and were securing some nectar mostly from cabbage palmetto. Too much rain during July reduced the outlook for a good fall flow. The main surplus crop has been extracted. Along the East Coast the flow from black mangrove is over. Too much rain fell during the peak of the bloom and the bees were only able to secure about half of a normal supply of nectar. Bees were actively working cabbage palmetto at the end of the period. Colonies were strong and the outlook for a fall flow is favorable. In the northeastern part of the State many flowers were in bloom. The weather was favorable for bee activity with cool breezes keeping the weather from becoming too hot. Colonies were above average in strength. The demand for honey is active in all parts of the State with many consumers buying direct from beekeepers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Black Mangrove case lots 12¢, in 5-lb. jars 20¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. beekeepers, per lb. 55¢.

Alabama. Bees stored little honey during this period in the southeastern area of the State due to wet, unfavorable weather.

Mississippi. In the western portion of the State the condition of bees was good and fall honey plants were in excellent condition. Beekeepers, however report that the surplus of honey for the season was very light due to the fact that the summer flow was curtailed by continuous rains. Also many beekeepers directed their attentions to package bee production, rather than surplus honey production. The threat of heavy poisoning of cotton against boll weevil has resulted in the mass moving of bees away from cotton areas.

Louisiana. The weather during this period was too hot for best bee activity, with the bees working principally during the early morning and late afternoon hours. They have been securing a little nectar from vervain and pollen from partridge pea and cotton. There are some reports of honey fermenting in the hives due to the heat. Local showers fell during the period, and fall plants are in good condition. The inquiry and demand for package bees and queens for spring delivery has continued brisk. Little honey remains in the beekeepers' hands, and this is being sold direct to consumers or retailers locally at 20¢ per lb. extracted in 10-lb. cans.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of August. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand very good, market strong, but no supplies on market. No sales reported. No receipts expected until well into fall.

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**CHICAGO:** Receipts: l.c.l. express 360 lbs., no rail or truck receipts reported.  
**COMB:** Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market firm. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover cellophane-wrapped 24-sections, few sales \$9.00-9.50.  
**EXTRACTED:** No supplies on market.  
**BEESWAX:** Dealers paid for country run stock 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.  
**DENVER:** No receipts reported for honey or beeswax. No sales.  
**DETROIT:** Receipts: extracted 1900 lbs. Mich. Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong at ceiling.  
**EXTRACTED:** Sales by bottlers to retailers- MICHIGAN, White Clover cases, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; to wholesalers \$5.04.  
**KANSAS CITY:** Truck receipts very light. No sales reported.  
**MINNEAPOLIS:** Arrivals: by truck, extracted 200, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover; 300 lbs. beeswax.  
**EXTRACTED:** Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market steady at ceiling. Sales U. S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; sales to retail grocers \$5.75.  
**BEESWAX:** Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude Light Yellow, per lb. cash 41½¢; in trade 43½¢.  
**NEW YORK:** Arrivals: by boat, Cuba, 1,524 bbls., 45 drums, 243,031 lbs.; Mexico 228,617 lbs.(some held in bond for export.) Supplies light, due to resumption OPA ceiling. No prices reported.  
**BEESWAX:** Arrivals: Cuba, 19 bags, 20,270 lbs.; Chile 650 bags.; Guatemala 105 bags. Demand good, market slightly stronger. C.i.f. New York - WEST INDIES 57-60¢; AFRICAN 55-57¢; SOUTH AMERICAN 55-60¢.  
**PHILADELPHIA:** No supplies on market. No quotations available.  
**PITTSBURGH:** No receipts. No offerings. No sales reported.  
**PORTLAND:** Arrivals: Oregon, 170, 5-gal. cans Clover-Vetch; from California, 400, 5-gal. cans Alfalfa. Supplies light. Demand exceeds supply. Practically no supplies in either wholesale or retail hands. Honey now being received is going direct to manufacturers or being held off the market. No sales reported.  
**COMB:** No supplies.  
**BEESWAX:** Receipts light. Market stronger. Dealers paying 46¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping points.  
**ST. LOUIS:** Nothing offered. No sales reported.  
**SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES:** There were no receipts of honey or beeswax reported by Bay Area dealers.  
**SEATTLE:** No receipts. No supplies on the market.

**CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE HOLDINGS:** (In pounds as of August 1, 1946, together with comparative figures for the same date a year ago.) By Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Can., 8/8/46.

	CONSUMER CONTAINERS		BULK CONTAINERS	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Halifax . . . . .	-	-	-	-
Saint John. . . . .	1,300	-	-	-
Quebec . . . . .	-	-	-	-
Montreal. . . . .	64,424	17,050	#91,100	655,850
Ottawa . . . . .	-	5,280	-	-
Toronto . . . . .	-	-	21,000	14,640
Winnipeg. . . . .	78,192	21,168	45,550	76,559
Regina . . . . .	1,008	-	-	-
Saskatoon . . . . .	46,608	3,888	-	-
Edmonton . . . . .	-	-	-	-
Calgary . . . . .	16,620	12,000	12,458	-
Vancouver . . . . .	61,194	6,060	-	-

# Includes 90,000 lbs. of Cuban honey.





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
September 3, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 17

HONEY CONTINUES UNDER CEILING PRICES, BEESWAX DECONTROLLED

The Secretary of Agriculture on August 31 certified to the Office of Price Administration the list of agricultural commodities that were in short supply as of September 1. Under the provisions of the Price Control Extension Act of 1946, ceiling prices can be maintained on agricultural commodities only if they are in short supply. On the first day of each month, beginning September 1, 1946, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to certify to the Price Administrator the "short supply" commodities. On commodities certified in short supply which are now under control, maximum ceiling prices remain in effect unless specific decontrol action is taken. Honey was included in the list of "short supply" items on September 1st and so remains under maximum price regulations. Any "agricultural commodity" currently under price control which is not included on the monthly short supply list is automatically decontrolled. Beeswax was not included on the list of short supply items so is automatically removed from price control.

SUMMARY

The main clover flow of honey in the central and northern tier of States was practically over and extracting was underway in some States and was completed in others. In the east bees were working late summer blooms and building up strength for the important fall goldenrod and aster flows. In some areas bees have not secured enough summer honey for wintering and beekeepers are hopeful that good flows from these two sources may occur. In the Yakima Valley of the Pacific Northwest the clover flow was over and bees were working third crop alfalfa, wild flowers and mint. Fireweed production was over in the mountain areas with the production very light. In the southern parts of the country bees were securing little surpluses of honey due to the scarcity of honey plants. In Florida partridge pea, cabbage palmetto and smartweed were supplying a little nectar. In Georgia Mexican clover was in good condition and an excellent flow was in prospect in the belt where this plant blooms. In Alabama and Louisiana bees were strong and in good condition for a fall flow. In Texas the weather was too hot and dry for bees to work and brood-rearing was slowing down. In Arkansas a heavy flow from snow vine was reported and prospects for a fall flow from fall flowers were favorable. In southern California hot dry weather continued and hives were losing some weight. In the central and northern portions of the State a fair yield of honey was being secured from various sources. However, the days were too hot and the nights too cool for best bee activity or nectar secretion.

The demand for honey continued active in all areas, due in part to the scarcity of sugar. Beekeepers report that the heavy local demand by consumers is depleting their stocks as fast as extracted in areas of heavy population. Most of the trading reported was beekeepers sales to consumers in small packages or in bulk in the consumers containers. It is reported that bottlers' trading is practically at a standstill - many purchased heavily during the ceiling free period in July and are not ready sellers at the present time. Beekeepers are bottling most of their offerings and selling direct to retailers or consumers in order to take advantage of the highest possible returns under ceiling regulations. Beekeepers sales reported were as follows, including sales to retailers, bottlers and consumers: <sup>per lb.</sup> in 60s 12-22¢, mostly 15-20¢; 1-lb. to 10-lb. jars and pails 18-25¢, mostly 19-21¢. Beeswax sales reported ranged 44-50¢ per lb., f.o.b. beekeepers.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period August 8-August 22)

Southern California. The weather continued hot and dry during this period. Most plants except those under irrigation were drying up. Bees were securing some nectar and pollen from lima beans, peppers, wild sunflowers, late buckwheat, off-bloom orange blossoms, alfalfa and sweetclover. In favorable locations bees were making a living but in unfavorable sites were losing ground. There was little moving of colonies during this period, although a few hives were moved from buckwheat and orange areas to northern cotton fields. Trading in honey was practically at a standstill. It is reported that bottlers and dealers purchased considerable honey during the period in July in which there were no price controls at high prices and are not ready sellers at the present time. A few sales of honey were reported f.o.b. shipping point at 17-22¢ per lb. in 60s.

Imperial Valley. Bees are putting in winter stores from tamarisk trees. Extracting of the alfalfa and sweetclover honey crops has been completed. The honey from these sources was light amber in color and heavy in body. It is reported that a 5 percent concentration of DDT has been used on alfalfa stubble to kill the alfalfa butterfly. Beekeepers report that no damage resulted to the bees since the poison did not fall on the bloom and that these control measures on alfalfa have prolonged the blossoming period and have increased the honey flow.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures in Northern and Central California during the last half of August have been about normal along the Coast and from about normal to slightly above normal in the interior. There has been no precipitation except for occasional thunderstorms in the mountains. Colonies were generally in good working strength with a normal amount of brood and ample stores of honey and pollen. Bees, according to location, were working cotton, alfalfa, jack clover, sunflowers, ladino clover, spikeweed, star thistle, and roadside weeds and in favorable locations were securing a fair supply of honey. However, the cool nights and hot days were not very favorable for best nectar secretion. Extracting of thistle, alfalfa, and cotton honey is under way. Quality is good, with the color ranging from white to light amber and a fairly heavy to heavy body. Trading in honey continued at almost a standstill. No purchases were reported during the period in review, although there have been some reports of sales by producers at 20-21¢ per lb., f.o.b. shipping point, in 60s.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period August 8- August 22)

West of the Cascades. Cool temperatures with considerable cloudiness has prevailed over most of the period along the coast and west of the Cascades. The fireweed honey crop was practically a failure. Bloom is over at elevations up to 2500 feet with little production above that point. Some beekeepers report that hives were lighter at end of flow than when moved into fireweed areas in mid-July. Bees are gathering some nectar from wild flowers and dandelions along roadsides but are not building up much reserve. Goldenrod in some areas is furnishing some feed. A few sales to consumers were reported at 22-25¢ per lb. in small containers, and 20¢ per lb. in 60s.

East of the Cascades. Temperature was generally warm during the period with the exception of some cloudy weather at the close of the period. There were some thunderstorms and rains in scattered sections. In the Yakima Valley a fair flow of honey was on from the 3rd crop of alfalfa, sweetclover and late summer flowers. Mint was commencing to supply nectar and beekeepers were actively extracting the alfalfa and clover honey before becoming mixed with the poorer flavored mint honey. Yields in eastern Oregon from sweetclover were reported fairly satisfactory. The demand for honey was active with most movement direct to consumers locally. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, Clover-Alfalfa, white, extracted, per lb. 60s few 15¢.



INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period August 9- August 23, 1946)

The main honey flow was over except in parts of Nevada where a good flow was still in progress from the second crop of alfalfa. Extracting of the main honey crop was about completed in most sections. Beekeepers report variable yields over the area with most reports pointing towards a light crop except in irrigated valleys and in a few favorable locations. Trading was limited with many beekeepers reporting that they were withholding their offerings pending ceiling price developments or were packing their offerings in small containers and selling direct to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., white, Clover, single 60s 15¢, few 20¢; 1-lb. glass jars 19¢; 5-lb. pails, few to consumers 22¢. Detailed information by States follow:

Colorado. Favorable rains occurred over most of the State during this period. Beekeepers report variable yields. West of the Divide colonies in favorable locations may store as much as 90 pounds surplus, but in unfavorable locations some beekeepers report that they will do well to secure enough honey for wintering. In the northcentral portion of the State east of the Divide light yields have been secured. The third crop of alfalfa was just coming on toward the end of the period. In this area most of the crop is being packed in consumer containers and for the most part ceiling prices were reported as being adhered to. In the Arkansas River Valley the season was fast drawing to a close with the crop rather spotted. The lower part of the Valley may return yields of 100 pounds surplus or better while the upper end will return only about half this amount. Extracting is underway in all sections of the State with the main surplus crop about finished. The outlook at present is that bees will go into winter quarters in average condition.

Wyoming. Reports from Wyoming indicate that the honey crop in most areas is one of the lowest on record. Many areas report a 20 percent normal crop, with some reporting no crop at all. The weevil reduced the flow from the first crop of alfalfa and there was little nectar in the second-crop probably due to drought and grasshoppers. It is reported that ranchers are looking for hay crops other than alfalfa because of the extensive weevil damage to alfalfa this season. The white sweetclover flow was below normal. Bloom in many areas has dried up. Many colonies of bees are in poor condition for winter. A very heavy winter loss is anticipated by beekeepers.

Montana. The honey crop is reported as fair from most portions of the State with a few localities not so fortunate. A few beekeepers report yields of 75 pounds per colony, which was 25 percent less than these same beekeepers produced the past three seasons. In less favorable portions of the State beekeepers report the poorest flow in several years. Most honey is moving direct to consumers as fast as extracted. Bees have been filling up the brood nest on late alfalfa and should go into the winter in very good condition.

Idaho. Beekeepers report that honey and beeswax are in very good demand but that little honey was sold since beekeepers expected some action for either decontrol of honey ceilings or price increases. In the Upper Snake River Valley beekeepers report the crop appears to be about the same size as in 1945. In the Lower Snake River Valley yields are spotted with some beekeepers reporting practically no honey in some locations.

Utah. Extracting is rapidly taking place and is finished in many localities. Beekeepers report spotted yields from alfalfa and clover with some estimates at only 30 percent of a crop. The weather during the period was hot and bees were continuing to store a small amount of surplus honey.

Nevada. The weather during the period was hot. Reports indicate that there was a heavy flow coming in from the second crop of alfalfa toward the end of the period.

ARIZONA: (Period August 9-August 23) <sup>honey</sup>

Beekeepers report that the crop is poorer than last season. Recent rains have improved seedings for next season's crop. Tamarisk is yielding little nectar.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period August 10-August 25)

Northeast Texas. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., in 60s Cotton few sales 12¢.



East Texas. Weather during the period was hot and dry with bees very inactive. In many colonies broodrearing had almost stopped. Colonies that were damaged by arsenic dusted on cotton were recovering slowly. The demand for honey was heavy with offerings very light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Southeast Texas. Bees were inactive during this period due to extremely dry, hot weather. Most honey plants were about dried up. A good rain will be needed soon if plants are to be revived. The demand for honey was active with most sales being made direct to consumers.

Southwest Texas. Hot, dry weather prevailed during this period, and prospects are poor for a bloom from fall annuals. The bees were inactive and there was little brood reared during the period.

Arkansas. Favorable weather has resulted in the heaviest flow from Snow vine (Ampelopsis) in several years. In favorable locations this bloom is producing an average of 125 pounds of honey per colony. Spanish needle looks very promising in fields where not plowed up. In the northeast section of the State bees were still bringing in a little honey from buckwheat and cotton. Heartsease was commencing to bloom and bees were actively working it. Prospects for a good fall flow from most areas of the State are promising. The demand for honey exceeds offerings. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., in 60s Snow Vine, case to ton lots 12¢.

New Mexico. In the middle Rio Grande Valley scattered rains fell during the period. In locations where showers occurred the outlook is favorable for a good fall flow. The size of the honey crop secured to date is reported to be below normal. In the lower portion of the Valley scattered rains fell throughout the period and the bees were able to secure the best flow for the season. The demand for honey was good during the period with a few sales reported by beekeepers at ceiling prices.

#### PLAINS AREA: (Period August 12-August 27)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Extracting is underway in all parts of the Valley. Beekeepers report that colonies in the northern part of the Valley in locations where clover was plentiful have secured good crops. On some days during this period bees were inclined to rob. On warm days bees worked ragweed, goldenrod and some late sow thistle. In the southern part of the Valley there was little rain during the period and the ground is becoming very dry. The sweetclover flow is over, and a little nectar was coming in at the close of the period from buckwheat and fall flowers. Very little nectar was stored in brood nests in many yards. A few sales of honey by beekeepers were reported at ceiling prices. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. beekeepers, per lb., light 50¢.

Iowa. Scattered rains occurred throughout this period and where occurring materially helped fall honey plants, but areas not receiving the rains were commencing to suffer from the dry weather. Most beekeepers report that the main clover flow was light, and that the flow now on from Hubam clover, alfalfa, heartsease, and fall flowers is spotted, varying according to the moisture condition. Broodnests are building up well for wintering. Beekeepers report that bottlers are inactive on the market but that the demand by local retailers and consumers is excellent.

Nebraska. Weather during the past two weeks in the eastern portion of the State was variable, with some days being hot, dry, and windy; while other days were cool and rainy. Bees were securing a little honey from the third crop of alfalfa and from smartweed. The latter is not believed to be as plentiful as last season. The clover honey now being extracted may average around 100 pounds per colony. Some beekeepers report that they are withholding their honey offerings in hopes of upward ceiling price changes or decontrol. Others have been moving some stock at ceiling prices, mostly in small containers to retailers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, in 60s White Clover 15¢.

Kansas. Most reports indicate that this season's honey crop will be better than average and also better than last year. Heavy rains fell in scattered parts of the State and have improved plant conditions where occurring. In these favored locations a fair flow is anticipated, but in areas where rains did not occur the ground is dry and there is very little fall bee pasture. Beekeepers report an active demand for honey with most present offerings going direct to retailers and consumers in small sized containers.

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Missouri. The dry weather was broken by good rains in most areas of the State during the period. Bees stored a considerable amount of honey from the third crop of alfalfa. Fall plants have been greatly benefited by the recent rains and the outlook for a fall flow of honey is greatly improved.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period August 12-August 27)

Michigan. Extracting is underway in practically all areas of the upper and lower peninsulas. However, many beekeepers are delaying their operations so one extracting will suffice to harvest the light crop. Reports from practically all sections of the State indicate that the honey crop is very light, with some colonies not having secured enough stores for wintering. The market continues unsettled with the demand very strong. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Clover, Extra White, in 60s, few sales 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. beekeepers, per lb., Lemon Yellow 48¢, dark 46¢.

Wisconsin. In western areas of the State beekeepers report that the main honey crop which is now being extracted is turning out to be considerably less than last season. Beekeepers estimates for an average surplus per colony range from 40 pounds to 90 pounds. There has been little rain and the ground is becoming dry. Unless rains arrive soon the fall flow may be light. Scale hives during the period were losing ground. In central Wisconsin beekeepers report good yields with some yards going up to 200 pounds surpluses per colony. In the eastern portion of the State areas adjacent to Green Bay, beekeepers report that the main honey flow for the season was almost a complete failure. Many colonies will not secure enough stores to winter on. The demand exceeds offerings. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover, in 60s 15¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. beekeepers, per lb., 49¢.

Minnesota. Bees were making a little better than a living. Gains in top supers were light but some honey was going into the brood chambers. In some locations the bees reached their peak on around August 15th, or a month later than usual. Extracting of the main crop is underway in all areas and reports vary as to yields. In favorable locations yards are producing better than last year, but in unfavorable locations crops are estimated at only 50 to 60 percent of last season. The demand for honey exceeds the offerings. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Clover, very few sales in 60s White 20¢; Extra Light Amber 17-18¢; 5-lb. pails White 20¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. beekeepers, per lb., 44-48¢.

Ohio. Weather conditions were seasonable during the period, with a few good rains in the northeast portion of the State and scattered showers over other areas. In central and southwestern portions of the State fair yields of clover honey are being extracted, but in the northwest corner of the State bordering on Michigan yields are extremely light with some large beekeepers reporting average gains of only 10 pound per colony. Bees are generally in good condition and are securing nectar from buckwheat, where available, and from heartsease, yellow iron weed, Spanish needle and other late summer plants. Goldenrod and asters are in good condition and should yield well if weather is favorable in the fall. Beekeepers sales to consumers, extracted, 5-lb. pails Clover, White, per lb. 21¢.

Indiana. In the northwest portion of the State cool nights and warm days prevailed during this period. A few light showers occurred on August 15 which was the first rainfall in this area since early July. Bees on uplands in this section of the State have made no gains in the last four or five weeks. The crop to date is estimated by some beekeepers as about 50 percent of normal. Most of the honey in this area of the State has been disposed of in small containers direct to consumers. In the east central area of the State the weather has been unusually cold for this season of the year. It is becoming dry and rains are needed if a fall crop from asters is to materialize. Bees are rearing large quantities of brood and are consuming more honey than they are currently securing. The demand for honey exceeds the offerings. Beekeepers sales to retailers, extracted, per lb., Clover, White, 3-lb. glass jars 21 1/3¢; 5-lb. glass jars 19¢; 10-lb. glass jars 18¢; sales to consumers, bulk in consumers containers 15¢. Comb, cellophane-wrapped, per section 35¢; unwrapped per section 33¢. A few sales for all containers were reported at higher prices.

Illinois. In the northern portion of the State extracting of a relatively small crop is underway. A few yards secured fair yields, but the majority have light to poor yields. Bees were working on the last of the clovers and heartsease at the end of the period and in some yards small gains were



being reported, while other yards were losing ground. In the central portion of the State there has been plenty of moisture and fall plants such as goldenrod, Spanish needle and heartsease are commencing to bloom and the prospects for a fall flow is good if the weather is favorable. In the eastern areas of the State the weather has been too rainy and cold for best bee activity during this period. The demand for honey is very good. Most trading has been direct to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Clover, White, in 60s 12-15¢; 5-lb. pails 19-21¢, few high as 25¢.

#### NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period August 13-August 27)

New York. The weather was too cool during this period for good bee activity. Buckwheat began to bloom in some regions of the State and had finished blooming in other areas with light honey yields being secured according to most reports. Extracting of light honey mostly from sweetclover and basswood is underway. According to reports very light crops are the rule. Goldenrod is commencing to bloom in most areas of the State and the outlook is for a good fall flow from this source if the weather moderates. Colonies are strong with bees and some swarming has occurred. The demand for honey is strong. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Basswood, Light Amber, in 5-lb. pails 19¢; 1-lb. glass jars 24-25¢.

Connecticut. Poor weather during this period reduced the flow from peppercbush (Clethra) in the eastern part of the State. Goldenrod is commencing to bloom and a good flow from this source is anticipated if two or three weeks of warm weather should prevail. Honey now being extracted is of excellent quality, although yields are not equal to 1945.

New Jersey. In northern New Jersey the bees are securing enough nectar for broodrearing and queens are laying well which should provide plenty of young bees for wintering. Asters and goldenrod are opening up. These plants are in excellent condition as rainfall has been plentiful.

Pennsylvania. Cool wet weather has retarded bee activity during this period. Little buckwheat honey has been stored in either broodchambers or supers. Unless warmer weather comes within a short time there will be no surplus buckwheat honey crop, and goldenrod and asters will be the only remaining source of honey for winter stores. Several light frosts occurred in central parts of the State during the period, but little damage resulted to tender vegetation because of the excessive moisture. Some beekeepers report that their short crop of clover, raspberry and basswood honey has all been sold, mostly to consumers in the producing areas.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period August 13-August 28, )

Maryland. In the vicinity near Washington, D. C. the period has been one of much sunshine and very cool nights. There are only a few honey plants in bloom, none of which is important. Extracting continues and necessary requeening is being done in preparation for next season. Goldenrod is heading up but is not due to bloom until in September. Due to the good spring honey flow most colonies have their winter stores now and practically no feeding will be necessary this fall. In the northern part of the State the period was too cold and wet for best bee activity. Goldenrod is in good condition in all areas of the State and should provide a good source of nectar if the weather is favorable.

Virginia. In the Tidewater sections of Virginia bees actively worked sumac during the period. Goldenrod was in excellent condition and was expected to be in bloom the second week in September. Asters were in good condition and are expected to begin blooming by September 20.

West Virginia. In the western part of the State asters are just commencing to bloom. The plants are in fine condition and the outlook is for a good flow of honey from this source.

#### SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period August 13-August 28, 1946)

Kentucky. In the northern part of the State cool nights and dry, sunny days have prevailed during this period. Very few honey plants were in bloom and bees were just able to make a living. Extracting was in full swing. The demand for honey will not be filled locally. In the western part of the State beekeepers are anticipating a good fall flow of honey from Spanish needle, aster and smart weed providing there is no early frost. All plants are in excellent condition. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. beekeepers, per lb., 46-48¢.



Tennessee. Dry weather prevailed over most of the State during this period and fall plants are commencing to show the effects of the dry weather. Bees were able to secure enough nectar and pollen to maintain broodrearing and are in good condition for a fall flow. Bees in middle Tennessee are securing honey from buckbrush, mint and in some cases honeydew from hickory trees. Beekeepers are extracting quite closely, expecting goldenrod and aster to furnish winter stores.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period August 12-August 27)

Georgia. Rainfall has been plentiful in south Georgia. In the Mexican clover belt the outlook is favorable for a good fall flow of honey.

Florida. In western Florida bees are storing honey from partridge pea and other late summer flowers, and should secure enough honey for winter stores. There is a tendency to increase the number of colonies in this area but lack of supplies is checking the rate of increase. In the northeastern section of the State the weather was cool during the period, but blooms are fading and little nectar is coming in. In south Florida cabbage palmetto and smartweed have put the bees in good condition for winter. The weather has been good for bee activity during the period. Prospects for a fall crop have improved slightly, but are still uncertain. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted and chunk honey, per lb., Mixed Flowers, in 5-pound pails 20¢. Some beekeepers report that they are unable to fill orders due to inability to secure jars.

Alabama. Fall honey plants are in good condition. Bees are storing some honey from partridge pea.

Louisiana. The weather during this period was hot and dry over most of the State. Scale hives lost a little weight during the period in some yards and barely held their own in others. Broodrearing is heavy. Some queens have been superseded. Bees are generally in good condition for the fall flow that usually commences in mid-October. During the period bees were securing some pollen from partridge pea and nectar from iron weed, vervain and a few other nectar secreting plants that were in bloom. The demand for queens during this period was slow. The demand for package bees for shipment next spring continued active with some package shippers reporting they were booked to capacity until late in the spring. Beekeepers sales to consumers, extracted, per lb., Mixed Flowers, Amber, 10-lb. pails 24¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. beekeepers, per lb. 45-48¢.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of August. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals. No supplies.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck, 1,920 lbs. Ill. No rail receipts reported.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market slightly stronger. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover, cellophane-wrapped, 24-sections few sales 10.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market firm. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users- ILLINOIS, cases 2 dozen, 1-lb. glass jars White Clover \$6.50.

BEESWAX: Receipts very light. Dealers' paid for country run stock 46-48¢, per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No receipts reported due to unsettled situation, anticipating release of honey from ceiling regulations.

BEESWAX: Receipts approximately 300 lbs. Demand moderate, slightly stronger. Dealers paying f.o.b. Denver Domestic crude 46¢ per lb.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 300 lbs. Mich. Supplies very light. Demand very good, market strong. No sales reported.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. No supplies.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck, extracted 252, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweet-clover; 450 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong at ceiling. Sales U. S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers- 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75.

BEESWAX: Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers- for Domestic crude Light Yellow, per lb., cash 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, in trade 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by boat, 62,412 lbs. Calif., 176 tons Argentina, 500 cartons Cuba, 30 cases Guatemala; 25 drums Puerto Rico; by rail 2,690 lbs. Fla. (Some honey held in bond for export), no prices reported.

BEESWAX: 161 bags Chile, 21 bags Cuba. Demand good, market firm to slightly stronger. C.i.f. NEW YORK - WEST INDIES 57-60¢, few 56¢; AFRICAN 56-57¢, few 54-55¢. SOUTH AMERICAN 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ -60¢.

PHILADELPHIA: No supplies on market. No quotations available.

PITTSBURGH: No receipts. No offerings. No sales reported.

ST. LOUIS: Nothing offered. No sales reported.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: There were no receipts of honey or beeswax reported by Bay Area dealers.

SEATTLE: No receipts reported. No supplies on market. Small shipment Idaho comb reported en route but no extracted to date.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: extracted 72, 5-gallon cans Oreg.; 18, 5-gallon cans Wash. Supplies light. Demand very good, but arrivals going direct to manufactures.

EXTRACTED: Few sales to retailers and peddlers - WASHINGTON, Alfalfa 5-gal. cans 30¢ per lb.

COMB: Sales to retailers - 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$12.25.

BEESWAX: Buyers paying 45-48¢ f.o.b. Portland.

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Released September 9, 1946.

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*Reserve*  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
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Washington 25, D. C.  
September 16, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 18

SUMMARY

Except for some late honey from goldenrod, asters, and other late weeds, which will add to winter stores, the major honey flows are over in all sections of the country. With extracting well under way it is becoming increasingly apparent that for the country as a whole average per colony yields will run below average and also below last season. Yields are generally short except in the southern States and in the Pacific Northwest east of the Cascades. Drought during July and August throughout much of the clover belt in the Central States cut the clover crop short. The same was true over much of the Intermountain area. Colonies are in good condition in most sections of the country and generally have ample winter stores except where the summer crop was extracted too closely. In most sections there is, however, still time to replenish these winter stores provided a favorable fall flow is obtained.

The honey market is in a generally chaotic condition. A high proportion of the crop is moving directly from beekeepers to consumers. Recent reports also indicate that small industrial users are receiving fairly large quantities. This has made it practically impossible for packers and wholesalers to obtain any large lots of honey, except where purchases were made during the period of no price control. Prices on extracted honey in 60-pound cans are ranging from 15-25¢ per pound, with a high proportion of the sales being made around 20-22¢, possibly a little higher. Five pound pails are generally moving around 25¢ per pound with some sales as much as 5-10¢ per lb. higher and some a little lower. Some large producers including a few cooperatives are delaying marketing the major portion of their supplies pending more definite determination of the future of price control on honey. With the extremely heavy demand which exists for honey it seems quite apparent that unless a sizable proportion of the crop is being withheld from the market awaiting future developments that the crop will be largely cleaned up before the first of the year. Only moderate quantities of beeswax are moving with prices generally around 46-48¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers, although some sales have been reported as high as 55¢ per lb.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period August 22-September 9)

Southern California. Most of this period was hot and very dry. The honey gathering season is largely over with most honey plants matured. Colonies are in generally good condition with fairly large clusters of young bees. In general winter stores are fairly ample, although some hives are deficient in stores. Broodrearing is light in the hill sections, but is more active in the valleys where some pollen and nectar are being gathered from rabbit brush, blue curls, lima beans, mustard, and various wild flowers. During this period trading in honey by dealers and most producers was at a standstill, with no sales reported. Many producers and packers are holding off pending the possibility of some change in existing regulations. Beeswax receipts were light in the Los Angeles area. Dealers are paying from 45¢ to 48¢ per lb. depending on color, with good yellow generally around 43¢ and darker grades 45-46¢.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures during this period have been at or near normal during the first half of September. There were a few light showers in the extreme northern part of the State during the early part of the month. Night and morning fogs have been fairly persistent along the coast. In central California condition of bees is considered about normal for this time of year and considerably better than during the last two years. In this section some nectar and pollen are being gathered from weeds, cotton, Jack clover and



blue curls. In northern California colonies are in much better condition than during the past two years. Many beekeepers report colonies will go into winter in good condition. The flow is about over for this season with a rather light yield from thistle. Trading in honey is very light. Most producers are refusing to sell at the ceiling and are waiting future developments. Reports indicate some trading at around 20¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers, in wholesale lots. No beeswax sales were reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period August 22-September 9)

West and East of Cascades. The weather has been somewhat cooler during this period in all sections of both Oregon and Washington. Showers over much of the territory east of the Cascades have improved plant conditions and in some sections brought on a late sweetclover bloom. Showers west of the Cascades came too late to improve moisture conditions much. In most sections of the fireweed area the crop was almost a failure, although in some scattered locations a little honey was obtained for winter stores. In the territory south of Salem, Oregon, to the California line crop conditions were somewhat better than in the area north of Salem. In the Yakima Valley reports indicate a fairly large crop with some beekeepers averaging better than 100 pounds per colony, although the average yield for the section as a whole will run less than this. In some sections bees have been injured by weed control sprays which were used on an extensive basis. Third crop alfalfa is yielding in the Yakima Valley but haying is beginning so this flow will be cut short. Trading in honey has been light, but demand has been fairly heavy. Most large producers are selling directly to consumers at from 20¢ to 25¢ per lb. in five pound to 60 pound cans, with prices to consumers in some sections where supplies are very light and demand heavy ranging from 30-50¢ per lb. Packers are finding it virtually impossible to obtain any stocks of honey.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period August 23-September 9)

The major honey flows have ended in all sections of the Intermountain Area. The crop is short and far below average in all sections except in portions of Idaho and western Nevada. Demand for honey has been extremely heavy but there has been little or no movement from beekeepers to packers. Practically all supplies are moving either to cooperatives or directly to consumers. Many beekeepers are holding their crop for more settled market conditions. Beekeepers' prices ranged from 15-20¢ per lb. in 60s in wholesale lots, with sales directly to consumers at from 20¢ to 25¢ per lb. in containers ranging from 5-lb. pails to 60 pound cans.

Colorado. The surplus honey flow is over in all sections of Colorado. Bees are still making a living in most sections and in some districts storing a little for winter stores. The crop is far below normal, ranging in most cases from 25-50 pounds per colony with some sections reporting slightly more and others reporting little more than enough for winter stores.

Wyoming. The crop in most sections of Wyoming was extremely light with many yards not storing sufficient to cover winter needs. Little or no honey has been gathered during the past month. Good rains have put plants in fairly good condition for winter. Colonies are mostly in strong condition.

Montana. Widely varied reports as to yields come from different sections of the State, although in all sections the crop is below normal, ranging from 25 to 75 percent of average. The Gallatin Valley reports the lightest crop in many years. Over-stocking of bees in that section has been serious with the result that feed was not available for all. Good rains during the first week in September put plants in good condition for winter. Most colonies are in very strong position, although many will need feeding.

Idaho. Cooler weather with rains stopped the honey flow around September 1. There was, however, considerable alfalfa and sweetclover bloom which could provide some nectar if warmer favorable weather again prevails. In the extreme southern part of Idaho the crop was short while in the eastern end of the Snake River Valley the crop is reported as averaging about the same as the relatively short crops of the last five years. There was some increase in the number of colonies in this section. Bees are generally in good condition for winter.

Utah. A limited number of reports from Utah indicates an extremely light crop with surplus in many yards averaging only five to thirty pounds per colony with the average for the State running probably 50 pounds or less. Some beekeepers attribute this to lack of nectar in the blossoms. Others attribute it to loss of bees from spray poisoning.

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Nevada. The summer flow on alfalfa and sweetclover is about over. Beekeepers in western Nevada report fairly good crops with some yards averaging 100 pounds per colony or more. Extracting is underway and as soon as it has been completed many colonies will be moved to rabbit brush areas for winter feeding.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period August 25-September 10)

Northeast Texas. Heavy rains fell around the week end of August 4 with sufficient additional rains during early September to maintain good plant growth. Asters and broomweed were in good condition and should produce considerable fall honey. In most sections very little cotton honey was obtained. Spray poisoning caused some losses with many colonies killed outright. Seasonal average production of honey has varied widely, ranging from 60 to 120 pounds per colony depending on location. Demand for honey has been extremely heavy. Packers have been able to buy little or nothing at ceiling prices. A few sales by producers to consumers and itinerant buyers have been reported at around \$7.00 per case of 12, 2-lb. glass jars with a little packed in cases of 6, 5-lb. jars.

East Texas. In the vicinity of Navasota some rain fell during this period but additional rain will be needed to assure a fall flow. Bees had a light flow during early September and queens were laying heavily at the end of the period. Some colonies were short on brood and had small clusters. Demand for fall queens is heavy.

Southeast Texas. Bees obtained large quantities of pollen but only small amounts of nectar as daily rains kept it washed out of the blossoms. Broodrearing is increasing in those colonies having sufficient stores of honey. Both goldenrod and aster plants are scarce and bees will do well to secure sufficient honey for winter use.

Southwest Texas. Heavy rains at the end of August revived many native plants although it was too late to increase to any degree the honey crop which has been reported as only around one-half of normal or less. Broomweed apparently survived the drought of July and August in sufficient quantities to provide a fairly good fall honey flow which will furnish winter stores but little more.

New Mexico. The honey crop in the middle Rio Grande Valley is below normal with a probable average of around 60 pounds per colony. A fairly large percentage of the crop has already been gathered.

Arkansas. In northeastern Arkansas the honey flow is on from heartsease which is producing fairly well, although the ground is very dry. In southeastern Arkansas prospects for a fall flow are poor due to lack of moisture.

PLAINS AREA: (Period August 26-September 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. A fairly general rain fell during the weekend of September 7 greatly improving soil moisture conditions and plant prospects for next year. In some sections satisfactory yields averaging around 80-100 pounds per colony were reported, while in other sections yields were considerably lighter. Extracting is about completed with a large portion of the crop already packed and sold. Demand has been very heavy especially from consumers with prices reported around 20¢ per lb. in 60s and 25¢ per lb. in 5-lb. pails or glass jars. Colonies are mostly in good condition for winter, although some are a little light in stores. A few migratory beekeepers are already moving their bees south for the winter.

Iowa and Nebraska. The main honey flow is now over and extracting is proceeding rapidly. Some nectar is still being gathered from Huban clover, heartsease, and goldenrod. Asters are in good condition. It is anticipated that ample winter stores will be obtained from these sources. Heavy rains during this period have greatly improved moisture and plant conditions. Colony yields vary widely. Some sections will average only around 50 pounds, while others will run as high as 100 pounds or more surplus per colony. Some producers are faced with a shortage of containers. Demand for honey has been extremely heavy but most beekeepers are selling locally to consumers and many are holding back a very large proportion of their crop pending future developments. No selling prices on honey were reported, but some beeswax was quoted at 46-48¢ per lb.

Kansas. Most of this period was cool with some heavy rain. Flash floods occurred in several areas of north central Kansas. The Manhattan area had nearly twice the normal rainfall for September with seven inches of rain reported in that number of days. Bees have flown little during recent weeks. Some colonies are short of stores.



EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period August 26-September 11)

Michigan. In general the honey crop in Michigan was extremely short this year. On the upper peninsula it was a virtual failure with probably the entire production being required to carry bees through the winter. On the lower peninsula some favorable locations had fairly good yields although below what would be considered normal, while other sections report the smallest crop of the last six years, all of which produced below average crops. Many bees will require feeding before winter. Dry weather and early frosts in some sections have reduced the prospects for any sizable fall flow. Extracting has been largely completed with a large proportion of the crop moving directly from beekeepers to consumers.

Wisconsin. Cold, damp weather in most sections prevented bees from working most of the period. In some sections where buckwheat acreage was plentiful bees gained considerable honey during late August. In most other sections colonies actually lost weight. In southern Wisconsin the total season's crop is far below average with some beekeepers reporting little or no surplus. In west central Wisconsin some beekeepers report a surplus of around 100 pounds per colony or slightly more. Prospects for a fall flow are rather poor. On the other hands, recent rains have put clovers in good condition for next season. Colonies are generally strong for winter, but some are short of stores and will require feeding.

Minnesota. Showers during the last few days of August and early September broke the three months drought which had prevailed, especially in the south-eastern part of the State. In most sections the crop will run only one-half to two-thirds that of last year, while in some sections relatively little surplus was obtained. The clover crop has been largely extracted. Very little fall honey was obtained in any section. Many colonies where the clover crop was extracted closely are now short of winter stores. Demand for honey has been extremely heavy, with practically nothing available for packers and very little on retailers' shelves. Some sales were reported in 60s to either packers or consumers at around 20¢ per lb.

Ohio. The early part of this period was extremely dry, but rather widespread showers toward the end of the period relieved the drought situation somewhat. Yields have been extremely spotted. In some sections, especially in central and western Ohio, from 50 to 60 pounds surplus, and in some cases slightly more, have been extracted. In other sections only 10-25 pounds surplus have been obtained, especially in poorer locations or where bees were extremely weak last spring. In southern Ohio bees have obtained some surplus from Spanish needle and yellow ironweed. Goldenrod is beginning to produce and with favorable weather should produce some surplus. A large proportion of the crop has already been sold, although some producers are withholding from the market. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted in 60s and in case to ton lots 20-21¢ per lb., in 5-lb. pails 25¢ per lb. Section comb honey Clover No. 1, few sales \$8.00 per case of 24 sections.

Indiana and Illinois. Spanish needle and heartsease bloomed heavily during this period, but the production from these sources was lighter than usual due to unseasonably cool nights. Most of this section is very dry. In some areas young clover on light soil has largely died out, although on heavier soils there is still a fair stand. In most sections the total honey crop was below normal, although in east central Illinois a fairly good crop was produced with some yards running around 70 sections of comb honey per colony and extracted running from 60-75 pound surplus per colony. With the short crop of honey in this section it is expected that most will have been sold by the first of the year. Prices vary widely. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted in 60s and case to ton lots 15-20¢ per lb., with a few sales reported as low as 12¢; in 5 and 10-lb. pails and glass jars 18-25¢ per lb.; in 1-lb. glass jars few sales 24¢ per lb. Section comb honey eastern Illinois White Clover per case of 24 sections unwrapped \$9.00, wrapped \$9.50.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period August 28-September 12)

New York. Buckwheat has finished blooming in all sections of New York with the honey crop from this source being extremely light. In some sections the buckwheat crop was the lightest in the recollection of old-time beekeepers. In most sections of western and central New York the clover crop ran from about one-third to one-half of normal with many beekeepers extracting only 20-25 pounds per colony of light honey. In some favored locations yields were somewhat higher than this. Goldenrod was blooming and while it was fairly plentiful cool nights



interfered with the flow. With some warmer weather it is expected that fairly large quantities of goldenrod honey may be obtained for winter stores. If considerable fall honey is not obtained many colonies will be short of honey stores and considerable winter feeding will be necessary. Demand for honey has been very heavy but movement has been light due to the small crop and the fact that many beekeepers are holding a large portion of the crop. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in 60s 15-20¢, with some sales reported higher, in 5-lb. pails and 1-lb. glass jars 23-25¢, mostly around 25¢, few higher. Beeswax, one moderately large lot reported sold at 55¢ per lb.

Vermont. Bees are in good condition and clovers look much better than at this time last summer. The crop of clover honey in Vermont has been largely extracted and with present heavy demand will likely be sold within the next few months. Practically the entire crop is moving directly to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails 25-30¢.

Connecticut. The goldenrod bloom has been very heavy this fall and on warm days bees have gathered considerable surplus. Unfortunately, most of September has been unseasonably cool with few days warm enough to produce much of a flow.

New Jersey. Bees in southern New Jersey are gathering a fairly large surplus from goldenrod and asters, even in areas where surpluses of fall honey have never been gathered.

Pennsylvania. The buckwheat crop, like the clover honey crop in most sections of Pennsylvania, was extremely short with most sections producing little or no buckwheat surplus. Cool weather during most of this period prevented bees from working although on a few good warm days winter stores were built up fairly rapidly. Goldenrod bloom is fairly heavy and with good working weather during the balance of September bees should gain sufficient for winter stores. On the other hand, unless a large crop of fall honey is gathered many colonies will be short of stores and winter losses can be expected to be heavy unless heavy sugar feeding is resorted to.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period August 28-September 13)

Maryland. Goldenrod and asters are producing a good steady flow over central and western Maryland. On the Eastern Shore lima beans and buckwheat are yielding some surplus. If weather continues favorable for the balance of September an average fall honey crop should be produced and ample winter stores should be available. The crop in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., is somewhat larger than that of last year but because of a heavy demand the supply will likely be exhausted before the first of the year.

Virginia. Goldenrod was blooming freely and producing a small surplus. Asters were just beginning to bloom in the Tidewater and Richmond areas. Sumac produced very little with the result that unless considerable goldenrod and aster honey is obtained many colonies will be short of winter stores.

North Carolina. Weather was generally dry during this period but rains toward the end have greatly improving plant conditions. The honey crop was extremely short. Many colonies are now light in stores and considerable feeding will be necessary.

South Carolina. Bees are generally in good condition with large quantities of young brood, although in some cases winter stores are light. In some yards brood chambers are now too crowded for bees to take full advantage of a prospective goldenrod and aster flow.

#### SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period August 28-September 13)

Kentucky. In the extreme western part of the State one of the best fall flows in a number of years is being obtained from Spanish needle, boneset, asters, goldenrod, and other late weeds. On the other hand, in north central Kentucky prospects for a fall flow are extremely poor. The soil is unusually dry and bloom is scarce. Demand for honey is heavy but no sales were reported. Beeswax offerings were fairly large with sales 46-48¢ per lb.

Tennessee. In southeastern Tennessee rains and cool nights prevailed during much of this period. In higher elevations broodrearing has slowed down as the result of cooler weather. Bees have obtained current feed requirements and a very little surplus from boneset, ironweed, ragweed, buckwheat, bitterweed and lespedeza. Prospects remain fairly good for a flow from goldenrod and aster. The peak bloom from these should be around the first week in October.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period August 26-September 12)

Florida. In southern Florida weather conditions have been favorable. Bees are in good condition and have obtained a small surplus from cabbage-palmetto and smartweed. In the vicinity of Lake Okeechobee conditions are fairly good for a fall flow. In the northern part of the State bees are making a living and storing a little honey from purslane. The weather has been rather damp during the latter part of August and early part of September in northern Florida which has delayed the curing of honey in the combs.

Mississippi. Bees which were not exposed to cotton dusting are mostly in good condition, although some yards are somewhat light in stores due to a long period of rainy weather during the early summer and up to mid-August. Most fall plants are in normal condition so that some additional honey may be obtained for winter stores. Demand and inquiry have been very good for package bees and queens for next spring's shipment.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana fall weather conditions have been favorable and colonies have been able to maintain weight in most sections, although in some yards they had been using large quantities of stores. Present indications are, however, that they will be able to replenish their winter stores before the fall flow ends. Inquiries for bees and queens are heavy for next spring's delivery. In fact some beekeepers report that they are already booked to capacity for next season.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of September. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals. No supplies on market.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck, 3,456 lbs. Ill., 1,296 lbs. Wis.; no rail receipts reported.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand good, market strong. Sales to retailers- Cases White Clover cellophane-wrapped - ILLINOIS, 24-sections few sales \$9.50-11.00; WISCONSIN, 36-sections \$13.50-15.00.

EXTRACTED: No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Receipts very light. Dealers paid for country run stock 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago. AFRICAN 50-51¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No receipts. No sales reported. Beeswax, nothing reported.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 300 lbs. Mich., 60,000 lbs. imported. Supplies light. Demand very good, market nominally strong. No sales reported with bottlers holding and producers selling to consumers along roads at apiaries.

KANSAS CITY: Truck receipts light. No sales reported.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck: extracted, 50, 60-lb. cans Minn. Sweetclover; 335 cases 24, 1-lb. jars Minn. Sweetclover; 575 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Practically all honey being received is being held off market anticipating an increase in ceiling or decontrol. Bottlers receipts very light due to this unsettled situation. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for domestic, Crude Light Yellow per lb. cash 41½¢; in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Cuba, 100 bbls.; Porto Rico 50 drums, 50 barrels; Guatemala 47 drums; Argentine 161 tons. (Some honey held in bond for export). No sales reported as considerable honey purchased during period when there was no price control and unable to sell on domestic market at OPA price ceilings.

BEESWAX: Arrivals- by boat Chile 117 bags; Porto Rico 274 bags; 13 seroons; Cuba 10 bags. Demand slower, market dull and unsettled partly due to strike. Bleachers unable to move stocks. CIF and nominal prices New York - WEST INDIES 54-60¢; AFRICAN 51-56¢, mostly 54-56¢; SOUTH AMERICAN, practically nothing arriving nominally 57-60¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Honey and beeswax: No arrivals. No supplies on market. No quotations available.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - by rail and truck: 18,000 lbs. Mich., 240 lbs. bottled Midwestern. No offerings by brokers. No sales reported.

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PORTLAND: Arrivals - extracted 123, 5-gal. cans from Oregon. Supplies light. Demand very active. No jobbing sales reported. Retailers selling comb honey at 65-69¢ for 12 oz.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market firm. Prices unchanged at 45-48¢ per lb.

ST. LOUIS: Nothing offered. No sales reported.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: There were no receipts of honey or beeswax reported by Bay Area dealers.

SEATTLE: Receipts: extracted none; comb 656 cases Idaho. Dealers have no extracted and only few have comb on hand. Demand far exceeds supply. Market strong at ceiling.

COMB: Sales to retailers - IDAHO, Clover-Alfalfa 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$10.32.

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#### CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

(Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, Marketing Service)

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of September 1, 1946, together with comparative figures for the same date a year ago:

	<u>CONSUMER</u> <u>CONTAINERS</u>		<u>BULK</u> <u>CONTAINERS</u>	
	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Saint John.....	500	--	--	--
Montreal.....	55,516	31,750	*194,800	585,500
Ottawa.....	24,000	2,880	--	--
Toronto.....	100,000	--	250,000	114,000
Winnipeg.....	212,192	260,112	342,070	432,920
Saskatoon.....	14,064	22,320	--	--
Edmonton.....	45,000	--	--	--
Calgary.....	13,951	59,718	107,102	64,378
Lethbridge.....	26,880	22,752	--	--
Vancouver.....	16,500	--	--	--

\* Includes 192,800 lbs. imported for processing.

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*Reserve*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
October 1, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 19

SUMMARY

Ceiling prices for honey were decontrolled on September 27 by Amendment 59 to Suspension Order 132, which was the close of the period in review. As a result prices and market conditions reported were for the period just prior to the suspension order and were in a chaotic condition. A few sales were reported at the old ceiling prices, however, most of the trading was in small containers and direct to consumers to take full advantage of all legal markups. Many apiaries were withholding their offerings pending a possible change or decontrol in ceiling prices. Large bottlers found it almost impossible to secure supplies from producers during the period and those that had purchased heavily during the ceiling free period in July were reluctant to dispose of their purchases. Because of the excellent demand many beekeepers have disposed of their entire crops at this early date. Prices during the period were reported as follows: Extracted, per lb., in large lots, 60s 12-23¢, mostly 20-23¢, with a few late sales reported up to 28¢, in small lots mostly to consumers, 5-lb. jars mostly 25-35¢, with a few late sales up to 45¢. Beeswax sales reported ranged 45-51¢ per lb., mostly 46-48¢.

Frosts ended the honey flow in a few extreme northern areas of the country and in high elevations during this period. Rainy, cool weather restricted the honey flow and bee activity in several southern States. The fall flow from aster, goldenrod and other fall flowers in many East central, Northeastern and South Atlantic States was unusually heavy. Many yards that were light on stores due to the failure of the clover and buckwheat crops have built up sufficient stores for wintering and in many instances surplus honey will be extracted. Very little honey was being secured by the bees in California during this period. There was a little movement of colonies to blue curl locations in northern California, and also some movement of colonies to orchards for wintering and next spring's flow. In the Pacific Northwest frosts occurred in high elevations east of the Cascades and ended the flow, but in other areas bees were making a living from various fall blooms. It now appears that hives will go into the winter in generally good condition over most areas of the country and that starvation of colonies will not be nearly as great as previously anticipated.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Sept. 8-Sept. 22)

Southern California. The weather during the period in review was dry and warm with light morning fogs along the coast. No surplus honey was coming in, and in only a few localities were bees making a living. In the hills broomweed was in bloom while in the Valleys a little mustard and sweetclover was supplying pollen and nectar. Eucalyptus has budded well and the cover crop of mustard was just sprouting in some localities. Bees in the hills were very quiet with much reduced broodrearing. In the orchard areas broodrearing was very active. Considerable pollen was coming in. Practically all yards are in strong condition with sufficient stores of honey on hand for wintering. No purchases or sales of honey were reported during the period in review.

Imperial Valley. The weather was cooler toward the close of the period with some showers in the evenings. Hives were strong with bees and are going into the winter with ample stores. Tamarisk trees were in the second bloom and were furnishing a little pollen and nectar. Bees were also working corn for pollen. No sales of honey were reported as beekeepers were waiting for decontrol or changes in ceiling price regulations.

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Central and Northern California. Temperatures in Northern and Central California during the last half of September were generally a little above normal, except for two or three days at the start of the period. The sky has been generally clear with no precipitation reported. Colonies are generally in good condition for wintering with plenty of brood and sufficient stores of honey except in a few locations where colonies were weakened by arsenical dusts. Reports indicate that around 75 percent of the hives have young queens to go into the winter with. Egg-laying has continued active in most colonies. In Central areas bees were working cotton, Jack clover, blue curls, alfalfa, sunflowers, fir trees, and Ladino clover but mostly for pollen. Very little nectar was coming in. In the Northern part of the State blue curl was furnishing some nectar and pollen, while yellow tar weed, yellow star thistle, alfalfa and spikeweed were supplying some pollen. There was a little moving of colonies to blue curl locations and also to orchard areas, the latter for wintering and for spring flows. Trading in honey was practically at a standstill until prices were decontrolled on September 27. No market was established after this date. A few sales of beeswax, f.o.b. beekeepers were reported at 45¢ per lb.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Sept. 8-Sept. 22)

West of the Cascades. Cool weather prevailed during this period but no frosts were reported. The flow from fireweed in Oregon ended with estimates of only 10 to 20 pound yields per colony in the higher altitudes and less in the lower sections. In western Washington the fireweed crop was also a failure, due primarily to blighted plants. In Valley areas in Oregon <sup>a fall</sup> yield from vetch was reported. In the Valleys bees were working the third crop of alfalfa, western dandelion, wild carrots and fruit juices from pears and prunes for nectar and pollen. However, there was very little bee activity. Extracting of the main crop was practically finished. Many beekeepers report their entire crops sold.

East of the Cascades. Moderate daytime temperatures prevailed with cool nights and very little rainfall during this period. Heavy frosts and freezing occurred in the higher altitudes east of the Cascades. There is very little feed for bees at this time. Some secondary bloom on sweetclover and a few wild flowers are furnishing a small amount of feed. Harvesting of the deciduous fruit crop with the exception of apples is practically completed. Colonies are very strong with brood. In some cases hives still have drone brood, but most of the live drones have been killed. No producer prices were reported for this period.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Sept. 9-Sept. 23)

Extracting of the main honey crop is completed in many areas and will be completed by the end of the first week in October in all sections. Frosts have ended the honey flow in higher elevations. Most colonies are in good condition for wintering. However, some yards are short of stores. The demand for honey exceeded the supply and many beekeepers have moved their entire crops direct to consumers. A few sales were reported at 17¢ to 23¢ per lb. to consumers in 60-lb. cans: Sales f.o.b. <sup>Comb</sup> shipping point, per lb., 5-lb. cans in case lots, White Clover 19.2¢-22¢; No. 1, per case of 24 sections \$7.20. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point 45-48¢ per lb. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Nectar flows were about at an end and extracting of the main crop of honey was practically completed throughout the State. Yields were variable, with an occasional yard in a favored location attaining an average of 90 pounds of honey. However, most areas reported yields ranging from 25 to 50 pounds per colony. Bees are in good condition for the winter. Some beekeepers report that they have had no time to requeen and that little supercedure took place.

Wyoming. A frost occurred on September 18 which killed many honey plants. Previous to the freeze the weather was cool and wet so that the alfalfa was not able to produce. One car of honey was reported shipped from Lander Valley, which has about exhausted the surplus supply. Winter stores are light in many yards and much starvation is expected. Many hives will be killed rather than fed.



Washington 25, D. C. SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 19 Oct. 1, 1946.

Montana. The honey crop is about all extracted with variable reports as to yields. Reports vary from 25 to 75 percent of average. Killing frosts have stopped all nectar from coming in. Rains have put plants in good shape for winter. Colonies have ample stores for wintering in many parts of the State, but in other areas bees have stored little honey in the brood nests.

Idaho. Extracting of the main honey crop has been completed in some areas of the State and should be completed in all areas during the first week in October. Yields vary, ranging from good in some yards to poor in others. Bees will, according to reports, go into winter quarters in good shape as considerable brood is still in hives and stores of honey should prove ample.

Utah. Extracting of the honey crop for this season has been completed. The crop was light but bees have ample stores for winter. A light fall flow in most yards aided materially in improving the stores and condition of the bees for wintering.

Nevada. Indications point to one of the best crops in years from the second cutting of alfalfa.

ARIZONA: (Period Sept. 9-Sept. 23)

The honey flow in the Salt River Valley has been very poor since the middle of July. Bees secured a little honey during the period in review from Buckeye and a few other plants. Bees were storing much pollen. Practically all honey was reported out of the hand of beekeepers.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Sept. 10 -Sept. 25)

East Texas. Rainfall was light during this period and more is needed. Bees were storing some honey and pollen from various fall flowers. Indications point to an increase in the number of colonies of bees. The demand for queens is heavy. Many package shippers are booked with all the orders they will be able to produce next spring. The demand for honey was heavy with little being offered.

Southeast Texas. Daily showers prevented bees from working the few fall honey plants that were blooming. Beekeepers report the entire season has been one of extremes, ranging from very dry to very wet, with the result that bees have been able to accumulate little in the way of stores, and unless conditions improve soon many colonies will go into winter in poor condition.

Southwest Texas. Good rains in September put fall flowering plants in good condition and there is now a fair flow from these sources of both nectar and pollen. Broodrearing is heavy, assuring a good population of young bees. Prospects are for an adequate supply of stores for winter.

Arkansas. In the northeast portions of the State dry weather prevailed, but a fair honey flow continued to come in. Bees are in excellent condition. In the Southeastern part of the State rain is badly needed. Bees were working on Spanish needle, boneset, aster, goldenrod, heartsease, and other fall flowers.

Oklahoma. Reports indicate that the honey crop in this State will be only about 50 percent of last season's crop. Most movement has been direct to consumers locally, with very little moving to the wholesale trade.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Sept. 10-Sept. 25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Good rains occurred during the latter part of the period which were very beneficial to young clover plants. Reports indicate that more alsike, Dutch and red clover have been planted than usual in many areas while in other areas sweetclover planting is less than last year. Bees are securing little nectar at this time in northern areas but are bringing in a little pollen on favorable days. In southern areas a fair fall flow from rosin weeds and asters has occurred. Most days were too cool for much flight. Extracting is nearing completion. Outdoor packing will begin about the first of October. Some beekeepers report hives rather light on honey stored in the brood chambers due to the sudden end of the honey flow, while others report ample stores. There is very little brood at this time. A few sales to consumers were reported for extracted, per lb., White Sweetclover, single 60s 22¢, 5-lb. pails and 1-lb. glass jars 25¢. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - section comb honey, per case, Clover \$9.60. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point per lb. few 48¢.

Iowa. Extracting is nearing completion. A little nectar is still being gathered from Hubam clover and heartsease in some areas of the State, but in most areas the period was too rainy and cool on most days for much bee activity. Frosts were reported in the northeastern corner of the State toward the close of the period, but there were no reports of frost from other areas. Recent rains have materially improved plant conditions for next season's crop. Bees are generally in good condition for wintering. However, more colonies than usual are queenless and some are short on stores. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted per lb. White Clover 60s 12-15¢, 5-lb. pails 20¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-48¢.

Nebraska. Cool, wet weather at the beginning of this period kept bees from working and during most remaining days bees did not leave the hives until after 11 o'clock. The honey flow is practically over. A little pollen and nectar is being collected from alfalfa, goldenrod, heartsease and other fall blooming plants. Many beekeepers were taking the last of the main honey crop off the hives and some were putting a few frames of honey down in the lower broodnests for stores. Broodnests are running light in most cases. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - extracted, per lb. White Clover in 60s few 15¢; section comb honey per case Clover few \$7.68. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 48¢.

Kansas. Cool weather has prevailed since September 19, with scattered showers in south central and south west portions of the State. In Central areas a light heartsease honey flow has been in progress since about September 10. However, the flow is barely enough for sustenance for the bees. In some areas bees are obtaining some honey from sunflowers when the temperatures were high enough for nectar secretion. Plants appear in good condition for next season. Bees are in average condition for winter. Extracting of the main crop is about completed.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 11-Sept. 26)

Michigan. The main honey crop on the lower peninsula has been extracted and reports indicate that it was unusually light. In some areas a fair fall flow developed and built up small surpluses in favored localities and increased stores for wintering in others. In other sections of the State where drought conditions were more severe the fall flow was a failure. In the upper peninsula hives are ready for wintering in cellars. Stores are reported as ample for wintering. However, the crop extracted was light.

Wisconsin. Extracting is over in most areas of the State and many beekeepers report stocks all sold to the local trade. Prices reported were mostly around 25¢ per lb. in 5-lb. pails direct to consumers. Recent heavy rains have thoroughly saturated the ground and have kept bees confined to the hives on many days. On occasional warm days scale hives held their own and in some instances showed slight gains. Bees have been working asters and also red clover and other fall flowers. In the vicinity around Green Bay some colonies have not secured enough stores for wintering.

Minnesota. Good rains fell on the 19th, 21st and 22nd. The weather during the period was mostly warm except during the rainy period. Pastures show further improvement. Some alfalfa, Hubam clover and Spanish needle were in bloom and yielded varying amounts of nectar. Bees are in good condition, but will need some feeding to insure safe wintering. Yields were variable ranging from no surplus to 120 pounds per colony. Many colonies did not make enough honey for winter stores. The killing of bees in some localities is reported as being heavy. Demand for honey continued strong with many small beekeepers moving their entire surplus crop direct to consumers in 5-lb. pails at 25¢ per lb. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., few sales 46¢.

Ohio. Most areas report serious drought conditions which is causing damage to clover seedlings and other pastures. However, local showers have occurred in parts of the State which have been beneficial. Bees were working asters, goldenrod, ironweed, smartweed, and other fall flowers. Nectar secretion has been light in some areas because of the drought, while in other areas bees have gathered a fair fall crop from these flowers. Extracting of the main clover crop is about completed. Colonies are in average strength for wintering. Demand for honey has been strong, with a heavy movement direct to consumers at mostly around 25¢ per lb. for 5-lb. pails, and \$8.00-9.00 per case for section comb honey. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted White Clover, in 60-lb. cans 22-23¢ per lb. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. few sales 51¢.



Indiana. In the northwest part of the State ideal weather prevailed during the last three weeks permitting bees to secure a considerable amount of honey from heartsease, goldenrod, and aster. At the close of the period bees were working actively on asters. Exceptional strong colonies in favored localities have stored as much as 100 pounds from fall flowers. Most colonies are in excellent condition and well supplied with stores. Extracting of the fall crop will begin in about two weeks. Clover honey has been practically all extracted and sold, mostly direct to consumers. In the eastern part of the State temperatures have been slightly above normal for this time of the year and although scattered showers have occurred it still remains rather dry. Wild asters have been damaged by the dry weather and it now appears that there will be no surplus from this source this year. The bees have been raising large quantities of brood until recently and are now beginning to curtail broodrearing. Unless asters furnish enough honey for winter stores some feeding will be necessary. Clover plants are in reasonably good condition in spite of the drought. Considerable volunteer sweetclover and alsike came up in the clover fields this year and should aid in furnishing forage next year. Some beekeepers have completed extracting while others have not. Beekeepers report that most yards in the eastern area are averaging around 75-80 pounds per colony which is above earlier expectations. An occasional yard will yield up to 135 pounds per colony. The quality of the honey is excellent and the demand far exceeds the supply. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - extracted, per lb., White Clover in 60s few 15¢, 5-lb. pails few 19¢, 1-lb. glass jars few 23-24¢.

Illinois. In favored locations bees were securing a fair fall flow of nectar and some pollen from heartsease, asters, Spanish needle, goldenrod and other fall flowers. In less favored areas where it was windy during the days and cool at nights the fall flow to date has been a failure. A little trading during the fore part of the period was reported on the basis of sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 60s, 12-15¢; 5-lb. pails 19-21¢. Section comb honey, per case \$9.00-9.50.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 12-Sept. 27)

New York. During the past three weeks bees in most apiaries gathered enough goldenrod and aster honey to put them in good condition for winter. In favored locations a surplus was secured from these fall flowers, however, in a few locations insufficient stores have been secured for wintering. The demand for honey continues active with most beekeepers reporting most of their trading direct to consumers in 5-pound containers and 1-pound containers at 30-35¢ per lb. with occasional sales as low as 25¢, and a few as high as 45¢. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported for extracted, Clover and Goldenrod, per lb in 60s 20-28¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, a few sales at 50¢ per lb.

Vermont. According to reports, supplies of honey are nearly all out of the producers hands. Most of the movement was direct to consumers in 1-lb. and 5-lb. containers at prices ranging 20-25¢, and up to 30-50¢ per lb.

Connecticut. Goldenrod added around 25 pounds of honey to the average for the season in the western portion of the State. Some exceptional colonies have stored 50 pounds surplus since September 1. Bees were still working on aster at the close of the period.

Pennsylvania. Fall weather conditions have been favorable for a fairly good flow of honey from goldenrod and aster in most areas of the State. Most beekeepers report that colonies have secured enough honey for winter stores from this fall flow and in many instances have secured a moderate surplus crop. This favorable fall flow has been very beneficial as the summer crop from clover and buckwheat was poor. In a few locations where the fall flow did not materialize heavy feeding is anticipated during the coming winter. Sales to consumers in 1-lb. and 5-lb. containers, extracted, Clover, Basswood mostly 30¢ per lb.; section comb honey, Clover, per case \$7.20. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., few sales 50¢.

New Jersey. Weather conditions were favorable during September and beekeepers report a good fall flow of honey occurred from asters and goldenrod, and a fair flow from smartweed in stubble cornfields. Most colonies are in good shape for winter having secured enough stores for wintering and in many instances as much as a full super of surplus honey for extracting.



SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Sept. 12-Sept. 27)

Maryland. In the northwestern portion of the State a normal honey flow was in progress from aster and golden rod. In the north central part of the State bees were working well on goldenrod and aster which were in full bloom. Recent rains improved the condition of these plants and should prolong the flow. Requeening in many yards is about finished and bees are in good shape for wintering. Most colonies have sufficient stores for wintering. In the vicinity adjacent to the District of Columbia the fore part of the period in review was very dry, however, goldenrod and asters yielded well in spite of the drought. Rains came around September 20 to 24 and ended the drought. Scale hives were showing daily gains of 3 to 5 pounds during the dry weather but jumped to 10 pounds daily after the rain. Many hives were becoming very heavy with winter stores and it may be necessary to add supers to keep brood chambers from becoming honey bound. The fall flow is the heaviest in 29 years of beekeeping in the experience of one beekeeper.

Virginia and West Virginia. Dry weather has curtailed the fall honey flow, but most colonies are in fine shape for winter, with sufficient brood and ample stores. Many beekeepers have sold their entire production of honey, mostly in small containers direct to consumers at 40¢ per lb. for extracted. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point 46-48¢ per lb.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 12-Sept. 28)

Kentucky. In the western part of the State beekeepers report one of the heaviest flows of honey in several years with some colonies yielding up to 200 pounds surplus in good locations. However, in the northcentral portion of the State conditions have not been so favorable and bees have not made a living from fall flowers during the past two weeks. In this area winter feeding will be necessary unless a good flow is forthcoming soon from aster and other fall bloom. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-48¢.

Tennessee. In the southeastern portion of the State there was considerable rainfall during the middle of the period. Bees were working actively on bitterweed, cone flowers, goldenrod and aster near the close. Broodrearing was being curtailed sharply with only the younger queens laying to excess. If weather should continue favorable for the first two weeks in October, most colonies should secure enough stores for good wintering.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 11-Sept. 26)

Florida. In the vicinity around Lake Okeechobee extracting is continuing. The fall flow is expected to commence the first week in October. Some apiaries have secured the best crop in several seasons in this area of the State. In the northern part of the State little nectar was coming in during this period. Colonies are strong with brood. Many beekeepers have sold their entire production.

Alabama. There is considerable fall bloom but practically no nectar secretion because of too much rain.

Louisiana. Scale hives in the southeastern portion of the State continued to lose weight during the period in review. Boneset, snowvine and a few other fall plants are in bloom and providing some pollen and a little nectar. The fall flow, if there is one, is from goldenrod which has not started to bloom. There is practically no honey being offered for sale according to reports. In the northwestern portion of the State bees were making small daily gains in spite of hot dry weather, mostly from goldenrod and heartsease. Much pollen was also coming in. The summer crop is nearly all sold mostly to the local trade. Light to dark Amber Mixed Flowers, in 10-lb. pails mostly 24¢ per lb. direct to consumers. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, 48-50¢ per lb. There has been sizable losses of bees in locations near cotton fields from spray poison. Some yards with colonies weakened by poison losses probably will not build up enough to secure their winter stores.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of September. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand good, but nothing available for sale.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck, 768 lbs. Ohio., 1200 lbs. Ill.; by rail 18,900 lbs. Ohio.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand good, market strong. Sales to retailers. - OHIO, Buckwheat cellophane-wrapped 24-sections, few sales \$10.50. Sales to jobbers - ILLINOIS, White Clover, cellophane-wrapped 24-sections, few sales \$10.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand very good, market stronger. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - OHIO, barrels White Clover, per lb. 28¢.

BEESWAX: Receipts very light. Dealers paying for country run stock 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago. Import market stronger, AFRICAN 53¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No receipts and no sales reported. Beeswax nothing reported. Some action started, effect of decontrol order. Better feeling prevailing.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals: 1 car Idaho, 1 car Truck Iowa. Market strong.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Alfalfa and Sweetclover, Light Amber, per dozen 5-lb. tins \$22.60. IOWA, White Clover, 1-lb. glass jars per case of 2 dozen \$9.40.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 4800 lbs. Wis.; 30,000 lbs. imported. Supplies light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong, prices higher. Sales by bottlers -

EXTRACTED: WISCONSIN, f.o.b. per case, 24, 1-lb. jars White Clover \$9.35; 24, 8-oz. jars \$5.45. Imported, bottled Detroit Amber 60s to bakers 27¢, per case 24, 8 oz. jars \$4.25.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted .50, 60-lb. cans White Sweetclover, 709 cases 24, 1-lb. jars and 446 cases 12, 2-lb. jars White Sweetclover, 334, 60-lb. cans Minn., Light Amber; 425 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Market unsettled account decontrol of honey prices. No sales reported to wholesale or retail grocers.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic Crude Light Yellow, per lb. cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: No honey arrivals reported; beeswax, 7 bags Porto Rico, 258 bags Chile. Supplies honey light, market unsettled. Foreign shippers are asking substantial increase over former quotations. Receivers reluctant to make commitments at figures quoted.

EXTRACTED: Spot sale lot sales to retailers - Imported, repacked cartons 12, 1-lb. jars White Clover \$3.50.

BEESWAX: Demand has slackened off. Spot market dull, slightly weaker tendency although foreign shippers still asking top prices. C.I.F. and nominal prices New York - WEST INDIES 53-56¢, some asking higher prices; AFRICAN 52-55¢; SOUTH AMERICAN, nothing offered.

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals. <sup>No</sup> supplies on market. No quotations available.

PITTSBURGH: No arrivals. Demand far exceeds supply, market firm. Sales by brokers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO ILLINOIS, INDIANA and MICHIGAN, 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$8.65.

PORTLAND: Arrivals from Oregon 90, 5-gal. cans Mixed Flowers. Supplies light. Demand active. Inquiry has increased since lifting of ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Few sales OREGON, Clover-Vetch 5-lb. pails \$1.89.

COMB: 500 cases arrived from Idaho. Sales by brokers to wholesalers - IDAHO, 12-oz. Fancy \$10.85; 12-oz. No. 1 \$10.60.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand exceeds supply. Dealers offering 46¢ per lb. with very little available.

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SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: No receipts of honey or beeswax were reported by Bay area dealers during the period.

SEATTLE: No receipts. No supplies on market. No quotations.

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Released Oct. 4, 1946.

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Resume  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142  
Ext. 2176

Washington 25, D. C.  
October 15, 1946.

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OCT 25 1946

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XXX - No. 20

SUMMARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The honey flow ended in the northern tier of States and in higher altitudes during this period. Killing frosts hit most areas. In a few sheltered regions such as around the Finger Lakes in central New York and in the middle tier of States across the country bees were still working late fall flowers - principally asters in the east - but the season was fast waning. In the southern tier of States bees in some locations were making a living, but in other areas were consuming stores. Beekeepers in the Atlantic States reported an unusually good flow of honey from goldenrod and asters. As a consequence in many yards stores for wintering were secured. This late fall flow was of great benefit as in many of these areas the important clover and buckwheat flows were very light.

While some beekeepers in the northern States were preparing their colonies for winter, others were extracting the last of their fall crop and will commence packing immediately after this work is finished. In extreme cold regions, such as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan some bees were being prepared for cellars, while in the more temperate regions most beekeepers were making preparations for packing their hives for winter. Bees were going into winter in good condition in most areas. In some parts of Michigan, Wisconsin, the Red River Valley, Montana, and Colorado, stores were short and feeding before the winter is over will doubtless become necessary. Some colonies are being 'gassed' with the intention to replace with package bees in the spring. A few apiarists are moving to the southern States for wintering.

With the decontrol of honey prices on September 27, honey markets were again allowed to operate under the laws of supply and demand. Because of the short supply of sugar, the demand for honey has been very active. Much of the crop has moved as extracted. Many beekeepers disposed of their entire crops direct to consumers in their own producing territory, or to retailers in neighboring communities. Because of the heavy movement direct to consumers bottlers have been unable to secure their usual proportion of the honey tonnage. Much of the honey was moving direct to consumers in small containers. There has been little advance in the prices of these small containers to consumers although there is an upward tendency. There has been a sharp advance in prices for sales in 60s to bottlers or large users. Sales for extracted honey, per pound during this period, in 60s, large lot sales ranged generally 18-25¢, mostly 20-23¢, with many small lots and single can sales up to 27-30¢, and in a few instances higher; sales in small containers ranged from 22-35¢. Beeswax offerings were light with most trading at 46-48¢ per pound, an occasional sale higher.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points, except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Sept. 22 - Oct. 8)

Production of honey in California for 1946 was estimated to total 23,511,000 pounds as compared with 15,980,000 pounds in 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 461,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 470,000. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 51 pounds compared with 34 pounds in 1945. On September 15 honey for sale in producers' hands totaled 7,524,000 pounds.

Southern California- Several days during this period were extremely hot, humid and windy. Light rains fell between September 29 and October 1 - enough in the hills to revive sage plants and sprout grass seeds. In the hills broomweed, rabbit brush and blue curls were blooming but bees were not very active on them. Eucalyptus was just beginning to bloom. Most colonies were about making



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a living, but in some localities feeding had started. In the hills colonies are practically broodless, and in the valley areas broodrearing is much reduced. Beekeepers report no established honey market in Southern California. Immediately after decontrol many dealers and bottlers made an effort to purchase at around 20¢ per pound. However, little trading developed. Many producers had sold their stocks before decontrol to consumers and to some outside buyers at prices ranging from 22-25¢ per pound.

Central and Northern California. Weather was mostly clear during the first part of October. Rain fell in the interior valleys about the first of the month and again in the San Joaquin and Salinas Valleys at the middle of the month. The latter part of September was hot, but the fore part of October was cool. Bees were visiting the last of the sunflowers, Jack clover, cotton, and blue curls. All plants are fairly well matured but are in good condition. Colonies generally are in excellent condition for winter. Late honey flows have produced good clusters of young bees and ample stores. There has been some movement of apiaries from the mountain locations to the valleys. There has been considerable activity in honey trading since prices were decontrolled. Only a small part of the crop remains in producers hands. Considerable quantities have been disposed of in small lots by producers directly to retailers and consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb.- Mixed Flowers, in 60s, 20-23¢, with occasional lots up to 25¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point per lb. 48¢.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period September 22 - October 8)

Production of honey in Oregon for 1946 was estimated to total 2,244,000 pounds as compared with 2,442,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 68,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 66,000. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 33 pounds as compared with 37 pounds in 1945. Production in Washington for 1946 was estimated to total 3,015,000 pounds as compared with 2,760,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 67,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 69,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 45 pounds as compared with 40 pounds in 1945. On September 15 honey held for sale in producers hands in Oregon and Washington totaled 106,000 pounds.

Weather conditions during the opening of the period were generally cloudy with rains west of the Cascades and in counties bordering on the Columbia River. There were scant rains and unseasonably low temperatures in southeastern Oregon. Severe frosts have occurred at higher altitudes. Temperatures during the last week of the period were higher with sunshine during most of the time, but low night temperatures in the interior. No killing frosts have occurred along the Coast. There is little plant bloom upon which bees can work. Most colonies are using up stores although reports indicate that they will enter winter in fairly good condition. Some yards will have to be fed later on as stores are not sufficient to carry through. The f.o.b. market is very unsettled. Buyers report many producers asking for bids and trading is difficult. Some buyers are holding off account the high asking prices. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Mixed Flowers, 60s, 21-41¢, mostly 25-30¢; Section Comb, per case, few \$12.00. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46¢.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Sept. 23 - Oct. 9)

Killing frosts have occurred over most of the territory. Considerable rain and snow in some localities fell during the period placing plants in good condition for the winter and spring. Extracting has been practically completed and beekeepers have commenced to pack or to make preparations to pack their bees for the winter. Bees are generally in good condition, but in some localities are short on stores. Some killing off of colonies because of lack of stores is anticipated. Beekeepers report that much of the honey crop moved as fast as extracted direct to consumers, and that the demand for remaining stocks far exceeds the supply. The market was unsettled with a wide range in prices reported ranging from 20-30¢ per lb., in 60-lb. cans f.o.b. shipping point, with most sales reported around 20-25¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 48¢. Details by States follow:



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Colorado: The honey crop for 1946 was estimated to total 3,750,000 pounds compared with 6,075,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 75,000 colonies of bees, the same number of colonies as for 1945. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 50 pounds as compared with 81 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 975,000 pounds of honey remained in producers hands for sale. Beekeepers report a general killing frost occurred on September 23. Bees are going into winter in good condition for the most part, however in some unfavorable locations bees have gathered scarcely enough nectar for winter demands and they will have to be fed.

Wyoming: The honey crop for 1946 was estimated to total 1,722,000 pounds compared with 3,145,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 41,000 colonies and the 1945 crop from 37,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 42 pounds as compared with 85 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 568,000 pounds of honey remained in producers hands for sale.

Beekeepers report two heavy snows have been received to date, and that along with several rains, the fall has been unusually wet. This should provide the soil with needed moisture for next season's honey plants. In some localities beekeepers are pessimistic about the honey plant outlook for next season. Disturbing factors include ravages of alfalfa weevil, a scarcity of clover, and too much land going into sugar beets and beans due to price stimulation on those crops. Bees are being packed for winter with many colonies going into the winter dangerously low on stores.

Montana. The honey crop for 1946 was estimated to total 3,276,000 pounds as compared with 3,800,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 52,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was taken from 50,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 63 pounds as compared with 76 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 1,179,000 pounds of honey remained in producers hands for sale..

Beekeepers report that recent rains and snow have put the honey plants in good condition for the winter. Most apiaries have completed extracting. More bees will be killed this fall and replaced with packages than most years due to the high price for honey. Some beekeepers are packing their bees for the winter with light stores, and hope to be able to get sugar to feed with in the spring.

Idaho. The honey crop for 1946 was estimated to total 7,473,000 pounds as compared with 7,500,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 159,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was taken from 150,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 47 pounds as compared with 50 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 2,840,000 pounds of honey remained in producers hands for sale.

Beekeepers report that extracting is nearly completed. In some areas a few bees are being gassed because of insufficient stores. Bees are being packed away for the winter.

Utah. The honey production for 1946 was estimated to total 1,378,000 pounds as compared with 2,700,000 pounds produced in 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 53,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was taken from 54,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 26 pounds as compared with 50 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 441,000 pounds of honey remained in producers hands for sale.

Beekeepers report that extracting is over for the year and that bees are about ready to be left until spring. Most colonies are in normal strength but it is quite possible that not enough honey has been left to carry them through the winter or until they can begin making a living in the spring. It will be necessary to check for stores early in the spring to avoid starvation. Many colonies will have to be fed.

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Nevada. The honey production for 1946 was estimated to total 1,040,000 pounds as compared with 672,000 pounds produced in 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 13,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was taken from 14,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 80 pounds as compared with 48 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 239,000 pounds of honey remained in producers hands for sale.

Beekkeepers report that the fall weather has been very favorable and winter stores should be ample especially if rabbit brush produces a normal flow.

ARIZONA: (Period Sept. 23 - Oct. 9)

The 1946 production of honey was estimated to total 2,730,000 pounds as compared with 2,760,000 pounds produced in 1945. The 1946 crop was secured from 65,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was taken from 69,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 42 pounds whereas the yield for 1945 was 40 pounds per colony. On the 15th of September 273,000 pounds of honey remained in producers hands for sale.

Beekkeepers report that beneficial rains fell during the last of September. As a result desert flowers are blooming and desert locations are storing a little honey. The rains have been beneficial to all plants and may materially aid mesquite and catsclaw for the honey crop next spring. Bees are generally in good condition. There is a tendency to increase the number of colonies kept by many beekkeepers, especially among beekkeepers that suffered losses from poisoning. No sales of honey were reported. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 46-48¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Sept. 25-Oct. 10)

Texas. The honey production for the State of Texas for 1946 was estimated to total 10,920,000 pounds as compared with 7,623,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 273,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was taken from 231,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 40 pounds as compared with 33 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 1,510,000 pounds of honey remained in producers hands for sale.

East Texas. Beekkeepers report that the weather during this period has been very unsettled and bees were gathering very little fall honey. Many colonies need additional stores for wintering. The demand for honey continues strong with some offers of 25¢ in 60-lb. cans f.o.b. shipping point reported. Offerings of honey by beekkeepers are light.

Northeast Texas. During this period the weather was ideal for bees to build up strength and to secure stores for winter as the honey flow continued from aster and broom weed. Beekkeepers report that supplies of honey in producers hands are about all exhausted. The demand continues strong. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted, Cotton, in 60s, 18-20¢, few lower.

Southeast Texas. It has been necessary to feed some colonies to prevent starvation in this area. However, during the latter part of the period bees were securing considerable pollen and some nectar on the warmer days. Goldenrod and asters were beginning to bloom at the close of the period, and should weather turn fair and warm bees might yet be able to secure considerable winter stores.

Southwest Texas. Fall moisture has been abundant and native shrubs and fall annuals are in excellent condition. In a few localities excessive rainfall has caused floods resulting in some losses of colonies in affected areas. While there has been too much rainy weather for good bee activity, bees have been able to secure nectar and pollen on favorable days and prospects are for abundant winter stores. Broodrearing is heavy and a large population of young bees is assured for winter. Beekkeepers report they have very light supplies of honey in their hands for sale. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Mixed Flowers, 60s - 18¢; 5-lb. pail 25¢; 1-lb. glass jars 30-32¢.

Arkansas. The production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 1,785,000 pounds, approximately the same size crop as for 1945. The 1946 crop was secured from 85,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was taken from 71,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 21 pounds as compared with 25 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 393,000 pounds of honey remained in producers' hands for sale.



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Beekeepers report that weather has been hot in the daytime during the past two weeks, but cool at night. Bees are in good condition and continue to bring in honey from aster, goldenrod and heartsease. The fall flow is better than in a number of years in the experience of some beekeepers.

New Mexico. The production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 720,000 pounds as compared with 990,000 pounds produced in 1945. The 1946 crop was secured from 18,000 colonies, approximately the same number as in 1945. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 40 pounds as compared with 55 pounds in 1945. On the 15th of September 216,000 pounds of honey remained in producers' hands for sale.

Beekeepers report that bees in the Mesilla Valley are going into the winter with sufficient stores, but with many yards light in bees due to losses of field bees in September from cotton dusting poison. Rainfall has been plentiful during the fall. Beekeepers sales to retailers, per lb., extracted, 5-lb. jars, 24-25¢, 22 oz. jars, 29¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 48¢.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Sept. 26- Oct. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota & North Dakota. Extracting is pretty well completed and bees are now being checked and prepared for winter. Some beekeepers are already packing their bees. The weather has been quite cold over the Valley and snow has fallen in the northern part while rains have fallen in other areas. Spotted frosts had occurred over the area. Moisture conditions for the entire Valley are very good. Young clover plants look fine, but the acreage is generally small, although reported to be adequate in some locations. Colonies are generally in good condition for winter, but in some instances not as strong in bees as desired. Queen supersedure has taken place in many colonies. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White and Water White Sweet Clover, single 60s, 25¢.

Iowa. Honey production for 1946 was estimated to total 14,336,000 pounds as compared with 25,630,000 pounds in 1945. The 1946 crop was secured from 256,000 colonies whereas the 1945 crop was taken from 233,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 56 pounds as compared with 110 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 5,017,000 pounds of honey remained in producers' hands for sale.

Beekeepers report that beneficial rains have put the clovers in excellent condition for winter. Plants have developed strong root systems for next years crop. There has been no honey flow during this period. Extracting is nearly completed. Bees are going into the winter in good condition. Colonies are being prepared for winter - with beekeepers paying special attention to queens and stores. Some consolidation is necessary. Some producers are killing off this fall and plan to replace with packages in the spring. More than the usual number of apiarists are moving bees south to build up for the spring crop. The demand for honey continues very strong. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Light Amber to White, Clover, 1-lb. jars 30¢; 5-10 lb. pails 20-27¢.

Nebraska. Honey production for 1946 was estimated to total 6,264,000 pounds as compared with 7,150,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 58,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 55,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 108 pounds as compared with 130 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 752,000 pounds of honey remained in producer's hands for sale.

Beekeepers report that bees were securing a little honey during this period from dandelion and goldenrod, but were not making a gain. The weather was too cool and damp for bees to work. The fall flow from Hubam clover was a failure in the eastern part of the State. Also there was little or no flow from smartweed. A killing frost occurred the last day of the period. Beekeepers report the demand by consumers is absorbing the crop as fast as extracted, with sales being made at 30¢ per lb. in the buyers containers. Others reported selling direct to retailers and were securing 30¢ per lb. for 5-lb. jars and 35¢ per lb. for 1-lb. jars. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 48-50¢.

Kansas. Honey production for 1946 was estimated to total 3,360,000 pounds as compared with 2,601,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was secured from 60,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 51,000 colonies. The average



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yield per colony for 1946 was 56 pounds as compared with 51 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 538,000 pounds of honey remained in producer's hands for sale.

Beekeepers report that considerable rain fell over the State during the period in review. Plants are in excellent condition and soil moisture is high. A killing frost occurred the night of October 11 ending the growing season. The condition of bees is average. Demand for honey continued strong, with most sales direct to consumers.

Missouri. Production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 6,650,000 pounds as compared with 5,280,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 190,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 176,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 35 pounds as compared with 30 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 598,000 pounds of honey remained in producer's hands for sale. Beekeepers report that the weather has been mild during the most of this period with no killing frost occurring. The fall honey flow, however, has ended. Bees stored a little surplus from fall flowers. Most brood chambers are filled to capacity, and are strong with bees, so wintering should be no problem. Beekeepers report very little honey remaining in the hands of beekeepers at this time.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 26-Oct. 11)

Michigan. The production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 5,550,000 pounds as compared with 8,910,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was from 222,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 198,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 25 pounds as compared with 45 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 1,665,000 pounds of honey remained in producer's hands for sale.

Beekeepers report that weather for the most part of the period in review continued warm with days bright, but nights cool. Clovers for 1947 are in poor condition due to the dry weather. In the upper peninsula, some beekeepers were making preparations to winter their bees in cellars, while in the lower peninsula preparations for packing were underway. Colonies are generally in good condition for wintering, with ample stores and strength. However, some colonies are light on stores in the brood chambers and feeding will be necessary to avoid starvation. Nearly all beekeepers have finished extracting and are selling the bulk of their offerings direct to consumers at prices ranging from 20-30¢ per lb., in small containers or in the buyers container.

Wisconsin. The honey production for 1946 was estimated to total 7,420,000 pounds as compared with 14,140,000 pounds produced in 1945. The 1946 crop was from 212,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 202,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 35 pounds as compared with 70 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 1,855,000 pounds of honey remained in producer's hands for sale.

Beekeepers report a killing frost occurred on the night of October 11 and ended the nectar flow. On warm days previous to this bees were securing pollen from asters and dandelions. Broodrearing has ceased and colonies are being readied for winter. Many colonies are going into winter short of stores. Many will be gassed or fed. Clovers are reported in fairly good condition in the western parts of the State, but in poor condition in the eastern part because of dry weather. Extracting has been completed in most yards. Beekeepers report the demand from consumers is good with most stock moving direct to them in the buyers containers, or in 5 and 10 lb. pails at 23 1/3-30¢ per lb. A few case to ton lot sales, f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., in 50s, White Clover, 23 1/3¢ were reported.

Minnesota. The production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 20,332,000 pounds as compared with 25,296,000 pounds. The 1946 crop was from 299,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 272,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 68 pounds as compared with 93 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 4,066,000 pounds of honey remained in producer's hands for sale.

Beekeepers report that frosts killed all blooms early in the period in central and eastern parts of the State. There has been some rain during the period. Bees have consumed part of their surplus stores during this period. Some feeding is being done. Bees are in good condition with big clusters.



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Some colonies are being killed off, rather than being kept through the winter with heavy feeding necessary. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., 60s, in singles to consumers or large lots to packers, 22¢; 5 - 10 lb. pails sales to consumers, 27½-29¢.

Ohio. Honey production for 1946 was estimated to total 9,856,000 pounds as compared with 11,084,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was secured from 352,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 326,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1945 was 28 pounds as compared with 34 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 1,281,000 pounds of honey remained in producer's hands for sale.

Beekkeepers report that weather was warm and dry during this period. Goldenrod finished, but aster continued very abundant and bees were busy with it. Drought continues over the State except for a few scattered sprinkles. Clover plants are badly damaged in many areas because of the dry weather. Beekkeepers are busy requeening, uniting colonies and equalizing stores, and getting ready to pack for winter. Many colonies will have sufficient stores for wintering, but in some yards stores are very short. Sales f.o.b. shipping point extracted, per lb., in large lots, 60s, White, Clover few 21¢; few to consumers high as 30¢; 1 to 5-lb. jar 26-32¢, few higher. Section Comb, per case \$8.00.

Indiana. Production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 9,000,000 pounds as compared with 6,156,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 180,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was taken from 162,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 50 pounds per colony as compared with 38 pounds in 1945. On the 15th of September 810,000 pounds of honey remained in producer's hands for sale.

Beekkeepers in the northwest part of the State report that the weather has been unusually warm and dry, enabling bees to store an unusual amount of fall honey. Bees are in excellent condition with plenty of stores where extracting has not been too close. Extracting is about over. In the east central portion of the State similar weather conditions prevailed but for some reason there was little or no fall aster flow. As a result many brood nests are a little more open than desired for the beginning of winter. Bottlers have been offering growers 22-24¢ per lb. for extracted honey in 60's, can exchanged, f.o.b. the producers honey house, however very light trading has occurred. Beekkeepers report a good demand from consumers, at 30¢ per lb. for 5-lb. pails.

Illinois. The production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 7,072,000 pounds as compared with 7,839,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 221,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 201,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 32 pounds as compared with 39 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 919,000 pounds of honey remained in the producer's hands for sale.

Little moisture has fallen during this period. Pastures are looking very dry and in some locations it is feared that the clover crop may be damaged for next years crop. A fair flow from asters was in progress during the period in favored localities, while in other areas no flow was forthcoming. Colonies are going into the winter in variable condition. Most hives have sufficient stores, but others are light. The warm weather has made it difficult to prepare the bees for winter because of robbing. The demand for honey continues heavy, but most beekkeepers are all sold out. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb. Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, 60-lb. cans, few 20¢, occasional lower; 5-lb. pails 19-25¢; Section Comb, per case \$8.00-9.50.

#### NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 23- Oct. 12)

New York. The honey production for 1946 was estimated to total 5,852,000 pounds as compared with 13,585,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was secured from 209,000 colonies, approximately the same number as for 1945. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 28 pounds, less than half the 1945 yield of 65 pounds. On the 15th of September 936,000 pounds of honey remained in producer's hands for sale.

Beekkeepers report that warm, bright, weather prevailed during the past two weeks. Little or no fall honey was gathered during the past few days, but most colonies are strong in bees and the majority of them have sufficient food for winter. While some beekkeepers are now packing their colonies, most of them are removing and extracting the last of their fall crop and will commence



packing immediately when this work is finished. Honey prices, while varying a great deal, are remaining at about the same level as prevailed prior to the decontrol of ceiling prices, but there is a slight indication of an upward trend. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, White and Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, per lb., 60s, 20-24¢; 5-lb. pails 22-30, 1-lb. glass jars 25-35¢; Section Comb, per case, \$8.00-8.50.

Vermont. Honey production for 1946 was estimated to total 171,000 lbs. as compared with 424,000 pounds produced in 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 9,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 8,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 19 pounds as compared with 53 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 39,000 pounds of honey was held in producer's hands for sale.

Beekeepers report that weather has been ideal during the past two weeks for feeding. Clovers are in good condition with plenty of moisture in the soil. Grasshoppers, however, are eating the clover in places. The demand for honey continues to exceed the supply, but stocks are practically exhausted. The decontrol of prices was too late to have much effect on total returns for this seasons crop. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., 5-lb. cans - 30¢.

Connecticut. The production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 504,000 pounds as compared with 595,000 pounds for 1945. The crop for 1946 was taken from 18,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 17,000 colonies. The average yield per colony was 28 pounds for 1946 as compared with 35 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 151,000 pounds of honey remained in the producer's hands for sale.

Beekeepers report that the fall crop secured was better than average, and is now being extracted. Bees are in excellent condition and few will need feeding for the winter. Most honey is moving direct from the producer to consumers in small containers. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 50¢.

Pennsylvania. Production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 4,344,000 pounds compared with 5,973,000 in 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 121,000 colonies, approximately the same number as in 1945. The average yield for 1946 was 24 pounds as compared with 33 pounds for 1945. On September 15, 565,000 pounds of honey remained in producers' hands for sale.

Variable conditions over the State were reported. The first part of the period was warm and dry. Bees were active. The latter part of the period was cool and rainy. In eastern parts of the State a good fall flow from golden rod and aster was secured. Many colonies secured more honey in September than during the summer months. Colonies are expected to go into the winter in good condition with ample stores and strong bee populations. In some locations, however, feeding will probably be necessary before spring flows begin. The demand for honey continues active with most movement direct to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point-extracted per lb.- Amber Clover, Buckwheat and Mixed Fall Flowers single 60s-20¢; 5 lb. pails 24-30¢; 1-lb. jars 30-33¢. Section comb, per case 7.20-8.00, occasional 9.00.

NEW JERSEY. The production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 644,000 pounds as compared with 540,000 pounds for 1945. The crop for 1946 was taken from 28,000 colonies while the crop from 1945 was from 27,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 23 pounds compared with 20 pounds in 1945. On the 15th of September 58,000 pounds of honey remained in producers hands for sale.

Beekeepers report that moderate weather prevailed during the period. Ample rains fell keeping plants in good condition. Goldenrod and asters yielded better than usual. Light frosts early in the period killed goldenrod but aster continued to yield well on warm days. Normal colonies throughout the State have sufficient honey stored for winter use and are in good condition. Demand for honey exceeds the supply. Sales f.o.b. shipping point per lb., extracted 60s, in large lots mostly 20¢, few lower; in small lots, mostly to consumers 1-1/2 & 3 lb. jars 40-50¢. SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period September 25 - October 12).

Maryland. Production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 864,000 pounds as compared with 780,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 27,000 colonies, approximately 1,000 colonies more than for 1945. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 32 pounds, 2 pounds more than for 1945. On the 15th of September 190,000 pounds of honey remained in producers' hands for sale.



Maryland (continued) Beekeepers in western Maryland report that bees were working fall flowers during the period in review, which was about three weeks longer than usual. The first frost occurred on October 13, more than a month later than last year. Practically all colonies are in good condition for winter. In the territory adjacent to Washington, D.C. the fall honey flow was still good the first part of this period, but toward the end diminished to gains of only 2 or 3 pounds on days favorable to bee activity. Aster was the main plant yielding at the close of the period, and the flow from this source was about over. In some yards scale hives made net gains up to 80 pounds from goldenrod and aster. Bees are in excellent shape for winter and have a good supply of winter stores. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., to consumers, 5-lb. pails, 27¢, 10-lb. pails 24¢. Supplies are practically all out of the beekeepers' hands.

Virginia. Production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 2,684,000 pounds as compared with 1,890,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 142,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 135,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 18 pounds as compared with 14 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 240,000 pounds of honey remained in producers' hands for sale. Beekeepers in the Richmond area report there was a good fall flow of honey from aster and goldenrod. Bees are in fine shape for wintering. Some colonies have as much as five frames of brood. In the Tidewater area, beekeepers report that the fall honey crop will be very light. Goldenrod is through and asters were declining fast. Most colonies have sufficient winter stores. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 46-48¢. Honey is practically all out of the producers' hands.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period September 25 - October 12)

Kentucky. Production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 2,568,000 pounds as compared with 3,636,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 214,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 202,000. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 12 pounds as compared with 18 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 128,000 pounds of honey remained in producers' hands for sale. Beekeepers in the north central portion of the State report weather has been excellent for bee flights and that bees have gathered considerable fall honey from goldenrod and aster. Broodrearing has been heavy. Most colonies should secure enough stores for winter.

Tennessee. Production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 2,057,000 pounds as compared with 3,152,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 187,000 colonies, 10,000 less than for 1945. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 11 pounds as compared with 16 pounds for 1945. On the 15th of September 309,000 pounds of honey remained in producers' hands for sale. Beekeepers report most colonies in southeastern Tennessee secured a steady aster and goldenrod flow during this period through October 7. Rainy weather prevailed the balance of the period and curtailed bee activity. Bees in this area generally have sufficient stores for wintering. Broodrearing is being curtailed. Honey is being placed in the cells of hatching bees soon after the bees emerge.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period September 25 - October 12)

Georgia. Production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 4,830,000 pounds as compared with 3,504,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 230,000 colonies, while the 1945 crop was from 219,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 21 pounds as compared with 16 pounds for 1945. On September 15 honey remaining for sale in beekeepers' hands amounted to 193,000 pounds. Beekeepers in south Georgia report that bees are in fair condition, but that many colonies are light. However, bees should have ample winter stores by the time the flow is over from fall flowers, if weather permits. Heavy rains fell during the forepart of the period, but toward the close the weather was fair and warm.

Florida. Production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 15,280,000 pounds as compared with 9,100,000 pounds for 1945. The crop for 1946 was taken from 191,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 182,000. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 80 pounds as compared with 50 pounds for 1945. On September 15 honey for sale in beekeepers' hands totaled 5,209,000 pounds. Beekeepers report that most colonies are in good condition throughout the State and that the bees are continuing to work fall flowers. Bees are just about making a living. Beekeepers report a continued good demand for honey but some are having difficulty securing jars for bottling their honey. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Mixed Flowers, in barrels, few 15¢; bulk comb honey, 10-lb. pails, few 20¢.

Louisiana. Production of honey for 1946 was estimated to total 1,377,000 pounds as compared with 1,575,000 pounds for 1945. The 1946 crop was taken from 81,000 colonies while the 1945 crop was from 75,000 colonies. The average yield per colony for 1946 was 17 pounds as compared with 21 pounds for 1945. On September 15 honey in



TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of October. . Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported. Demand good, but nothing available for sale. No supplies on market.

CHICAGO: Receipts: By truck, Ill. 2,976 lbs, Ind. 3,840 lbs., Ohio 1,536 lbs., Wisc., 144 lbs. No rail receipts reported.

COMB: Supplies light. Demand light. Market firm to slightly stronger. Sales to retailers- Cartons 24 sections, cellophane-wrapped - ILLINOIS, White Clover \$11.00; INDIANA, White Clover \$10.00-11.00; OHIO Buckwheat \$10.50.

EXTRACTED: No Supplies on market. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Receipts light. Dealers paying for country run stock 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago. AFRICAN 52½¢ per lb., Delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No receipts. No sales reported. BEESWAX: 600-lb. Colo. arrived. Dealers paying 46¢ per lb. on Domestic crude, f.o.b. Denver. Demand fair, Market about steady.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted, Truck, Iowa 24,000 pounds, Wisc. 10,000 pounds. Rail, Argentina 1 car. Supplies light. Demand very good. Market strong.

EXTRACTED: Sales by Bottlers: F.O.B. Detroit, IOWA White Clover, cases 24 1 lb. jars \$9.60, 24-3 oz. jars \$5.25; WISCONSIN F.O.B. Cases White Clover 24-1 lb. jars \$9.35, 24-3 oz jars \$5.45.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. No quotations.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck: Minn 150 - 60-lb. cans Light Amber; 400 - 60-lb. cans Sweetclover, 902 cases containing 24, 1-lb jars and 1,023 cases containing 12, 2-lb jars Sweetclover, 175 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand very good. Market stronger account decontrol of honey prices. Sales delivered Minneapolis, per lb. to bottlers, No.1 Blended Honey, MINNESOTA White Sweetclover 20-22½¢, mostly 20¢, Light Amber 18¢. Sales No.1 Blended Honey to Wholesale Grocers, MINNESOTA Light Amber, 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.65-7.90, 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.90. Sales to Retail Grocers MINNESOTA Light Amber, 24, 1-lb jars \$9.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.65.

BEESWAX: Market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic Crude Light Yellow, per lb., cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals, by boat, Cuba 225 bbls, 110,132 lbs, 2,750 cartons. (Some held in bond for export). Spot supplies of honey light. Market rather unsettled.

EXTRACTED: Spot sales - Imported, barrels, 27-28¢ per lb., in 60-lb. tins, repacked, 30¢ per lb. C.I.F. New York, Duty Paid, CUBAN in barrels, 24-26¢, mostly asking 25¢, per lb. CHILE 23-24¢ per lb. ARGENTINA 25¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Demand slow. Market dull. C.I.F. New York, per lb., WEST INDIES, 53-56½¢, AFRICAN, 52-55¢, SOUTH AMERICAN, asking 52-60¢, mostly 60¢.

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals. No supplies on market. No prices available.

PITTSBURGH: No arrivals reported. Demand exceeds supply.

EXTRACTED: General price to Wholesale Grocers on available current supply \$8.65 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - From Oregon 160, 5-gal. cans Clover-Vetch; Wash. 480, 5-gal. cans Sweetclover-Alfalfa; Ida. 807, 5-gal. cans Sweetclover-Alfalfa. Packed honey 1800 cases of 12, 2-lb. jars, 144 cases of 24, 1-lb jars, 1,200 cases of 12, 5-lb jars; 1,000 cases 24, 1-lb jars creamed honey. Calif 887, 5-gal. cans Mixed Flowers. Supplies moderate. Demand good, with wide range in prices.

Sales to retailers: IDAHO, EXTRACTED, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, bulk 5-gal. cans \$24.00-27.00. WASHINGTON, bulk 5-gal. cans \$24.00-26.00. CALIFORNIA Mixed Flowers, bulk 5-gal. cans \$21.00. Broker's sales to Wholesalers: IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, cases 12, 2-lb jars \$8.90, 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.15, 12, 5-lb cans \$22.25; 24, 1-lb. Creamed \$9.14. COMB: IDAHO, 2,400 cases arrived. Sales to retailers- IDAHO 24, 12-oz Fancy \$13.00-14.00, No. 1, \$11.75-12.25, Commercial 8.00-9.00. BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand very active. Dealers paying 46¢ per lb.

ST. LOUIS: Practically no supplies on the market. No sales reported.

(Continued on page 11)



TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS (Continued )

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Northern California: 2315 cans Light Amber Thistle; 40 cans Light Amber Thistle-Clover; 50 cans Light Amber Clover; 264 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers. From Central California: 1,831 cans Light Amber Alfalfa; 400 cans Light Amber Alfalfa-Bean; 221 cans light A mber Alfalfa-Cotton; 300 cans Light Amber Thistle-Alfalfa; 300 cans Light Amber Cotton; 350 cans Extra Light Amber to White Sage; 14 cans Light Amber Wild Flowers; 6 cans Light Amber Eucalyptus. From Nevada: 400 cans Extra Light Amber to White Clover; 638 cases White Clover Comb honey.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers on all grades and flavors were \$7.85-8.55 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars, \$7.50-8.09 per case of 12, 2-lb jars.

COMB: Sales to retailers - NEVADA White Clover \$9.00-11.50 per case of 24, 12-oz. Sections and \$7.50 per case of 24, 9-oz. sections.

SEATTLE: Receipts, Extracted, IDAHO 2,979 cases containing 24, 2-lb jars. Comb, IDAHO 158 cases, Montana 1,150 cases.

Supplies light in view of strong demand. Market strong. Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots:

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.25-11.00; 12, 5-lb. pails \$25.00.

COMB: IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$10.20. MONTANA, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, 24,12-oz. Fancy \$12.50-13.00, No. 1, \$12.25-12.50.

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CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

(Dominion Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service)  
(Ottawa, Canada, October 10, 1946)

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of October 1, 1946, together with comparative figures for 1945:

	<u>CONSUMER CONTAINERS</u>		<u>BULK CONTAINERS</u>	
	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Halifax.....	900	-	--	-
Saint John.....	100	-	-	-
Montreal.....	75,428	6,750	2,680	*508,400(*Imported
Ottawa.....	1,536	2,016	-	- for
Toronto.....	75,000	76,634	309,700	164,000 process-
Winnipeg.....	240,880	247,776	759,070	646,740 ing.)
Saskatoon.....	96,192	34,992	-	-
Edmonton.....	105,264	27,728	-	-
Calgary.....	18,867	109,104	212,630	157,902
Lethbridge.....	22,992	24,624	-	-
Vancouver.....	122,204	No report	6,000	No report

Louisiana (Continued from page 9): producers' hands for sale totaled 138,000 pounds. Beekkeepers in the southern part of the State report that fall plants are in good condition. During the latter part of the period the honeyflow from goldenrod started. If the weather is favorable for the period while goldenrod is out colonies should secure considerable pollen and some nectar. Colonies are strong in bees and brood where young queens were put into the hives a few weeks ago. Orders for package bees for 1947 are heavy and in all probability many late orders may not be filled. In the northwestern part of the State light rains have fallen ending the drought conditions and young plants are commencing to revive. Bees have been about making a living from goldenrod and have been securing an abundance of pollen. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Dark Amber, Various Flowers, 60s, 20¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 48-50¢. \_ \_ \_

NOTE: Production, number of colonies, yield per colony and September 15 honey holdings in producing areas information were secured from the "October Honey Report" released Oct.8,1946 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A. Washington, D.C.

EXCERPT FROM PRESS RELEASE DATED OCT. 9, 1946, BY PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION, U.S.D.A.- "HONEY PRICES DECONTROLLED BUT USE-LIMITATION ORDER REMAINS IN EFFECT."

The Department of Agriculture reminds honey producers that the honey use-limitation order (WFO 47 and 47.1) is still in force, even though honey price ceilings were removed at all levels, effective as of September 27, 1946. The action removing the price ceilings on both domestic and imported honey was taken through issuance of OPA Order EC-132, Amendment 59. Beekeepers, as well as buyers and users of honey, can now sell or purchase honey without being restricted by governmental price regulations.

The limitation order restricts the amount of honey that can be used in the manufacture of food products. Under the order, which has been in effect since June 18, 1942, no person or firm may use in the manufacture of other products during any quarter-year period more than 600 pounds of honey, or 120 percent of the amount used by him during the corresponding period of 1941, whichever is greater, unless he has received a special quota for the use of honey or unless he is making a product for the Government which requires honey in its formula.

This restriction applies only to the use of honey in other products and does not in any way curtail the amount of honey itself that a packer may buy or use, or the amount of packaged honey that may be bought or sold by wholesalers, retailers, restaurants, etc., or by individuals.

The purpose of WFO 47 is to aid in keeping open the normal market outlets for the sale of honey, and to lessen the possibility of a chaotic market condition such as occurred during and following World War I when so much honey went into channels that did not prove permanent.

At the present time, with the short supply of other sweets, it would be easy to sell a honey crop several times the size of that produced this year, Department officials said. This situation is not expected to last, however. Many more bees are needed for pollination in our agricultural economy; and an increase in bees with accompanying increase in honey production is being encouraged by the Bee Goal program of the Department of Agriculture. Moreover, an increase in supplies of sugar and other sweets will materialize sooner or later. At that time, the honey-producing industry will need to utilize all of its regularly-established market outlets for honey, and may well need new outlets in order to market the crop.

Observance of the honey use-limitation order was pointed out as one means of maintaining permanent market outlets for honey. Under this order, honey should be sold only to those who have authorizations, or are otherwise entitled, under the use-limitation order, to buy honey. Manufacturers interested in finding out whether a proposed new product, or a new formula involving the use of honey, will qualify for special quota authorization, should write to the Administrator of WFO 47 and 47.1, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, DC.

1946 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE

(Released Oct. 8, 1946 by The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agri.)

The 1946 honey crop is estimated at 209,658,000 pounds -- 10 percent less than last year's crop, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This estimate is based on reports from about 6,000 producers including both farm and non-farm apiaries. The estimated average production per colony of 36.4 pounds is well below last year's production of 42.7 pounds and compared with 36.2 pounds in 1944 and the 1940-44 average of 41.7 pounds. About 3,737,000 colonies are producing the 1946 crop 6 percent more than in 1945 when a crop of 233,070,000 pounds was produced. The larger number of colonies in 1946 was mainly responsible for pushing the crop over the 200 million mark. In mid-September, producers had 42,646,000 pounds of honey on



1946 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE (CONTINUED)

hand for sale compared with 48,157,000 pounds a year earlier.

Honey production in the West, South Central, and South Atlantic areas was larger than a year ago mainly because of good crops in California, Texas and Florida. However, production in the West North Central, East North Central and North Atlantic areas was much smaller. In the West North Central area, sharp production decreases of 44 percent in Iowa and 20 percent in Minnesota were only partly offset by increases in Missouri and Kansas. Decreases of 48 percent in Wisconsin, 38 percent in Michigan, and 11 percent in Ohio were partly offset by a 46 percent increase in the honey crop in Indiana. Honey production in all of the North Atlantic States except New Hampshire and New Jersey was less than in 1945. New York and Pennsylvania, the largest producing States in the area, were down 57 and 27 percent respectively.

The leading honey producing States this year are California, Minnesota, Florida, Iowa, Texas, Ohio and Indiana.

Early in July, both colonies and nectar plants were in better condition than a year earlier, but the unfavorable weather which followed caused low honey yields in many States. Iowa decreased from 110 pounds per colony last year to 56 pounds this year, Minnesota from 93 to 68, Wisconsin from 70 to 35, Michigan from 45 to 25, New York from 65 to 28 and Ohio from 34 to 28 pounds per colony. On the other hand, yields per colony in other large producing States were much higher than last year. Production in California increased from 34 pounds per colony last year to 51 pounds this year, Texas increased from 33 to 40 pounds and Florida from 50 pounds to 80 pounds this year.

Mid-September stock of honey on hand for sale were estimated at 42,646,000 pounds, 11 percent smaller than a year earlier. Producers in California and Florida were holding much larger stocks of honey than a year earlier. Minnesota and Iowa were holding large stocks of honey but holdings were well below the quantity on hand a year ago. Because of a very short crop in New York and Wisconsin, honey stock on hand for sale in mid-September were much smaller than a year earlier.

State and Division	Colonies of bees		Yield per colony		Honey production		Honey for sale in producer's hand on September 15, 1946
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	
	Thousands		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Maine	7	8	21	15	147	120	18
New Hampshire	3	4	26	23	78	92	32
Vermont	8	9	53	19	424	171	39
Mass.	18	21	29	13	522	273	30
R.I.	1	1	32	21	32	21	5
Conn.	17	18	35	28	595	504	151
New York	209	209	65	28	13,585	5,852	936
New Jersey	27	28	20	23	540	644	58
Pennsylvania	181	181	33	24	5,973	4,344	565
NORTH ATLANTIC	471	479	46.5	25.1	21,895	12,021	1,834
Ohio	326	352	34	28	11,084	9,856	1,281
Indiana	162	180	38	50	6,156	9,000	810
Illinois	201	221	39	32	7,839	7,072	919
Michigan	198	222	45	25	8,910	5,550	1,665
Wisconsin	202	212	70	35	14,140	7,420	1,855
E.N.CENTRAL	1,089	1,187	44.2	32.8	48,129	38,898	6,530
Minnesota	272	299	93	68	25,296	20,332	4,066
Iowa	233	256	110	56	25,630	14,336	5,017
Missouri	176	190	30	35	5,280	6,650	598
N.Dakota	22	23	120	80	2,640	1,840	828
S.Dakota	16	18	85	57	1,360	1,026	205
Nebraska	55	58	130	108	7,150	6,264	752
Kansas	51	60	51	56	2,601	3,360	538
W.N.CENTRAL	825	904	61.8	61.8	69,757	53,808	12,004
Delaware	3	3	26	28	78	84	8
Maryland	26	27	30	32	780	864	190
Virginia	135	143	14	18	1,890	2,664	240
West Virginia	112	129	19	16	2,128	2,064	165
North Carolina	177	177	12	15	2,124	2,655	239
South Carolina	66	66	14	13	924	858	206
Georgia	219	230	16	21	3,504	4,830	193
Florida	182	191	50	80	9,100	15,280	3,209
SOUTH ATLANTIC	920	971	22.3	30.2	20,528	29,299	4,450
Kentucky	202	214	18	12	3,636	2,568	128
Tennessee	197	187	16	11	3,152	2,057	309
Alabama	185	196	15	12	2,775	2,352	235
Mississippi	70	78	16	13	1,120	1,014	81
Arkansas	71	85	25	21	1,775	1,785	393
Louisiana	75	81	21	17	1,575	1,377	138
Oklahoma	52	60	40	35	2,080	2,100	273
Texas	231	273	33	40	7,323	10,920	1,310
SOUTH CENTRAL	1,083	1,174	21.9	20.6	27,735	24,173	2,867
Montana	50	52	76	63	5,600	3,275	1,179
Idaho	150	159	50	47	7,500	7,473	2,840
Wyoming	37	41	85	42	3,145	1,722	568
Colorado	75	75	81	50	6,075	3,750	975
New Mexico	18	18	55	40	990	720	216
Arizona	69	65	40	42	2,760	2,730	273
Utah	54	53	50	26	2,700	1,378	441
Nevada	14	13	48	30	672	1,040	239
Washington	69	67	40	45	2,760	3,015	482
Oregon	66	68	37	33	2,442	2,244	224
California	470	461	34	51	15,980	23,511	7,524
WEST	1,072	1,072	45.5	47.2	48,824	50,859	14,961
U.S.	5,460	5,737	42.7	36.4	233,070	209,058	42,646





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
November 1, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 21

SUMMARY

The honey flow for the 1946 season ended in all the northern and central tier of States during this period. A fall flow was in progress in the Everglades of Florida and south Texas. The goldenrod, aster, Mexican clover and late fall flower season was about ended in Georgia, Louisiana and Alabama. Beekeepers report that the nectar obtained from these sources generally is sufficient for carrying the bees through the winter. In most northern States beekeepers were actively packing their bees for winter. In parts of California colonies were being moved to almond groves, and cherry and prune orchards to be on hand for the spring pollination program. Beekeepers report less alsike clover and hairy vetch being sown this fall in parts of Oregon. Dry weather has damaged the clover seedlings in parts of Ohio and Michigan. In most other areas fall honey plants were in good condition. Increased acreages of Hubam clover were reported in southeast Texas. Reports indicate that most areas of the country received a fair to good fall flow and while conditions are variable most have sufficient stores for lasting out the winter. However, many colonies were extracted too close, some colonies were weakened by airplane arsenic and DDT spray poisoning; while others in unfavorable locations did not secure enough honey and are light in strength and stores. Various manipulations are being used to winter these weak colonies. In some sections of the country many colonies are being gassed, with beekeepers intending to replace in the spring with package bees from the South. Southern bee package shippers report the heaviest inquiry in the history of the package industry for package bees for spring delivery in 1947. It is doubtful if all orders will be filled as the demand is exceeding the prospective supply.

The price situation remains unsettled but is stronger. Supplies are rapidly becoming exhausted in all areas. Retail and consumer demand in most areas is utilizing the supply locally as fast as extracted and packaged. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, regardless of color or flavor, were reported at 15-40¢, mostly 25-35¢ per lb. for 60-lb. cans. Five-pound pails sold at prices ranging from 20-60¢ per pound, mostly 25-35¢ to retailers and 30-40¢ to consumers. Beeswax sales were reported at 46-52¢, mostly 46-48¢.

SET ASIDE FOOD ORDER REVOKED: On Friday, October 25, WFO 47, the honey use-limitation order was revoked. Under this order, which had been in effect since June 18, 1942 no person or firm could use in the manufacture of other products during any quarter-year period more than 600 pounds of honey, or 120 percent of the amount used by him during the corresponding period of 1941, whichever was greater, unless he had received a special quota for the use of honey or unless he was making a product for the Government which required honey in its formula.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points, except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Oct. 8-22)

Southern California. The weather was cooler with considerable cloudiness and occasional light precipitation during this period along the coast. Inland fine Indian summer weather prevailed with no rain, no winds and no extremes of temperatures. Bees in the hills were very quiet and were practically broodless. Bees were bringing in a little pollen. In orchard areas some broodrearing was continuing and bees were making flights daily. Mustard cover crops were supplying a little pollen. Eucalyptus was commencing to bloom. Most colonies are in good condition and have sufficient stores. In a few yards where stores are short or were extracted too close sugar is being fed. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., regardless of color or flavor, 60s 25-30¢.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures were about normal during the last half of October until the 27th, when they dropped below normal. The first general frost of the season occurred on the morning of the 28th and ranged from heavy to killing. Temperatures continued below normal the rest of the month with light to heavy frosts in the mornings. There was very little precipitation during the period and it consisted mostly of light to moderate showers just after mid-month in the San Joaquin Valley and North Coast areas. A few snow flurries have occurred in the high Sierras. Beekeepers report that most colonies are in fine condition for wintering with good clusters of bees



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and ample supplies of honey and pollen. In some locations colonies were weakened by spray poisoning. Movement continues of yards to orchard areas to be on hand for spring pollination. Broodrearing has slowed down. Honey prices have advanced slightly. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted White, Clover and Cotton 22-26¢, Extra Light Amber, Mixed Flowers 20-25¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 48¢.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Oct. 8-22)

Rainfall was moderate to heavy in most sections with heaviest rainfall along the coast. Most of these areas reported over an inch of rainfall. Snow fall was heavy in the higher altitudes with freezing temperatures during the night. Counties adjoining the lower Columbia River and Willamette Valley had their first killing frost as the period closed. In some sections bees are in poor condition due the fact that extracting was too close. In a few other areas colonies were weakened by spray poisoning. In both cases feeding will be necessary to sustain the bees until the new crop comes in. Where not extracted too close or weakened by spray poisoning, colonies are generally in fine condition for winter with heavy clusters of young bees. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., regardless of color or flavor, 60s 25-40¢, mostly 25-32¢; 5-lb. pails to consumers 30-40¢, to wholesalers 25-28¢; section comb honey per case to retailers \$10.00, per section to consumers 50¢.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Oct. 9-23)

Bees were being packed for winter during this period and in many yards all packing operations were completed. Some colonies were being moved to orchard locations to be on hand for spring pollination. Most bees were in good conditions for the winter and had ample stores except where extracted too close. In some yards, however, brood chambers were light on stores and supers were added to make up the shortage. The demand for honey continued very strong and supplies were nearly all out of producers hands, except in Nevada where beekeepers had a larger portion of their honey still on hand. Prices were higher and varied greatly. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb. mostly to grocers, 10-lb. cans, 5-lb. jars, 3-lb. jars and 2-lb. jars 25-40¢; 1-lb. jars 27½-50¢; 60-lb. cans 25-40¢. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Bees are in good condition generally. Some may need feed in the spring to prevent starvation. In some yards the brood chambers are not well filled with honey and supers were being added to make up the shortage. Enough moisture has fallen recently to keep the soil in excellent condition which should be beneficial for next season's honey plants.

Montana. Weather during this period showed more November characteristics than October. Bees were being packed rapidly for the winter.

Idaho. The honey flow ended in Idaho around October 10 with the first killing frost. Extracting was about finished. Most bees are going into the winter in good condition. Bees are being packed for the winter. Rain has fallen in the mountains, but the weather has been dry in the valleys. Some beekeepers are extracting very close and will depend upon sugar for feeding, or will kill off their bees and replace with package bees in the spring.

Utah. In some sections bees are now being placed in the orchards for wintering to be ready for the pollination job in the spring.

Nevada. Extracing is about completed with reports indicating one of the best yields in years. Bees are going into winter with ample stores where extracting was not too close.

ARIZONA: (Period Oct. 9-Oct. 23)

Plants are in good condition and most colonies are sufficiently strong to winter well. Beekeepers are expanding the size of their yards. Very little honey is available with offerings insufficient to supply the local retail stores. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White, Mesquite and Catsclaw, few single 60s 15¢, 5-lb. pails 20¢, 1-lb. jars 25¢. Section comb honey, per case, White, Sweetclover \$8.40.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Oct. 10-25)

East Texas. Unsettled weather prevented aster from yielding the fore part of the period in review, but fair weather toward the latter part permitted a fair flow. Many colonies still need additional stores for wintering. The average strength is below normal. Many colonies are still weak from arsenic poisoning. The demand for queens and package bees for spring delivery continues to exceed the supply.

Northeast Texas. At the close of the period in review bees were securing a little nectar from aster, but the flow was practically ended due to light frosts about mid-October. The aster crop of honey was unusually good in volume with the quality only fair. Some beekeepers were extracting the aster honey for selling, while others were leaving it in the hives for winter feeding. In many instances the surplus aster honey was being used to increase the number of colonies in the beekeepers own yards. Honey prices were higher. Sales



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f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Clover, Cotton and Mixed Flowers, 60s 25¢, 5-lb. jars 30¢, 2-lb. jars 37½¢.

Southeast Texas. Aster is in full bloom but continued wet, cool weather is causing it to yield very little nectar, and also, bees had few warm days to work it. Prospects are that much feeding will be necessary for winter stores; in some yards considerable feeding has already been done. Many colonies have small clusters of bees and very little brood.

Southwest Texas. Heavy rains have fallen during the period and bees have had little opportunity to take advantage of the aster, broomweed and fall annuals which have been blooming. An abundance of pollen is being gathered. Because of the rains, the soil is in fine condition. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, 60s Amber, Mixed Flowers 18-20¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 48¢.

Arkansas. In the northeast corner of the State the honey flow continued until October 22 from aster. Some surplus honey from aster is being extracted. In the southeast corner of the State bees have picked up enough fall honey, mostly from Spanish needle, to winter on. Aster, heartsease and goldenrod are still yielding a little nectar. The demand for queens and package bees for 1947 delivery is exceeding the prospective supplies. Practically all honey is out of the beekeepers hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Mixed Flowers, 1-lb. jars 31-33¢.

New Mexico. Bees are going into the winter with sufficient stores. Many colonies are light in bees due to losses from arsenical poison. Bees were continuing to bring in pollen and in favorable locations a little strong nectar from wild flowers. The demand for honey far exceeds the demand, with producers rationing their offerings to customers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted per lb., White, Cotton, 5-lb. cans 25¢.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Oct. 12-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota & North Dakota. The fore part of the period in review was quite cold, but mild weather has prevailed since and bees have been flying daily. On warm days they have brought in a little pollen. Plants were more or less killed by several hard frosts early in the month. Outdoor packing of bees is progressing rapidly. Demand for honey continues to exceed the supply. Very little honey is left in producers hands. Most honey is being sold locally to retail stores, while some is being shipped to bottlers or cooperative honey associations. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White, Clover 60s mostly 25¢, 5-lb. jars 30¢, 1-lb. jars 35¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46¢.

Iowa. Good rains occurred during the period. The ground and honey plants are in excellent condition. Light freezes occurred during the period. Bees are in good condition and are being packed for winter. The rainy weather, however, has delayed colony packing preparations. In a few yards beekeepers report that quite a number of colonies are queenless. The demand for honey continues to exceed the offerings. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White, Clover, 60s 25-30¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., few sales 52¢.

Nebraska. A killing frost occurred on October 11th and killed all blossoms except a few dandelions. On warm days bees have been securing a little pollen. Bees are generally in good condition and packing for the winter has commenced. Sub-soil moisture is good and first year clover plants look very healthy and strong. The demand for honey continues to be very strong. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Clover, White in 60s, few small lots 25¢, some offers for carlots at 23¢; bulk in consumers containers, small lots to consumers 30¢.

Kansas. Weather was dry and favorable for preparing colonies for winter during this period. Temperatures for the most part were above normal and only two light frosts occurred. Bees are generally in good condition. The demand for honey continues very strong. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, in 60s, Clover, White 25¢; 5-lb. pails to consumers 36.60¢.

Missouri. The weather continued mild through this period. No killing frosts occurred and bees continued to bring in a little nectar and pollen. On October 23rd the temperature reached a maximum of 87° and on that day bees were very active. Most colonies have strong clusters of bees and ample stores. Rainfall during the period amounted to 3 inches in some locations which was very good for pastures. New growth clover is abundant and looks promising for next year's honey crop. The demand for honey exceeds the offerings. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Clover, White 60s in large lots 26¢ single 60s 32¢, 1-lb. glass jars 37½¢.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 12-26)

Michigan. Weather during this period was comparatively warm, clear, and dry. Clovers are in poor condition because of the lack of moisture. Many small lakes and ponds in central Michigan are dried up. Bees are going into the winter with sufficient stores on the Upper Peninsula but in many areas



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of the lower peninsula stores are light. In some locations it is reported that as high as 25 to 50% of the bees are being gassed. The demand for honey exceeds the offerings with most small beekeepers moving the bulk of their offerings in 5-lb. pails direct to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White, Clover, 60s 27¢, 5-lb. pails to consumers 30-35¢.

Wisconsin. Temperatures have been moderate over southern Wisconsin and there has been enough rain so that plants are in good condition. Brood-rearing has ceased and colonies are being prepared for winter. Beekeepers report much difficulty in securing sugar for their bees where stores are short. Some producers are killing off their bees in order to save what little honey they have in the combs intending to use it next spring when installing package bees from the south. The demand for honey continues to exceed the offerings. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted, Clover, White 60s 25¢, 5-lb. pails mostly to consumers 30-35¢.

Ohio. A good rain fell during the period. While it was beneficial to such crops as wheat, it is doubtful if it helped clover seedlings much. In some parts of the State a few asters were still in bloom at the close of the period, but other flowers were about gone. Bees were still bringing in a little pollen on best days. Broodrearing was tapering off. In some sections colonies were short on stores and colonies were being doubled up, killed off, or plans were being made to feed heavily to carry the bees through the winter. The demand for honey continued to exceed the supply. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White, Clover 60s 25-33¢, 1 lb. jars large lots 36¢, few higher; retail sales 45¢.

Indiana. With the exception of a killing frost October 12 and a light rain on the 24th, the weather in northwest Indiana has been warm and dry during this period. Bees are generally in good condition and have sufficient stores. An increase in new beekeepers is reported, many with the motive for improving pollination of their crops. Clover plants appear to be in fair condition notwithstanding the dry weather during the last three months. Honey is being sold almost exclusively in small containers direct to consumers. The supply is practically exhausted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Light, Goldenrod and Aster, to consumers, 5-lb. pails 30¢.

Illinois. The weather was cool and mostly clear with only occasional light showers. In some areas beekeepers report that not quite so much clover was sown for the 1947 season as in 1946. There has been no honey coming in since the 10th of October. Some yards secured winter stores from asters and other fall flowers, while some yards will need feeding before the next crop comes on in 1947. The conditions of colonies varies also, some have plenty of young bees and stores while others are short on both bees and honey and pollen. A long cold drawn out winter may raise the winter loss. Some beekeepers are not too optimistic about obtaining sugar for feeding next spring should the weather prove unfavorable necessitating feeding. Many beekeepers sold close on their summer crop expecting a fall fill-up but were disappointed in many territories. Most small beekeepers have sold all their honey. It is doubtful if much honey will remain after January 1, 1947. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., 60s White Clover few large lots 20¢; Light AmberClover, 5-lb. cans 22-30¢.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 12-27)

New York. Weather during this period was favorable with sufficient rainfall to keep the honey plants in good condition and the temperature mild enough to permit bee flights on many days. The bees continued to bring in some pollen. Extracting was nearing completion or was completed in most yards. Bees were going into the winter in variable condition. Some colonies were overstaffed with old bees; but most colonies were strong with young bees. Stores were ample in most yards due to the favorable fall flow. The demand for honey far exceeds the offerings. Many beekeepers honey supplies are exhausted. Most movement has been direct to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, regardless of color or flavor, mostly to consumers, 5-lb. pails 30-40¢, 60s 25-33¢; section comb, per case \$12.00. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., few 50¢.

Vermont. The weather was very pleasant and warm during the period, but bees were finding very little forage. Broodrearing has ceased and most colonies are well stocked with honey for winter. The goldenrod honey is very heavy bodied and should prove to be good winter feed. About one colony in four or five put too much of the fall honey into supers and saved too little for their own use and will need a little syrup to help them out. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White, Clover, 5-lb. pails 30¢.

New Jersey. Temperatures were moderate during the period. Bees are in fine condition for wintering with good clusters of young bees and abundant stores. The demand for honey exceeds offerings. Most stock is moving direct from the beekeepers to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, regardless of color or flavor, in various small containers and in bulk, to consumers 25-50¢.



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Pennsylvania. Moisture conditions were favorable during this period for the clover crop and with many farmers applying lime to their fields the outlook for the clover crop for next season is good. Colonies are going into the winter with plenty of stores and strong in bees. Honey sales continue brisk, and the supply is getting low. Some beekeepers are already sold out. Others have boosted the price to where buyers resistance is being felt. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., regardless of color or flavor, 60¢ few large lots 16-30¢; to consumers; 3-lb. and 5-lb. containers 30-35¢; section comb honey, per case few \$8.00. Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. few 55¢.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Oct. 12-28)

Maryland. Most colonies are heavy with stores and have good clusters of young bees. Demand for honey continues strong in spite of the advance in prices. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, regardless of color or flavor, small containers, mostly to consumers 30¢.

Virginia. The fall flow of honey from asters in the Tidewater section of Virginia was almost a total failure. Bees, however, secured enough nectar from goldenrod for their winter stores. The fall crop of honey has been extracted and bees confined to their winter quarters. Beeswax; sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-48¢.

South Carolina. Fall aster is about through and in general has produced better than usual. Brood chambers are well stocked. Strong colonies have stored some surplus. Broodrearing has about stopped in spite of the fact that the fall has been unusually mild. Demand for honey continues brisk, but very little is available.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 12-28)

Kentucky. Warm days with cool nights permitted bees to work actively on the last of the aster blooms. Bees and honey plants are in excellent condition. Most colonies have ample stores for the winter and spring. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, bulk comb (chunk) honey, Mixed Flowers, to retailers, per lb. 10-lb. pails 40¢. Beeswax; sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-48¢.

Tennessee. Many beekeepers in middle Tennessee were able to extract as much as 25 pounds of surplus honey per colony from fall flowers and still leave the bees in fine condition for winter. Little or no honey was produced in east Tennessee the entire year. Bees in West Tennessee are generally in good condition for winter. In some areas of Tennessee increased acreage of crimson clover and vetch have been sown. Clovers are generally in good condition with plenty of moisture in the ground.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 10-26)

Georgia. The weather was fair and warm during this period. Goldenrod, Mexican clover and fall flowers have furnished about enough honey for winter stores, but no surplus. Some colonies will need feeding. Bees are generally in normal condition. The demand for honey continues brisk and beekeepers keep sold out as fast as extracted and packed.

Alabama. Bees were continuing to store a little honey from asters and other fall flowers. Bees are in good condition for the winter. Beekeepers report practically no honey available for sale.

Florida. In the Lake Okeechobee section the fall flow of honey is in progress with apiaries in good locations storing a surplus. In most yards the broodnests are well filled with honey and broodrearing is slowing down as honey is packed in the brood place. In the northwestern area bees continued to secure some nectar from purslane. Most colonies have enough stores for winter. The demand for package bees continued very good. In the northeastern section drones were still reported in the hives which is unusual for this season of the year in that location. Bees have secured enough honey from fall flowers for wintering. The demand for honey continued good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Amber, Tupelo, 5-lb. pails 26¢; Amber Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. pails 20¢, 1-lb. glass jars 25¢; barrels 15¢.

Louisiana. The fall honey flow from goldenrod is over. Colonies gained only a few pounds. The bees are still gathering some pollen from fall flowers, and possibly a small amount of nectar. Broodrearing is declining rapidly. Colonies are generally strong with bees and in good condition for winter. Robbing is bad in some yards. Queen sales continue active, however, supplies are falling off. The demand for package bees and queens for 1947 is brisk and orders are exceeding the prospective supply. Very little honey remains in producers hands for sale. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Dark Amber, Mixed Flowers mostly Vervain, 60-lb. cans, in small lots, 20¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. few 46¢.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 21TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of October. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

**BOSTON:** Arrivals- 1 car Ohio of 915 cases extracted, 885 cartons creamed honey. Demand good, exceeds supply, market stronger. Brokers' sales to jobbers and large retailers -

**EXTRACTED:** OHIO, U. S. No. 1, White, cases of 2 dozen 16-oz. jars \$11.85 f.o.b. Ohio, cartons of 2 dozen 1-lb. creamed honey \$11.85 f.o.b. Ohio.

**CHICAGO:** Receipts - by truck, 11,310 lbs. Ill., 68,000 lbs. Iowa, 41,020 lbs. Wis. No rail receipts reported.

**COMB:** No supplies on market.

**EXTRACTED:** Supplies light. Demand moderate, market slightly stronger. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - IOWA and WISCONSIN, 60-lb. tins White Clover 28-30¢ per lb. ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN, White Clover, cases 2 dozen 1-lb. glass jars \$12.00, 1 dozen 2-lb. glass jars \$12.00, 2 dozen 8-oz. jars \$7.25.

**BEESWAX:** Receipts light. Dealers paying for country run stock 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

**DENVER:** Receipts - extracted by truck, 20,000 lbs. Colo. clover. Supplies light. Demand very good, market strong. Sales by jobbers prices not quoted. Most honey being sold direct to retail trade by producers.

**BEESWAX:** Receipts by truck 2,500 lbs. Colo. Dealers paying 46¢ per lb. on Domestic crude f.o.b. Denver.

**DETROIT:** Receipts - extracted 2,400 lbs. Iowa. Supplies light. Demand good, market firm.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales by bottlers- bottled Detroit - IOWA, White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60; 24, 8-oz. jars \$5.25. Bottled Iowa delivered Detroit- White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.88.

**KANSAS CITY:** Truck receipts from Iowa light. Market strong.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to wholesalers - IOWA, White Clover cases 12, 2-lb. glass \$10.85; 24, 1-lb. glass \$11.10.

**MINNEAPOLIS:** Arrivals - by truck from Minn. 300, 60-lb. cans White Sweetclover; 1,000 lbs. Amber, 277 cases of 12, 2-lb. jars and 780 cases 24, 1-lb. jars Sweetclover, 325 lbs. beeswax.

**EXTRACTED:** Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market steady. Sales U.S. one blended honey to wholesale grocers - MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.65; 24, 14-oz. tumblers \$9.75.

**NEW YORK:** Arrivals - by truck, 400 cases N.Y.; by boat Cuba, 25 bbls., 250 cartons, 77,190 lbs. incomplete. (Some held in bond for export). Supplies light. Market unsettled.

**EXTRACTED:** Spot sales, jobbers sales to retailers - NEW YORK, cases 12, 3-lb. jar White Clover \$1.35<sup>per jar</sup>; Imported - barrels 28-32¢, repacked in 60-lb. tins 30-35¢. C.i.f. New York duty paid - Imported - in barrels 25-30¢, asking high as 32¢.

**BEESWAX:** 25 bags Cuba, 71 bags Chile. Supply liberal for demand, market dull. C.i.f. New York, per lb. West Indies 53-55¢, mostly 54¢. African, asking mostly 52¢. South American, mostly Chilean 58-60¢.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Arrivals - by rail 31,200 lbs. Demand exceeds supply, market strong, too few sales reported to quote.

**PITTSBURGH:** Arrivals - by rail and truck, 1,320 lbs. bottled Midwestern.

Practically no sales. Brokers' offering - Midwestern, Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$11.85.

**PORTLAND:** Arrivals- from Oregon extracted 74, 5-gal. cans Sweetclover-Alfalfa; Idaho 20, 5-gal. cans Sweetclover-Alfalfa; 700 cases 24, 1-lb. jars; 600 cases, 12, 2-lb. jars; from California 982, 5-gal. cans Mixed Flowers, 300 cases, 12, 60-lb. cans. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate. Reports indicate consumer demand has fallen off past two weeks.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to retailers - IDAHO and OREGON, 5 gal. cans \$24.00-25.00. Brokers sales to wholesalers and chain stores - IDAHO, 24, 1-lb. jars \$11.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$10.85. CALIFORNIA, 12, 5-lb. cans \$21.00-22.00.

**COMB:** Arrivals - Oregon 150 cases; Idaho 894 cases. Supplies moderate. Demand slower, with some retailers cutting prices. Sales to retailers - OREGON, Choice, 9-oz. 24 sections \$12.50, Fancy 12-oz. \$13.50. IDAHO, Fancy 12-oz. \$13.00-13.50.

**BEESWAX:** Market firm with dealers paying 46-48¢ per lb. f.o.b. Portland.



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ST. LOUIS: No sales reported.

SEATTLE: Receipts - Extracted Idaho 434, 60-lb. cans; 500 cases 12, 2-lb. jars.

Comb - Colo. 700 cases. Supplies light. Demand very good, market strong. Sale to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, 60-lb. cans per lb. 45¢; 12, 5-lb. pails \$25.00-27.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$12.00-12.50, few low as \$10.75.

WASHINGTON, no sales reported.

COMB: IDAHO, no sales reported. COLORADO, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$10.60; Choice \$10.20. MONTANA, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$12.50-13.00; No. 1, \$12.25-12.50.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts - by truck from Northern California; 354 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Thistle; 104 cans Extra Light Amber to White Clover; 27 cans Amber Cedar, 104 cans Amber to Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Central California: 70 cans Light Amber Blue Curls, 208 cans Extra Light Amber Cotton; 1009 cans Light Amber Alfalfa-Cotton; 738 cans Amber to Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Nevada: 980 cans Extra Light Amber to White Clover, 400 cases White Clover comb honey.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers on all grades and flavors were unchanged to slightly higher at \$7.85-9.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$7.50-8.75 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars, and \$19.00-20.25 per dozen 5-lb. pails.

COMB: Sold at \$9.00 per case of 24, 12-oz. combs and \$7.50 per case of 9-oz. combs.

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## EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1943, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION (Secured through Bureau of Foreign &amp; Domestic Commerce)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
					(- 1,000 lbs.)								
Curacao.....	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	3
Canada.....	10	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
India & Dependencies	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland.....	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia & Leone.....	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Bermuda.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Peru.....	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Greenland.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
New Zealand.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State of Bahrain.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL 1/	59	5	3	9	-	5	2	1	4	3	9	12	4

## EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1943 BY CUSTOM DISTRICTS:

CUSTOM DISTRICTS	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
					(- 1,000 lbs.)								
New York.....	39	3	3	-	-	5	-	-	2	3	8	11	3
Washington.....	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
San Francisco.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Orleans.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL 2/	59	5	3	9	-	5	2	1	4	3	9	12	4

## IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1943, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
					(1,000 lbs.)								
Cuba.....	14,198	-	1,100	2,130	1,004	2,188	3,050	1,378	926	844	677	388	513
Mexico.....	13,485	458	610	917	636	1,464	890	1,612	1,983	2,040	767	1,022	1,056
Guatemala.....	2,930	45	147	109	254	307	572	573	436	183	72	99	44
Chile.....	2,624	73	143	260	-	188	100	240	493	50	58	80	938
Haiti.....	1,295	-	-	255	110	163	302	95	213	53	104	-	-
Dominican Republic..	1,117	-	-	137	440	-	15	154	69	-	176	27	98
Costa Rica.....	425	-	-	-	87	-	-	163	44	78	-	53	-
El Salvador.....	401	-	-	-	12	60	137	10	74	101	-	6	-
Canada.....	15	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Argentina.....	125	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras.....	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL 3/	36,654	576	2,124	3,808	2,581	4,461	5,067	4,264	4,238	3,349	1,855	1,680	2,651

## SHIPMENTS OF HONEY FROM PUERTO RICO &amp; HAWAII TO U.S. FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1943: (1,000 lbs.)

	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
					(1,000 lbs.)								
Hawaii.....	698	94	-	96	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	355	139
Puerto Rico.....	244	58	-	41	125	9	69	-	78	86	55	203	120

## IMPORTS OF BEESWAX ONLY INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1943 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
					(1,000 lbs.)								
Brazil.....	1,555	40	-	56	250	150	239	230	182	49	336	-	22
Cuba.....	559	11	96	54	57	88	14	82	55	28	19	34	21
Chile.....	493	-	30	29	-	44	199	39	31	45	37	28	11
Portuguese Guinea & Angola	418	-	-	-	44	66	-	52	-	101	-	155	-
Mexico.....	383	28	20	28	78	42	49	19	26	45	15	20	15
Dominican Republic..	327	45	-	94	25	8	-	5	33	75	16	7	20
Haiti.....	283	66	15	14	7	43	23	-	-	90	10	-	7
French Equatorial Africa	211	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	83	-	-
Argentina.....	67	22	-	21	13	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala.....	45	-	2	4	1	3	12	5	11	4	3	-	-
Uruguay.....	44	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador.....	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	11	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	1	-
Barbados.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Iran (Persia).....	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS 4/	4,419	211	169	342	475	584	542	434	350	445	522	250	96

## SHIPMENTS OF BEESWAX FROM PUERTO RICO &amp; HAWAII TO U.S. FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1943:

	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
					(1,000 lbs.)								
Hawaii.....	22	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Puerto Rico.....	15	-	-	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	4

NOTE: All above information secured from "Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce." In compiling above report all figures have been reduced to the nearest 1,000 pound mark. i.e. Amounts 499 lbs and under are not shown, amounts 500 to 1,499 pounds are shown as one unit of 1,000 lbs., etc. For this reason TOTALS will not in all cases equal the sum of the figures in each column.

1/ Includes amounts less than 499 lbs. to the following: Republic of Panama; Bolivia; Nicaragua; U.S.S.R.; Cameroon; Newfoundland & Labrador; Bahamas; Miquelon & St. Pierre; Ecuador; Arabia Peninsula States.

2/ Includes amounts less than 499 lbs. from the following custom districts: Florida, Oregon, Michigan, Philadelphia, and St. Lawrence.

3/ Includes amounts less than 499 lbs. from: India.

4/ Includes amounts less than 499 lbs. from: Canada.



EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1944 BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION												
COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.
-- 1,000 pounds --												
India & Dependencies	37	-	6	6	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda.....	36	-3	-	8	5	7	-	9	2	2	1	-
Iceland.....	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	15
Curacao.....	16	-	-	-	4	1	-	8	1	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	11	-	7	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Greenland.....	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
U.S.S.R.....	5	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
State of Bahrain...	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Panama, Republic of	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Gold Coast.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Arabia Peninsula States	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Iran (Persia).....	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Peru.....	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Liberia.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ecuador.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	177	15	16	17	10	47	5	23	5	13	3	21

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1944 BY CUSTOM DISTRICTS:												
CUSTOM DISTRICTS	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.
-- 1,000 pounds --												
New York.....	102	1	11	8	4	37	2	12	2	3	2	20
Maryland.....	36	3	-	8	5	7	-	9	2	2	1	-
Philadelphia.....	14	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Vermont.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Oregon.....	5	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile.....	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
New Orleans.....	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Georgia.....	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	177	15	16	17	10	47	5	23	5	13	3	21

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1944. BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:												
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.
-- 1,000 pounds --												
Cuba.....	8,659	1,143	535	1,486	813	1,684	385	692	55	277	496	607
Mexico.....	5,076	1,434	326	351	497	675	486	80	195	290	229	200
Argentina.....	3,865	-	23	44	171	644	799	917	736	94	87	142
Chile.....	2,285	188	329	296	334	212	685	-	80	53	-	109
Guatemala.....	2,262	43	292	323	600	266	411	264	-	-	-	40
El Salvador.....	488	-	-	20	38	32	144	26	199	-	-	29
Costa Rica.....	443	110	-	-	-	-	192	89	-	19	33	-
Dominican Republic	179	-	7	116	30	-	-	-	8	-	17	-
Surinam.....	167	-	33	33	46	-	-	55	-	-	-	-
Haiti.....	137	38	21	-	-	-	47	30	-	-	-	-
Honduras.....	57	-	-	-	-	-	40	17	-	-	-	-
Windward Islands...	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	23,620	2,957	1,565	2,668	2,530	3,514	3,192	2,171	1,272	733	862	1,019

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY FROM PUERTO RICO & HAWAII TO U.S. FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1944:												
	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.
-- 1,000 pounds --												
Hawaii.....	668	64	183	4	35	-	-	15	-	-	31	-
Puerto Rico.....	533	-	97	96	-	18	8	-	9	77	87	72

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX ONLY INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1944 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN												
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.
-- 1,000 pounds --												
Brazil.....	1,244	66	62	76	78	304	49	-	44	224	84	233
Portuguese Guinea & Angola	763	68	33	14	159	-	33	37	9	166	168	56
Cuba.....	598	49	81	119	56	66	13	46	23	38	29	26
Dominican Republic	517	9	48	87	67	-	84	82	28	49	64	-
Madagascar.....	248	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	142
Chile.....	220	-	24	-	-	22	86	22	51	-	-	10
Haiti.....	204	9	5	5	23	49	20	28	-	32	5	13
Canada.....	95	-	1	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-
Fr. Equatorial Africa	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-
Mexico.....	73	12	6	-	4	4	-	3	11	7	13	10
Guatemala.....	54	-	10	1	8	-	7	4	14	-	-	9
Argentina.....	46	-	-	-	-	29	18	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde Islands	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-
Portugal.....	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	-
Belgian Congo.....	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador.....	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4,220	216	292	310	395	474	509	222	187	631	367	499

SHIPMENTS OF BEESWAX FROM PUERTO RICO & HAWAII TO U.S. FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1944: (in 1,000 lbs)												
	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.
Hawaii.....	11	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Puerto Rico.....	23	4	-	1	-	3	3	-	1	2	4	2

NOTE: All above information secured from "Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce." In compiling above report all figures have been reduced to the nearest 1,000 lb. mark. i.e. Amounts 499 lbs. and under are not shown, amounts 500 to 1,499 lbs. are shown as one unit of 1,000 lbs., etc. For this reason TOTALS will not in all cases equal the sum of the figures in each column.

- 1/ Includes amounts less than 499 lbs. to the following: Bolivia; New Foundland & Labrador; Miquelon & St. Pierre; Nicaragua; Dominican Republic; Camaroon; El Salvador.
- 2/ Includes amounts less than 499 lbs. from the following custom districts: Florida, Washington, Los Angeles, & St. Lawrence.
- 3/ Includes amounts less than 499 lbs. from: Canada, Portugal.



EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1945 BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION													
COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Netherlands.....	42	-	-	-	-	9	5	-	-	40	-	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	28	1	1	-	-	9	5	-	3	1	-	5	3
U.S.S.R.....	24	-	3	5	5	3	2	1	3	3	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia.....	24	1	3	2	-	4	-	3	-	-	12	-	1
Switzerland.....	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Morocco....	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10
Iceland.....	9	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
Philippine Islands	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
State of Bahrain..	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Belgium & Luxembourg	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenland.....	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Peru.....	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curacao.....	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bermuda.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama, Republic of	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	17	197	3	12	12	14	33	12	4	10	49	16	11

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U. S. DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING, DEC. 31, 1945 BY CUSTOM DISTRICTS:													
CUSTOM DISTRICT	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
New York.....	128	1	9	10	14	3	9	2	8	47	3	6	17
Philadelphia.....	50	1	3	2	-	28	1	1	2	-	12	-	1
Los Angeles.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
San Francisco.....	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
New Orleans.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	27	197	3	12	12	14	33	12	4	10	49	16	11

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U. S. FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1945 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:													
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Cuba.....	9,092	811	754	1,008	563	1,097	1,136	1,550	839	573	294	348	87
Mexico.....	3,979	451	210	289	415	415	390	345	457	274	271	198	264
Argentina.....	2,952	304	125	57	237	371	1,008	-	142	597	58	53	-
Chile.....	1,425	18	141	118	-	153	31	825	-	62	78	-	-
Guatemala.....	826	149	-	20	53	169	205	47	1	4	179	-	1
Dominican Republic	826	-	3	-	-	12	-	-	518	89	-	204	-
Canada.....	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica.....	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	40	2	1	-	-
El Salvador.....	131	-	40	-	-	40	39	-	-	-	-	12	-
Haiti.....	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	-
TOTALS	19,654	1,733	1,274	1,492	1,268	2,103	2,929	2,276	2,823	1,540	972	892	352

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY FROM PUERTO RICO & HAWAII TO U.S. FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1945:													
	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Hawaii.....	720	441	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	148	53	-
Puerto Rico.....	832	260	38	-	-	21	-	26	14	202	130	48	92

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX ONLY INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1945 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN													
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
and Angola													
Portuguese Guinea..	2,252	823	-	681	-	20	408	37	88	-	187	-	8
Brazil.....	992	140	44	22	118	38	59	43	43	227	126	36	97
Madagascar.....	777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	777	-	-	-	-
Chile.....	554	11	2	13	10	66	95	143	91	2	31	22	67
Cuba.....	517	62	51	63	25	76	35	27	43	37	8	76	15
Dominican Republic..	514	62	72	35	4	86	26	26	46	49	1	93	13
Ethiopia.....	396	50	290	44	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fr. Equatorial Africa	328	114	-	33	34	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	43
United Kingdom.....	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	173	-	-	129	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti.....	160	-	12	10	10	17	28	-	10	14	-	51	7
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	143	-	-	-	21	-	99	22	-	-	-	-	-
Nzambique.....	135	-	14	-	22	35	36	-	-	26	-	-	-
Guatemala.....	41	6	-	3	-	11	5	5	5	5	-	-	-
Mexico.....	37	5	3	2	-	8	12	2	2	3	1	-	-
Arabia Peninsula States	32	-	-	14	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
Belgian Congo.....	12	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Colombia.....	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Bahamas.....	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leeward & Windward Is.	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica.....	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Honduras.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Canada.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	-
British East Africa	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	7,365	1,277	791	1,055	269	358	846	310	1,493	369	353	292	252

SHIPMENTS OF BEESWAX FROM PUERTO RICO & HAWAII TO U.S. FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1945: (in 1,000 lbs.)													
	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Hawaii.....	18	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Puerto Rico.....	25	3	4	2	-	1	-	2	2	3	1	-	7

NOTE: Above information secured from "Bur. of For. & Dom. Commerce." In compiling above report all figures have been reduced to the nearest 1,000 lb. mark, i.e. amounts 499 lbs. and under are not shown, amounts 500 to 1,499 lbs. are shown as one unit of 1,000 lbs., etc. For this reason TOTALS will not in all cases equal the sum of the figures in each column.

- 1/ Includes amounts less than 499 lbs. to the following: China, Cuba, Liberia, Columbia, Iran, Newfoundland & Labrador, Bolivia, Ecuador, Afghanistan, Miquelon & St. Pierre, Norway, New Zealand, Portuguese Guinea & Angola, France, Venezuela, Honduras, Guatemala, Bahamas, & United Kingdom.
- 2/ Includes amounts less than 499 lbs. from the following custom districts: Buffalo, El Paso, St. Lawrence, Montana & Idaho, Oregon, San Antonio, Florida and Michigan.
- 3/ Includes amounts less than 499 lbs. from: British West Africa.



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Resume  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
November 15, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 22

SUMMARY

During the first week of the period in review warm weather prevailed over the country except in the Northwest and far west at the start, but was supplanted by a cool wave which covered the entire nation. This cool weather continued during the second week except in the Pacific States and in the extreme South. Light to heavy snows were reported in the Rocky Mountains, especially in Colorado where storms were unusually heavy. Heavy rains occurred in the Lake Okeechobee region of Florida with much flooding resulting. Other heavy rains occurred in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. A general killing frost occurred over the eastern part of the country the night of November 12th and 13th, which dipped into the south as far as Tennessee and the Carolinas. Beekeepers were preparing their yards for winter in practically all areas of the country. Bees were continuing to make daily flights on warm days in most northern and central States. Bees in Florida, in States along the Gulf of Mexico and in southern California and south Texas were continuing to make daily flights and were bringing in some pollen but practically no nectar due to the lack of forage at this time.

Supplies of honey in producers hands were being rapidly depleted. With sugar, sirups and other sweets scarce on the grocers shelves honey continued to receive a very brisk demand. Prices, however, did not advance during the period in review. While the demand by consumers continued to exceed the offerings, manufacturers were reported to be showing some resistance to the higher prices and were turning to cheaper substitutes. Producers were receiving a wide range in prices for honey during the period with a light movement reported in 60-lb. cans to bottlers and other large users at prices mostly around 25-30¢ per lb., with some sales as high as 35¢, and down to 18-23¢ for small lots of poorer quality honey. The bulk of the trading, however, continued in the small sized container moving direct to consumers or nearby retail stores at prices ranging from 25-60¢ per lb., mostly 30-40¢ for the popular sized 5-lb. pails or jar. Beeswax prices were steady at 46-50¢ per lb., with an occasional sale as high as 55¢, and as low as 41¢.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points, except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Oct. 22-Nov. 8)

Southern California. Considerable cool weather prevailed during the first part of the period in review, and heavy rains occurred during the latter part. Strong, hot, desert winds up to 40 miles per hour in velocity burned some citrus foliage. Orchards, cover crops and wild plants were benefitted by the rains. Bees are practically broodless. In orchard areas some pollen and a trace of nectar was coming in, mostly from mustard and eucalyptus. The demand for honey is very strong and a few bottlers have resorted to rationing. The 8 to 16 oz. containers are the most popular with the retail trade, however, a few bottlers are now trying the 2 lb. jar. Some dealers report manufacturers are showing resistance to the high prices of honey and are using various cheaper substitutes. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, in 60s 22-31¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-51¢.

Central and Northern California. The weather in northern and central California was a little cooler than usual during most of the first half of November. Light to heavy frosts occurred several mornings. There was some cloudiness during the period and on the 12th and 13th light rain was general over the central portion of the State, but there was little to no precipitation in the northern portion. Most colonies were in good condition for wintering.



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Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, various flowers 23-28¢, with a few small lots 20-31¢. However, some producers were asking 30-32¢.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Oct. 22-Nov. 8)

Temperatures were below normal as the period in review opened but were warmer during the past week with heavy rainfall over the coast area and snow in the higher altitudes. Colonies west of the Cascades are in only fair condition due to the poor late flow, and insufficient broodrearing for the winter clusters. Some feeding between now and spring will be necessary in many yards. Honey plants are in good condition. Heavy plantings of vetch are reported in some areas. East of the Cascades in the irrigated valleys bees are in good condition for the winter with sufficient stores and strong with clusters of young bees. The demand for honey exceeds the supply, with most beekeepers moving their crops as fast as extracted direct to consumers or to local retail stores. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, various flowers, in 60s 25-35¢, 3-lb. and 5-lb. pails, sales to consumers or nearby retailers 25¢-40¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-48¢.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Oct. 22-Nov. 8)

Heavy snow storms occurred in Colorado during the period in review and snowfall and rainfall in other areas was plentiful. This was very beneficial as fall and winter moisture is an important source of the next seasons irrigation supply. Bees were prepared for the winter prior to the storms and were wintering well. Feeding was being resorted to in areas where stores were light. The demand for honey continued to exceed the supply and most reports indicated that the supplies of honey remaining in growers hands were very light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Various Flowers, in 60s and 5-lb. cans 25-30¢. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Heavy snow storms occurred during this period. In some areas the snow fall exceeded any previous records in depth and rate of fall. Most colonies were prepared for the winter prior to the storm and no damage was reported. Beekeepers believe that the heavy snow fall will be very beneficial in building up the subsoil moisture and for providing irrigation water for 1947 crops.

Montana. Bees are packed for the winter. Many broodnests are light and feeding will be necessary through the winter. In some instances all honey has been extracted and bees have been gassed. Fall moisture has been ample and some hard freezes have followed rain and snow storms.

Idaho. Most yards went into winter strong in bees and heavy with good quality stores, but in a few locations conditions are not so favorable. Sugar sirup is being fed in the later cases. Practically all bees are packed for the winter and should winter well where stores are sufficient.

Utah. Weather during this period has been variable, but for the most part consisted of cold freezing nights and clear days. Bees were making some flights during the warmest part of the afternoons.

Nevada. Most bees are going into the winter in good condition. Weather during October was colder than normal, with much wind. There were some warm days when bees could work rabbit brush.

ARIZONA: (Period Oct. 22-Nov. 8)

Extracting has been finished in the southeastern area of the State. The weather has been colder than usual for the season of the year. Moisture has been ample and plants are in good condition. Very little honey remains in producers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted in 60s White Cotton few 25¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Oct. 25-Nov. 10)

East Texas. Good rains occurred during the period and honey plants are in fine condition. Most colonies have sufficient stores for wintering. However, a few are short on stores and will need some additional feeding in the early spring. Colony strength has been generally below normal. The fall flow from aster and other fall flowers was light. Supplies of honey in producers' hands are very light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Various Flowers, 1-lb. glass jars 30¢.



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Northeast Texas. Heavy rains occurred during the first part of November which was followed by clear, cold weather. The subsoil moisture is excellent. Beekeepers anticipate a large acreage of Hubam clover to be sown in February. Very little honey remains in beekeepers' hands. Most colonies are heavy in stores of honey and pollen and hives are strong with young bees.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. Bees are securing some pollen and nectar from late blooming weeds. Some brood is still present and bees generally are in good condition. Colonies brought in from the cold northern States are beginning broodrearing. Usually after one good cycle broodrearing dwindles down to normal for this area. This is undesirable as the bees use up a large portion of the honey left with them when prepared for the trip to the south, which as a rule, is held to the minimum so as to reduce the weight in hauling. Some feeding will probably have to be done.

Southwest Texas. Cold winds and excessive rains have generally stopped fall honey flows. Plants are still green and no killing frosts have occurred. The outlook is for a good spring bloom of honey-producing plants. Colonies are in very good condition, being strong with young bees and in most cases well supplied with honey and pollen. Broodrearing is slackening off considerably. Supplies of honey in producers' hands are practically exhausted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Mixed Flowers, in 60s few 18-20¢, 5-lb. pails 25¢; 1-lb. glass jars 27¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 48-50¢.

Southeast Texas. Rain occurred almost every day during the aster bloom and hindered bee activity. The aster bloom was very light. In spite of the light bloom and unfavorable weather most colonies secured sufficient stores for winter needs. Yards which were not located close to aster fields are light in stores and will need to be fed heavily. Practically no honey was offered for sale by beekeepers.

Arkansas. Beekeepers secured a heavy flow of nectar from smartweed during October. Practically all honey is out of the beekeepers' hands.

Oklahoma. Bees are in fair condition for winter. The bulk of the honey crop is being sold locally in small containers.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Oct. 26-Nov. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The weather during the period was seasonal with freezing temperatures at night and some rainfall and snow flurries. Most bees are prepared for winter. Some have been hauled south. More beekeepers than usual have killed their colonies off planning on restocking their hives next spring with package bees. Due to the sharp increase in prices for flax seed, farmers in some areas have ploughed much young clover under in preparation to sowing flax next season. In some areas this may reduce the clover acreage 25-35 percent below previous expectations. Offerings of honey by producers are light, the demand is good, and the market is strong. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted White Sweetclover 60s in small lots few 30-35¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb. 48¢.

Iowa. Good rains fell during the period and plants and pastures are in good condition. No killing frosts occurred during the period and bees were able to make field flights two or three times each week. Reports indicate that many colonies are going into winter light in stores as bees have secured very little honey since the clover flow. Feeding will be necessary in many cases in the spring. Many pastures are being ploughed under and present indications point to the smallest clover acreage in years. Offerings of honey are light. The demand is good, and the market is strong. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted White Clover 60-lb. cans 25-32¢, 5-lb. pails mostly to consumers 30-40¢; 1-lb. glass jars few large lots 31¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-48¢.

Nebraska. Weather was wet and cold during the period. Heavy snows fell toward the latter part and over much of the State. Extracting is nearing completion in most yards. Some colonies are being fed. The weather has been unfavorable for preparing the bees for winter. Demand for honey continues to exceed the offerings and the market is strong. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted White Alfalfa and Sweetclover 60s and 5-lb. pails 25-30¢; bulk in consumers containers to consumers 40¢; section comb per case White Alfalfa and Sweetclover \$7.92-10.85. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 48¢.



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Kansas. Western Kansas received a combination of snow and rain the first two weeks of November. A killing frost occurred November 11 in the Manhattan area while near zero temperatures occurred in northwestern Kansas. Bees are packed for the winter. Vegetation has been benefitted by the recent rains and is in good condition. Most small beekeepers have sold their honey crops.

Missouri. Most beekeepers have their bees prepared for winter. In some yards more honey, mostly secured from Spanish needle and other fall flowers, was left for feeding purposes than usual. Offerings of honey were diminishing, the demand was very good and the market strong. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Sweetclover in 60s 25-30¢; 5-lb. pails 30-32¢; 1-lb. glass jars 32-35¢.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 26-Nov. 11)

Michigan. Nearly all bees have been prepared for winter under favorable weather conditions. Supplies of honey in the producers' hands are practically exhausted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Clover in 60s, few sales up to 35¢.

Wisconsin. The weather has been comparatively mild with sufficient rain to put plants in good condition for wintering. Most bees are prepared for winter. Some colonies are short of stores. There are reports that more beekeepers than usual have killed off their bees and plan to replace with package bees next spring. In some yards many colonies are queenless. Supplies of honey are rapidly being exhausted. The demand continues very good with the market steady. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Clover, in 60s 28¢, 5 and 10 lb. pails, mostly direct to consumers 30-40¢.

Minnesota. Weather during the period was rainy and cold with some snow. Moisture was soaking into the ground which is beneficial as it will add to the subsoil moisture for next year's honey plants. In some locations bees required less feeding during the fall than usual, but in other areas more feeding was necessary than average. Some yards have a plentiful store of winter feed, mostly from honeydew gathered during the fall and should winter satisfactorily. Other yards are low on stores. Pollen was continuing to come in during the first week in November. Packing of the bees is completed in some sections of the State but is just getting started in other areas. Packing should be completed by Thanksgiving in all areas. Supplies of honey were rapidly moving from the producers' hands. The demand was exceeding the supply and the market was firm. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Clover, in 60s 25-30¢, 5-lb. pails and 10-lb. pails 30-32¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., wide range in prices 41¢-55¢.

Ohio. Several light rains occurred and generally mild temperatures prevailed during this period. The rains have stimulated the growth of clovers so that they appear to be in fair condition for wintering. However, in some areas of the State clovers still have not recovered from the dry summer. Bees are being prepared for winter. Feeding is necessary in many yards, but in favorable locations it is believed that bees secured enough fall honey to carry them through the winter. Honey offerings by producers were rapidly diminishing, with the demand continuing active and prices firm. Beekeepers were moving the bulk of their offerings direct to consumers in small containers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, in 60s, mostly 30-35¢.

Indiana. During this period many drizzling rains fell and have revived clover plants which now appear to be in fairly good condition. In some locations White Dutch was over grazed during the drought and has not yet recovered. Until the end of the period temperatures were above normal and bees were making many flights. As a result preparations for winter were delayed, but at the close of the period with a turn to colder weather bees quieted down and yards were being rapidly placed in condition for the winter. Extracted honey has been mostly disposed of by producers, moving for the most part direct to consumers in 5 and 10 lb. pails at around 30¢ per lb. A few comb honey sales to consumers were reported at around 35¢ per 12 ounce section and 22-25¢ for lighter weight sections.

Illinois. Weather the forepart of this period was mild and pleasant, but the latter part was rainy and cool. The recent rains have put the ground in fair shape for winter and young white Dutch clover has come up and is looking fine. Bees are generally in fair to good shape for wintering with ample stores



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and sufficient young bees. Extracting is over in most yards, but in others where other work was more urgent, extracting has not been completed. Bees were being prepared for the winter. Honey has moved from the producers' hands as fast as extracted, and reports indicate that many beekeepers have disposed of their entire surplus crops. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover 60s few 21¢; section comb honey, per case, White Clover telephone-wrapped \$9.50; Mixed Flowers \$8.00.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 27-Nov. 12)

New York. Weather conditions were variable over the State during the period. Rainfall was excessive in some locations but was light in others. Reports indicate, however, that plants are generally in good condition. In some locations pastures are being ploughed under for farming operations which may reduce the forage for bees. Most reports indicate that bees have sufficient stores for wintering. Bees are being prepared for winter. The demand for honey was exceeding the available supply with most movement direct to consumers. The market was steady. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, 60s White Clover 25-33¢, Light Amber Buckwheat 20-25¢; Various Flowers 5-lb. pails to consumers 35-40¢, occasional higher. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 49-52¢.

Vermont. Producers report that practically all honey has been sold. Considerable rain has fallen during the period, however, temperatures have been warmer than normal.

Connecticut. Bees are going into the winter in excellent condition. Beekeepers have been feeding and are finding that only a very few colonies need syrup. The demand continues brisk for honey and the supply is rapidly diminishing.

New Jersey. Temperatures have been moderate during the period and favorable for preparing the bees for winter. Most colonies are in good condition. The demand for honey continues to far exceed the offerings. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Amber Mixed Flowers, 60s 20-25¢, 5-lb. pails and bulk, in consumers containers, to consumers 40-60¢.

Pennsylvania. Weather has been mild during the period in review and bees have been able to make almost daily flights. Most broodnests are well filled with stores due to the favorable fall flow, however, some of the stores from late asters and goldenrod may not be sufficiently ripened for best feeding quality. In general prospects for wintering are good however in many yards extracting was too close and many colonies face starvation. Honey plants are in excellent condition. In some areas increases in clover acreage are reported. The demand for honey continues to exceed the supplies with most stock moving direct to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Dark Amber, Mixed Flowers, in 60s, few 33¢; 1-lb., 2-lb. and 3-lb. jars, to consumers 30-50¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 48-55¢.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Oct. 28-Nov. 12)

Maryland. Cooler weather has settled the bees for the winter. The long warm autumn prolonged broodrearing and made it possible for the bees to better ripen the late gathered honey. Winter stores are more than abundant and the bees are in better condition for winter than usual. Adequate moisture and the long warm fall has promoted the growth of clovers and at this time clovers are in promising condition for next season. The supply of honey is rapidly being depleted.

Virginia. The first freeze of the season occurred the night of November 12. Bees are generally in good condition and very little fall feeding was necessary. Some pollen was being obtained just prior to the freeze. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, bulk comb honey, Mixed Flowers, 1-lb. jars 25¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-48¢.

South Carolina. Bees in general are quite well quieted down for the winter, except in the lower half of the State where Mexican clover is still producing light and in limited areas in the north-eastern area where Giant Striata Crotalaria is producing lightly. The demand for honey continues brisk. Price increases have been quite general for the small amounts of honey available.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 22SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 28-Nov. 12)

Kentucky. Freezing weather has ended all sources of pollen or nectar in the northern part of the State, but in the southwestern areas of the State killing frosts had not occurred through the end of the period in review. However, frosts were forecast for the night of Nov. 12th. In the latter section white Dutch clover was blooming a little and was in excellent condition for the winter. Bees are going into the winter in good condition throughout the State with ample stores and strong with young bees. Offerings of honey are very light. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-48¢.

Tennessee. Mild weather prevailed during the most of this period but a killing frost occurred at the close. During the fore part of the period bees were gathering some pollen from bitterweed. Bees are in good condition, however, some feeding may be necessary. In many areas early frosts killed the asters before much of a crop was secured. Beekeepers report that new bee supplies and equipment are appearing in limited quantities in supply houses. Producers were reporting insufficient supplies of honey available to supply the local demand. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted and bulk comb (chunk) honey, Dark, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. pails, sales to consumers 40¢.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 26-Nov. 12)

Georgia. Beekeepers report that most of their supplies of honey and beeswax have been marketed. Most bees are in fair condition. Because of the favorable price for honey, many beekeepers robbed their colonies too close during the summer anticipating that bees would obtain sufficient honey from Mexican clover and other fall flowers to winter on. In many instances the fall flow was a failure and as a result many yards are short on stores and much feeding will be necessary during the winter or early spring. Package-bee shippers report that the prolonged warm fall has been helpful to filling package-bee colonies for winter. Package and queen orders for spring delivery are unusually heavy.

Florida. Weather was warm during the period in review over most of Florida. In the northern parts of the State bees were continuing to bring in a little nectar and pollen from Mexican clover. In the southern part of the State fall flowers were practically all gone and bees were inactive as far as nectar gathering was concerned. There was still some brood in colonies. Most colonies are in good condition with sufficient stores to last them until spring flowers commence supplying nectar. Extracting of the fall crop in the southern part of the State is about completed. The demand for honey continued brisk with the market strong. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Mixed Flowers, in 60s 25-30¢, 5-lb. pails few 40¢; bulk comb (chunk) honey, per lb., Dark Amber Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. pails and 10-lb. pails few 20¢.

Louisiana. The weather continued warm until the 11th of November, when temperatures fell sharply. Colonies lost weight during the period and brood-rearing continued to decline. Robbing was common if colonies were handled to any extent. Many colonies are light on stores and will require feeding. A little pollen was continuing to come in. Practically no honey remains in the growers' hives for sale.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of November. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand good, though some resistance to high prices, market strong, no supplies on market. Previous arrivals entirely cleaned up. No sales reported.



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CHICAGO: Receipts - by rail, 1 car Ida.; by truck 4,364 lbs. Ill., 625 lb. Nebr. 19,668 lbs. Wis.

COMB: Supplies light. Demand light, market slightly stronger. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN, cases White Clover, cellophane-wrapped, 24-sections \$11.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand moderate, market firm. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - IDAHO, 60-lb. tins White Clover, few sale 37¢ per lb. NEBRASKA and WISCONSIN, 5-lb. pails White Clover \$2.00-2.10 per pail. ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN, cases White Clover, 2 dozen, 1-lb. glass jars \$11.50-12.00, 1 doz., 2-lb. glass jars \$11.50-12.00; 2 doz. 8-oz. glass jars \$7.00.

BEEWAX: Dealers paying f.o.b. country run stock 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: Receipts - Extracted Colo. Clover by truck 44,000 lbs. Supplies rather light. Demand very good, market firm. No sales by jobbers reported. Some jobbers quote prices paid to producers f.o.b. Denver 25½¢ per lb. Most honey still being sold direct to retail trade by producers.

BEEWAX: Receipts Colo. by truck 500 lbs. Demand fair, market about steady. Dealers paying 46-48¢ per lb. on Domestic crude f.o.b. Denver.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted none reported. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - Imported, Flower source unknown, Light Amber, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60; 24, 8-oz. jars \$5.25.

MINNEAPOLIS: No arrivals by truck.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand exceeds supply, market firm. Sales U. S. one blended honey to wholesale grocers - MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.65; 24, 14-oz. tumblers \$9.75.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by rail 75,160 lbs. Calif.; by boat Chile, 125 bbls.; Cuba, 50 bbls. 500 cartons; Mexico, 2,952 cases, 116 drums, 33 bbls.; Puerto Rico 100 packages; by truck N.Y., 1,000 lbs., 200 cases; Fla. 365 cartons.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - Imported, PUERTO RICO, CUBA, MEXICO, and other WEST INDIES, barrels 28-30¢, some 32¢, in 60-lb. tins 30-32¢, some 33¢. ARGENTINE, barrels 26-28¢. HAWAII, Algeroba White 30¢, Mixed Darker Flavors 24-26¢. Sales to retailers - NEW YORK, 5-lb. pail White Clover \$3.00 per pail; cartons doz. 3-lb. jars White Clover \$1.40 jar; Buckwheat 5-lb. tins \$2.20. FLORIDA, cartons 2 doz. glass jars Tupelo, 1-lb. jar 50¢ per jar.

BEEWAX: 50 bags Chile, 41 bags Porto Rico arrived. Supply on hand ample for requirements. Market dull. C.i.f. NEW YORK, per lb. WEST INDIES 53-57¢. AFRICA 52-54¢. SOUTH AMERICA, nominally 57-60¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail, 61,200 lbs. Calif., l.c.l. 2,400 lbs. Ohio. Market strong. Demand slow account high prices.

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, 60-lb. cans Alfalfa-Sage granulated 31¢ per lb. f.o.b. Calif. to jobbers. OHIO, White Clover 2-doz. 1-lb. jars \$11.85 f.o.b. shipping point to jobbers.

BEEWAX: None.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - by rail and truck, extracted 5,220 lbs. bottled Mid-western; 2,880 lbs. Ohio. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers - OHIO, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$11.25 f.o.b. Ohio.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - from Idaho 1,823 cases 24, 1-lb. creamed honey, 1,870 cases 12, 2-lb. creamed honey, 477 cases 12, 2-lb. extracted honey; from Calif. 400 cases 12, 5-lb. cans extracted; from Oregon 220, 5-gal. cans. Supplies moderate. Market continues strong under slightly improved demand. Sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, 5-gal. cans \$26.00-27.00. Brokers sales to wholesalers and chain stores - IDAHO, 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$11.64; 12, 2-lb. creamed honey \$11.04. CALIFORNIA, 12, 5-lb. cans \$21.00-22.00.

COMB: No arrivals.

BEEWAX: Market firm with prices unchanged at 46-48¢ per lb.

ST. LOUIS: No supplies on market. No sales reported.

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SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts: by truck from Northern California - 80 cans White Thistle, 75 cans Light Amber Oak, 14 cans White Clover; from Central California - 265 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Alfalfa, 829 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Alfalfa-Cotton, 82 cans Light Amber Blue Gurls-Alfalfa; from Southern Calif - 1,000 lbs. beeswax. From Nevada - 100 cans White Clover.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers ranged from \$8.56-9.15 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars, from \$8.09-8.95 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars with some Sage as high as \$9.25, and from \$20.25-22.00 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans.

COMB: Sold at \$10.00 per case of 24, 12-oz. combs and at \$7.50 per case of 9-oz. combs.

SEATTLE: Receipts - extracted 4,693 cases small jars Ida. Comb none. Supplies increasing. Demand very good, market strong. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Alfalfa Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$25.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$12.70-13.50; 24, 1-lb. jars \$12.95-14.00. WASHINGTON, Alfalfa Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$27.50; 24, 1-lb. jars \$17.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$11.50; Amber to Dark 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.70. Creamed honey 24, 14-oz. \$10.25; 36, 14-oz. \$16.50.

COMB: MONTANA, 24, 12-oz. Fancy and No. 1, \$12.50.

GLASS CONTAINER RESTRICTIONS REVOKED

Limitation order L-103 which limited the use of glass containers was revoked on Oct. 30. This will mean that honey users of glass containers can use glass up to the limit of the glass industry to provide them.

HONEY STORAGE

(Dominion Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, Ottawa, Canada, Nov. 1, 1946)  
Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of Nov. 1, 1946, together with comparative figures for the same date a year ago:

	<u>CONSUMER CONTAINERS</u>		<u>BULK CONTAINERS</u>	
	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Halifax	600	-	-	-
Saint John	2,300	2,500	-	-
Quebec City	-	-	-	-
Montreal	86,060	5,000	*899,300	446,650
Ottawa	5,108	1,488	-	-
Toronto	7,971	75,000	703,008	139,000
Winnipeg	230,525	196,868	1,074,345	716,368
Saskatoon	61,776	29,136	-	-
Edmonton	165,014	39,458	-	-
Calgary	15,844	129,733	213,025	123,142
Lethbridge	13,160	28,032	-	-
Vancouver	88,057	23,760	-	-

\* Includes 897,800 lbs. imported for processing purposes.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORTS - Vol. XXX - No. 22.1947 GOALS FOR COLONIES OF BEES

Summary: A goal is proposed of 6,134,000 colonies of bees for 1947 by the United States Department of Agriculture in a report released November 5, 1946. This represents 6 percent more colonies than are indicated for 1946,--the same percentage gain that was made this year over last year's colony count. If more bee supplies are in prospect and if labor is more available than a year ago, as now seem possible, the brisk demand for honey would make possible a still greater increase in bee colonies than has been suggested. Until a more adequate appraisal can be made of the extent to which the demand for bees for pollination purposes is being satisfied, however, it is suggested that the bee population in 1947 be held down to 6,134,000 colonies.

Need for Bees: Bees are essential in the food economy of the nation for pollinating more than 50 food, feed and seed crops. They have become more evidently indispensable in recent years with the rapid decrease in numbers of bumblebees, wild bees, and other pollinating insects, as a result of the stepped-up use of insecticides, and the increased practice of clean cultivation which has destroyed the homes of many earth-dwelling insects. The honeybee is the only pollinating insect whose numbers and locations can be controlled by man, and its value as a pollenizer is conservatively estimated at 10 to 20 times the value of the surplus honey and beeswax collected from the hives. The wartime shortage of sweets, however, has lent emphasis to the fact that the annual production of 200 million pounds of honey has been a very desirable addition to our diet. The 1946 honey crop is much below that of recent years, but will be helpful in supplementing the deficiency of other sweets.

Fruit growers, especially in the apple areas, have long been aware of the increased yields which are made possible by having colonies of bees in their orchards, and throughout the commercial apple-producing States many beekeepers receive substantial remuneration for placing colonies of bees in the orchards during fruit-blooming time. Seedsmen are becoming better acquainted with the pollinating value of honeybees. The continued per-acre decline in the production of legume seed has developed such a serious problem that seed producers have insisted that the Department carry on research projects in this field. Such investigations, in fact, are being planned for the coming season.

As other pollinating insects continue to decrease, more and more colonies of honeybees will be needed to make up for the loss of the pollination previously accomplished by these other insects if the output of many seed plants, and of numerous fruits and vegetables, is to be maintained without an increase in their acreage. The present suggested average increase of 6 percent over the 1946 colony count is an attempt to partially make up for the pollinating loss of the other insects, and to slightly build up bee colonies, which are inadequate in most rural areas.

Suggested Distribution of Colonies: The accompanying tabulation shows this proposed increase broken down by States. Because of the expanded acreage and the prospective good total seed production of many legumes this year, less weight was accorded to the need for bees in legume areas than was done a year ago. Instead, more attention has been given to the extent to which the various States built up their colonies of honeybees last year, the average yields of honey per colony, and the apparent dollars-and-cents profitableness of colonies of honeybees in the several States. The suggested distribution of colonies by States in the West is rendered the more difficult because of the widespread extent of migratory beekeeping in that area, and the fact that in some districts pollination is almost entirely dependent upon bees trucked in from other States.

Recent experimental work at the Regional Bee Culture Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin has indicated that with the better management of colonies outlined by the Laboratory, all States would find it profitable to maintain more colonies than are indicated in the proposed goals.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORTS - Vol. XXX - No. 22.1947 Goals - BeesCOLONIES OF BEES: Suggested State Goals for 1947.

State	1947 Goal	Number of Colonies		% 1947 Goal is of:	
	Number	Indicated	1941-1945	Indicated	1941-1945
	Colonies	1946	Average	1946	Average
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
Maine	8	8	6	100	153
N.H.	4	4	3	100	133
Vt.	9	9	8	100	113
Mass.	22	21	17	105	129
R.I.	1	1	1	100	100
Conn.	19	18	18	106	106
N.Y.	230	209	201	110	114
N.J.	29	28	26	104	112
Pa.	192	181	183	106	105
Ohio	387	352	304	110	127
Ind.	189	180	156	105	121
Ill.	236	221	202	107	117
Mich.	238	222	181	107	131
Wis.	227	212	186	107	122
Minn.	329	299	248	110	133
Iowa	282	256	202	110	140
Mo.	200	190	158	105	127
S.Dak.	20	18	17	111	118
Nebr.	64	58	48	110	133
Del.	3	3	3	100	100
Md.	28	27	24	104	117
Va.	154	148	127	104	121
W.Va.	135	129	104	105	130
N.C.	177	177	173	100	102
Ky.	220	214	162	103	136
Tenn.	187	187	166	100	113
S.C.	67	66	57	102	118
Ga.	244	230	185	106	132
Fla.	201	191	164	105	123
Ala.	208	196	146	106	142
Miss.	83	78	61	106	136
Ark.	91	85	72	107	126
La.	86	81	63	106	137
Okla.	64	60	44	107	145
Tex.	292	273	208	107	140
N.Dak.	25	23	22	109	114
Kans.	65	60	42	108	155
Mont.	56	52	41	108	137
Idaho	170	159	135	107	126
Wyo.	44	41	34	107	129
Colo.	79	75	69	105	114
N.Mex.	19	18	17	106	112
Ariz.	69	65	74	106	93
Utah	55	53	51	104	108
Nev.	14	13	14	108	100
Wash.	70	67	64	104	109
Oreg.	72	68	57	106	126
Calif.	470	461	443	102	106
U.S.	6134	5787	4987	106	123

Released: November 21, 1946.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

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Washington 25, D. C.  
December 2, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 23

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SUMMARY

Weather conditions were variable during the period in review. Heavy snow storms and sub-normal temperatures occurred in the northern tier of States west of the Great Lakes. Heavy rains fell over parts of California, Washington and Oregon while occasional rains or showers occurred over practically the entire United States. Killing frosts ended most plant growth except in the extreme southern States. Bees were dormant in most areas, but were making occasional flights around midday on warm days in many central and northern States. In Florida, along the Gulf of Mexico, south Texas and in southern California bees were continuing to bring in pollen and a little nectar in a few favorable locations, but for the most part the bees were consuming heavily on their stores. In northern States reports for practically all sections indicate that some apiaries are faced with serious feeding problems. In many areas the summer flow was extracted depending upon a fall flow for winter stores. Where fall flows did not materialize beekeepers have been forced to use sugar or syrup for feeding and due to the shortage of sugar it is reported that many colonies face starvation before spring. In other instances some beekeepers extracted their fall flows too closely and are faced with the same predicament. Reports indicate that killing off of colonies is being resorted to in more than the usual number of cases. To resume operations in the spring, where colonies were killed off, beekeepers have been placing orders for package bees in the spring. Reports from beekeepers in the north placing orders indicate that they are having difficulty in getting their orders booked, while reports from the south indicate that many package shippers are booked to capacity and are refusing to accept further orders.

The market for honey during the period in review was about steady. Supplies of honey in beekeepers' hands were being rapidly depleted. Local demand by consumers and retailers continued very active, but bakers, candy makers, and other large users of honey were showing some resistance to present prices of honey and were turning to cheaper substitutes where possible. Bottlers report a development of consumer resistance to the current prices and state that the volume of sales to wholesalers has fallen off quite noticeably.

Sales f.o.b. shipping point for extracted honey, for various colors and flavors in large lots were mostly around 25-32¢ per lb. in 60-lb. cans. A heavy movement continued in direct sales from the producer to consumers in small containers at prices ranging from 30-60¢ per lb., with occasional sales reported at even higher prices. The f.o.b. beeswax market was about steady at around 46-48¢, with occasional sales as high as 50-52¢ and as low as 41¢.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points, except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Nov. 8-22)

Southern California. Rainfall in many locations was the heaviest during November for several years. Filaree, grass, sagebrush, and other plants have responded well to the moisture and are in fine condition. Most colonies are well supplied with honey and pollen so that very little sugar feeding is necessary. However, some late swarms and weak hives have had to be fed. Bees in the hills are broodless and quiet. In the orchard areas there is some brood. Pollen and a trace of nectar is coming in from cover crop mustard and Eucalyptus. Only scattered offerings of extracted honey were available and prices reported ranged from 25-31¢ per lb., f.o.b. shipping point. Beekeepers report that the present high prices of honey have resulted in some consumer resistance and slowed up buying by some retailers. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 41-48¢. - over -

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Central and Northern California. Temperatures were generally about normal during the last half of November. During the first half of the period there were light to fairly heavy general rains. However, in northern locations more rain is needed to start annual plants. In most central areas annual plants are off to a good start. During the latter part of the period low fogs during the mornings occurred in the Interior Valleys. Beekeepers report that the average colony has plenty of young bees and stores for winter, however, some weak colonies will need feeding before the spring flow commences. In the northern part of the State there has been some movement of colonies to orchard locations. A good demand for bees for pollination purposes is reported. A few apiaries were being moved to Eucalyptus locations along the coast. Bees were about dormant, making short flights on warm days. In favored locations on warm days bees were bringing a little pollen and nectar from Eucalyptus. The demand for honey was slower with some consumer resistance being reported at current prices. The market was firm. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Various Flowers, 60s mostly 26-27½¢, with some as high as 30-32¢, and a few small lots as low as 20-21¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-48¢, occasionally higher.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Nov. 8-22)

Oregon. The period opened with temperatures lower and freezing temperatures prevailing in all sections with heavy snowfall in the higher altitudes and east of the Cascades. A rise in temperatures with rainfall above average melted snow at 4000 foot elevations and caused floods in the lower Willamette Valley. While there was some damage to property it did not reach proportions of last year. No apiaries were reported as being on land low enough to be damaged. Bees were dormant with no broodrearing. The condition of colonies is variable. Beekeepers who extracted closely anticipating a fireweed honey flow from mountain locations report that their bees are very short on stores. Plant conditions are about normal. Supplies of honey in the producers hands are very light. Most producers are sold out. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Various Flowers, 60s 30-33¢.

Washington. Snow and rain throughout the State prevailed during this period. In the Yakima Valley bees are apparently in good condition for winter, with most colonies strong with young bees and stores. In Western Washington many beekeepers extracted too closely and feeding will be necessary to maintain strength until the spring flow. Beekeepers report that they have disposed of most of their surplus honey crops. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, to consumers and retailers, extracted, per lb., Various Flowers, 60-lb. cans 30-41¢, 5-lb. pails 41-44¢, few higher; section Comb honey, per case \$11.00.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Nov. 9-23)

Weather conditions were colder than usual over much of the territory during this period. Heavy snow storms occurred in northern Colorado and in other States. In affected areas packing of bees for winter was delayed and some yards are still not prepared for winter. Most beekeepers report that their honey has been sold, however, a few still have fairly large individual holdings. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Clover, 1-lb. glass jars 30¢; to retailers and consumers, 10-lb. pails few 32¢; section comb honey, per case, White Clover few \$7.50.

Colorado. Considerable moisture has fallen on the western slope of Colorado. However, this area escaped most of the recent severe snow storms and cold weather which prevailed in other parts of the State. Heavy rains and snowfall during the fall and winter are very beneficial in this State for building up water reserves in the mountains for irrigation water in the summer. Bees are reported as about normal for this season of the year. On the western slope bees were making flights on occasional warm days around mid-day. Beekeepers report difficulties in securing new equipment.

Idaho. Beekeepers in the Upper Snake River Valley report that the very early cold wet season with snow has delayed the packing of bees, and that some are not packed yet.

Utah. The weather has not been too favorable during this period. A blizzard occurred and there have been very few or no Indian summer days. The packing of bees has been delayed. About half of the colonies in some localities



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will need feeding as soon as the spring opens.

ARIZONA: (Period Nov. 9-23)

Rain occurred during this period and desert vegetation is in good condition. Bees are well supplied with stores and strong clusters of young bees. Valley location scale hives have been losing weight at the rate of about 5 pounds per month. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Various Flowers, 60s in case to ton lots 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Nov. 10-25)

East Texas. Continued rains through most of the aster bloom left most colonies in fair to poor condition for winter. Clusters are small and some colonies are light. Honey plants benefited from the rains and are in good condition.

Southwest Texas. The weather was cool but not cold with some rains. No frosts occurred. Bees were flying in the middle of the day but there was little pollen or nectar brought in as only a very few plants were in bloom. Brood-rearing has ended. Most colonies have ample stores and good populations of young bees for winter. Honey plants were in good condition. Very little honey remains in the producers hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Mesquite and Catsclaw, sales to consumers, 5-lb. jars 33¢. Clover, sales to consumers, 1-lb. jars 45¢.

Southeast Texas. Although no frosts have occurred, weather has been too cool for much bee flight, and practically all late blooming plants are through for the season. Goldenrod and aster furnished very little nectar, and many colonies will require heavy feeding, if they are to survive the winter. Robbing was so bad in many yards that it has been impossible to requeen all colonies that need new queens. Beekeepers report that practically no surplus honey is left in producers hands.

Arkansas. The fall flow from asters continued very late which has supplied most bees with ample winter feed. Honey is about all extracted and the most of it has been sold. Fall rains have been numerous and all honey plants are in good condition. Colonies are generally strong with young bees, however, some yards have numerous weak colonies from cotton poisoning. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Various Flowers, 1-lb. glass jars 30¢.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Nov. 11 - 26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Sub-zero temperatures arrived in the Red River Valley during this period and there was little or no bee activity. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Sweetclover, 5-lb. pails 30¢. Beekeepers are reporting some difficulty in getting their orders for package bees booked for spring delivery.

Iowa. A heavy snow storm occurred at the forepart of the period and as the ground was not frozen before the snow fell, it soaked into the ground well as it thawed. Most bees are packed or in cellars and are generally in good condition for the winter. Some beekeepers moved their colonies south before the cold weather arrived. Many bees were killed during the fall and are expected to be replaced in the spring with package bees. However, some producers report difficulty in getting their orders accepted for spring shipments of package bees. The demand for honey continued active with prices higher. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, producers sales, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 60s few 20¢, 1-lb. jars and 5-lb. jars 35¢, White Sweetclover 60s 25-28¢, few single 60s 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; bulk, comb (chunk) honey, per lb., Sweetclover and Heartsease, 10-lb. pails, 25¢. Sales by bottlers, U. S. No. 1, White, cases of 2-dozen, 1-lb. jars \$11.85. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 46-52¢.

Nebraska. There was very cold weather during this period and bees were wintering well where stores were sufficient. During this period a little dandelion was in bloom and some pollen was collected on warm days. In some areas preparing the bees for winter was held up by side roads made soggy by recent heavy rains. Extracting was completed in practically all instances. Supplies were being rapidly depleted. The demand was very good and prices were firm. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover and Alfalfa, 60s 25-31¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., few 48¢.

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Kansas. The first killing frost occurred in northeastern Kansas on November 11th and several frosts have blanketed the State since that date. Bees made flights on warm days. Moisture has been plentiful and Dutch clover appears in better shape than last year. Supplies of honey are becoming very light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, to retailers, per lb., extracted, White Clover, 1-lb. jars 31 1/3¢; bulk comb (chunk) honey, per lb., White Clover, 5-lb. cans 31¢; 20-oz. jars 32 1/2¢; Amber Alfalfa, 5-lb. jars 29¢; 2-lb. jars 30¢.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov. 11-26)

Michigan. Bees are prepared for winter in most yards, however, on the upper Peninsula some beekeepers are awaiting a few inches of snow before hauling their colonies to cellars. Heavy rains fell over the upper Peninsula and plants are in good condition. Beekeepers in the lower Peninsula report that while there has been some rain, there is not too much moisture in the ground. Fall feeding was heavy in many yards and in some starvation is expected before spring. Sugar for feeding was hard to find. Most beekeepers have disposed of their honey as extracted mostly direct to consumers. In some orchard areas, it is reported that considerable quantities of honey were used by home canners in putting up peaches. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover 60s 25-30¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 46-50¢.

Wisconsin. There have been no excessively low temperature and only a few light snow flurries during this period. Ground moisture is ample and plant conditions are good. Bees have been put in cellars, packed, or otherwise prepared for winter. Bees have had several flights during the period and are consuming heavily of their stores of honey. In a few yards bees were continuing to raise brood, which is detrimental at this season of the year. Very little honey remains in beekeepers hands. The demand for honey continues active with the market strong. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover, 5-lb. pails few 32-35¢.

Minnesota. The weather for the most part was unsettled with light snows and cold winds. Bees had few if any flights. Most bees are prepared for winter, but there are still some yards which need feeding and are not in best shape to go into the winter. Many producers are having difficulty securing sugar for feeding and where stores are short because of too close extracting or because of a failure in the fall flow, starvation of bees is expected to be severe. The demand for honey continues strong, with the market firm. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Clover, 60s 25-30¢, 5-lb. pails 30¢; creamed honey, sales to consumers, 10-lb. pails 40¢; 1-lb. jars 55¢; section comb honey, sales to consumers, Clover, per section 40¢.

Ohio. The weather was mild and beekeepers were rapidly preparing their yards for winter and storing equipment. Bees were making almost daily flights up to the end of the period. Clovers are in fair condition in some areas of the State, but are still showing the effects of dry weather in other areas. In some yards bees are short on stores and not as strong as they should be. Many beekeepers are placing orders for package bees for next spring delivery in order to cover losses by starvation. Some beekeepers report moving their entire production of honey direct to consumers or local retailers. The demand for honey continues to exceed the supplies. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover, 60s 30-35¢; sales to consumers, 5-lb. pails 35-50¢, occasionally up to 60¢; 3-lb. jars 58¢; 2-lb. jars 58 1/2-62 1/2¢; 1-lb. jars 59-65¢. In some instances bakers have refused to pay over 25¢ per lb. for bulk honey and have turned to other cheaper substitutes. It is reported that glass containers are not plentiful in the small 1-pound size but are more readily available in the larger sizes. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 50¢.

Indiana. Seasonal weather prevailed during this period with a moderate amount of rainfall. Clovers appeared to be in good condition. In general bees were in excellent condition with good strong clusters. They have had several good flight days during the period. The high price for honey has encouraged many beekeepers to think of expanding operations next year. Increases are intended either by dividing colonies or by purchasing packages. Inability to obtain sufficient hives and supers is hindering greatly, however. Also package shippers are declining many orders which may be in a limiting factor. Honey stocks are rapidly being depleted. The demand is exceeding the supply. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., White Clover, 5-lb. glass jars 30¢; 3-lb. jars 31 2/3¢; 1-lb. glass jars 35¢; bulk comb honey, per lb., 8-oz. jars, 38 2/3¢.



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Illinois. Recent rains have helped the appearance of most honey producing plants. White Dutch clover is reported to be more plentiful in many locations. Also it is reported that sweetclover seed sales are better than for some time. Bees have been able to make flights several days during the period. Most bees are prepared for winter. Some feeding has been necessary where fall flowers were not plentiful or where extracting was too close. Supplies of honey in the beekeepers hands were rapidly be depleted. The demand continued to exceed the supply. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb. White Clover, 60s 31¢; 5-lb. jars 30-35¢.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 12-27)

New York. Unusually mild weather prevailed up to the present time. Most beekeepers have their colonies prepared for winter. A few beekeepers had to feed some of their colonies but in most locations the bees gathered enough fall honey to carry them through the winter in good shape. Broodrearing continued rather late in the season and most of the colonies are going into winter quarters strong in bees. A few weak colonies could not be fed in time on account of the scarcity of sugar and will need feeding early next spring. The demand for honey continues to exceed the offerings and supplies are rapidly diminishing. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Various Flowers, 60s mostly around 30¢, 5-lb. jars mostly 35¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., few 50¢.

Vermont. The weather continued warmer than normal with considerable rain during this period. While old seedings of clovers have almost disappeared during the past three years, this years plantings look very good and if they do not winter kill should make the outlook for a honey crop more encouraging for next year. Two new clovers being planted, Ladino and Birdsfoot Trefoil may have considerable influence on the clover crop in years to come. Alfalfa is reported to be losing favor with farmers because of extensive winter-killing during the last three years. However, it may return to favor if improved conditions or methods of farming can overcome the winter-killing.

Connecticut. Bees have made many flights during this period and are in excellent condition for winter. The demand for honey continued very strong. Most beekeepers have sold their entire honey crops.

New Jersey. Mild weather continued during this period and bees were inclined to rob. However, most colonies were in fine condition for the winter with ample stores and strong in young bees. Most beekeepers have their bees prepared for winter. Some beekeepers were still extracting the fall crop. The demand for honey continued active with the market firm. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Sumac, 60s case to ton lots 30¢, single 60s 35¢; 1-lb. glass jars 50¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., dark color 46¢.

Pennsylvania. Continued mild weather caused late broodrearing and the colonies are strong with young bees. Honey plants are in excellent condition. Some beekeepers extracted too closely and this is likely to result in many weak or dead colonies next spring. Colonies left with plenty of stores should winter unusually well. Very little surplus honey is left in the hands of producers.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Nov. 12-27)

Virginia and Maryland. The weather continued mild during this period. Bees were very active for the season of the year and some colonies were still broodrearing. Bees were mostly in good condition for winter. In some loactions in Virginia much feeding was necessary. The demand for honey continued to exceed the offerings. Most beekeepers have disposed of their entire surplus crops. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Light Clover and Bean, 5-lb. and 1-lb. jars 40¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., 46-48¢.

South Carolina. The period was unusually warm. Bees with young queens still have brood in the northern most sections of the State. Very little honey remains in the hands of producers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 23SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov. 12-27)

Kentucky. Mild weather with alternations freezes and thaws and splendid rains occurred during this period. Bees were making daily flights around noon. Honey plants are in excellent condition. Beekeeper's report that practically all honey supplies are gone.

Tennessee. The weather was mild for this period except for a cool period around the 23-25th of the month. Bees flew well on some days in exercising flights. In some yards aster honey has started to granulate in the combs. Late seedlings of clover are being helped by the continued mild weather and favorable moisture conditions. Beekeepers report considerable difficulty in securing supplies for 1947. The demand for honey continues active with very little left in the producers hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. pails, small lots 40¢.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 12-27)

Georgia. Bees were bringing in their last fall loads of nectar, mostly from goldenrod and asters in the Piedmont and mountain sections and from Mexican clover in the southern part of the State. Broodrearing was slowing down. Most yards will have plenty of stores, but a few weak colonies which were not strong enough for the main fall honey flows will have to be fed. Honey is practically all out of the hands of producers.

Florida. Weather was variable during the period, but for the most part was unusually warm. In the northwestern part of the State bees were securing nectar from Mexican clover during the period, and in the extreme southern part of the State bees were gathering some pollen and nectar from various sources. In the latter section rains have kept fall plants blooming later than usual. In other areas of the State bees have been making daily flights but gathering very little if any nectar and pollen. Robbing has been bad in some yards. The demand for honey continues active with practically all surplus supplies moved from the producers hands. A few sales, f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, per lb., Various Flowers, in 60s were reported at 20-25¢.

Alabama. Colonies gathered a little late pollen and nectar during this period from Mexican clover and aster. Rains came too late to benefit some weak colonies and feeding has been necessary in some locations. The demand for packages for 1947 is heavy.

Mississippi. Most bees have good stores. The weather has been exceedingly mild with much rain. Clovers have made a good fall growth.

Louisiana. In the southern part of the State the weather was generally warm with much rain during this period. Colonies have just about stopped broodrearing, but in some yards pollen is still coming in and broodrearing is continuing. Scale hives in a few yards have been losing weight at the rate of a pound or two each two weeks. Bees are in good condition for the winter in most yards but in some are only in fair condition. Bees have quieted down after some robbing following the fall flow. Practically no honey or beeswax remains in the producers hands. The demand for package bees is exceeding the supply for spring shipment. Many package shippers are not accepting further orders. In the northwestern part of the State cool weather and light rains have been very beneficial to the young honey plants. Clover has a good stand and is growing rapidly. Bees have been inactive for the past thirty days. A little honey still remains in producers hands and is in good demand. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Amber, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. jars few 24¢.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of November. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: Arrivals - 1490 cases creamed Ohio, 1400 cases extracted Iowa. Demand good, though somewhat retarded by relative high prices, market strong.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to jobbers and large retailers - IOWA, U. S. No. 1 White, cases of 2 dozen, 1-lb. jars \$11.85 f.o.b. Iowa; creamed honey cases of 2 dozen, 1-lb. packages \$11.85 f.o.b. Ohio. No spot supplies on market.

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CHICAGO: Receipts - by truck, 540 lbs. Neb., 6,000 lbs. N.Y., 3,600 lbs. Wis., 840 lbs. Ohio; by express 168 lbs. Wis.; no rail receipts reported.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand light, market about steady. Sales to retailers - WISCONSIN, cases White Clover, cellophane-wrapped, 24-sections very few sales \$10.50. OHIO, cases 24 sections Buckwheat unwrapped few \$10.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market firm. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - NEW YORK, 60-lb. tins Buckwheat few sales 33¢ per lb. WISCONSIN, cases, White Clover, 2 dozen, 1-lb. glass jars few \$12.50; 2 dozen 8-oz. glass jars few \$7.50. NEBRASKA, 5-lb. pails White Clover few sales \$2.10 per pail.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.  
DENVER: No receipts. Supplies very light. Demand very good, some sales being made but no prices quoted.

BEESWAX: Receipts Colo. by truck 500 lbs. Demand fair, market steady.

Dealers paying 46-48¢ per lb. on Domestic crude f.o.b. Denver.

DETROIT: Receipts - extracted 6,000 lbs. Mich. Supplies very light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers, bottled Detroit - Blended Light Amber, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$9.60.

KANSAS CITY: Part carload Idaho arrived. Market strong. Supplies very light.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Mixed Light Amber, 2 doz., 1-lb. glass \$11.20.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck, 450, 60-lb. cans Minnesota; 375 lbs. beeswax. Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales, per lb. to bottlers U. S. Blended honey White Sweetclover 25¢, Light Amber 20¢. Sales U. S. 1 Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.65; 24, 14-oz. tumblers \$9.90. Sales to retail growers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.65; 24, 14-oz. tumblers \$10.75.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market stronger. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb., cash 42¢, in trade 44¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by rail, 75,160 lbs. Calif.; by boat Cuba, 60 drums, 116 bbls.; Haiti, 400 drums, 173 bbls.; Mexico, 2,952 cases, 116 drums, 33 barrels.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - Imported, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Mexico and other West Indies, barrels 28-30¢; 60-lb. tins 30-32¢, mostly 30¢. ARGENTINE, barrels 26-28¢. HAWAII, Algeroba White 30¢; Mixed Darker Flavors 24-26¢. Sales to retailers - NEW YORK, cartons dozen 3-lb. jars White Clover \$1.40 per jar.

BEESWAX: 71 bags Haiti. Market dull. C.i.f. NEW YORK, per lb. WEST INDIES, 53-57¢; AFRICA, 52-54¢; SOUTH AMERICA, nominally 57-60¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals, by truck, 3,700 lbs. origin unknown, destination chain stores; no other arrivals. Brokers' advise dealers practically refusing to buy account of high prices. Too few sales to quote.

BEESWAX: No arrivals. No sales reported.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - by rail and truck, extracted 160 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Demand good. Practically no offerings. No sales reported.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - 150, 5-gal. cans Oregon; 800 cases, 6, 5-lb. cans from Calif. Supplies moderate. Lighter demand with weaker tendency. Receipts of glucose reported fairly heavy which in some instances is replacing honey.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - OREGON and IDAHO, 5-gal. cans \$24.00-25.00.

IDAHO, creamed honey 24, 1-lb. packages \$13.00. Brokers sales to wholesalers - CALIFORNIA, 6, 5-lb. cans \$10.90.

COMB: No arrivals.

BEESWAX: Market firm. Dealers paying 48¢ per lb.

ST. LOUIS: No supplies on market. No sales reported.

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SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts, by truck from Northern California - 22 cans Light Amber Thistle-Oak; from Central California - 582 cans Extra Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 19 cans Light Amber Alfalfa; from Southern California - 132 cans White Sage; from Nevada - 274 cases White Clover comb.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers ranged from \$8.56 to \$10.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars, \$8.09 to \$9.80 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars and from \$20.00-22.00 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars. Top prices in most cases are for Fancy White Sage.

No receipts of beeswax were reported during the period.

SEATTLE: Receipts - extracted 1300 cases small jars Idaho; comb none.

Supplies light. Demand continued active, market firm. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO and WASHINGTON, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, 12, 5-lb. pails \$25.00-27.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$11.50-13.50; 24, 1½-lb. jars \$17.50; 24, 1-lb. jars \$11.90-14.00. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, Amber, 12, 5-lb. pails \$23.15; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.50.

COMB: MONTANA, 24, 12-oz. Fancy and No. 1, \$12.50.

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Resume  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

CURRENT SERIAL RECORD

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Extension 2176

Washington 25, D. C.  
December 16, 1946

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Mild weather prevailed over most of the country during this period except in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota and for short cold periods in other areas. Heavy rains and melting snow resulted in floods in the Pacific Northwest. Killing frosts reached as far south as North Florida ending the Mexican clover season there and in south Georgia. Light frosts occurred in southern Louisiana and Alabama. Bee flights were made on several days during the period in the southern and central tier of States, and occasional flights were made on the warmest days in the northern tier of States. In the latter States these late cleansing flights should suffice until late February or March flights can be made.

Bees were wintering well in most sections, however, scattered reports indicate that a few colonies are on the verge of starvation or have already starved in nearly every section of the country. Reasons given for this early starvation difficulty vary. Some report a poor summer and fall flow in which bees did not secure sufficient stores for wintering. Some report too heavy extracting of the summer flow and subsequent failure of the fall flow. Others report too heavy extracting of the fall flows. These factors teamed up with the scarcity of sugar for feeding have made starvation a serious menace in these yards this season.

With sugar appearing on the grocers' shelves in a little larger quantities the edge seems to have been dulled for the demand for honey. Holdings in producers' hands, however, are reported to be almost exhausted in all sections of the country. Under the light supply situation, the market was holding steady, although prices showed considerable variance over the country. Sales f.o.b. shipping point for extracted honey of various colors and flavors ranged, mostly 25-33¢ per lb., for 60-lb. cans. Roadside sales and other sales direct to consumers ranged from 30-45¢ per lb. for the 5-lb. pail or jar, with occasional sales higher and lower. The demand for beeswax was active and the market was steady with f.o.b. shipping point sales reported at mostly 46-48¢, with a few sales as high as 55¢ and as low as 42¢.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF BEESWAX AND HONEY

(Data secured from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

Imports of honey into the United States during the first 10 months of 1946 totaled 13,204,000 pounds. By months, imports were as follows: January 771,000, February 663,000, March 1,184,000, April 1,439,000, May 1,360,000, June 1,408,000, July 2,445,000, August 1,695,000, September 443,000, and October 1,796,000 pounds. Originating countries included Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala, Chile, Costa Rica, Haiti, Argentina, Surinam and Ecuador. Imports for the calendar year 1945 totaled 19,654,000 pounds. The 1940-44 average was 16,827,000 pounds while the 1935-39 average was only 180,000 pounds. Peak imports occurred in 1943 with a total of 36,654,000 pounds, and the low occurred in 1935 when only 60,000 pounds of honey were imported.

Shipments of honey to the United States during the first 10 months of 1946 from Hawaii totaled 302,000 pounds as compared with 720,000 pounds for the calendar year 1945, 811,000 for the 1940-44 average, and 853,000 pounds for the 1935-39 average. Shipments of honey from Puerto Rico for the first 10 months of 1946 totaled 458,000 pounds as compared with 832,000 pounds for the calendar year 1945, and the 1940-44 average of 771,000 pounds and the 1935-39 average of 1,292,000 pounds.

Imports of beeswax during the first 10 months of 1946 totaled 5,630,000 pounds. By months, imports were as follows: January 989,000 pounds, February 337,000, March 1,089,000, April 380,000, May 481,000, June 437,000, July 773,000, August 559,000, September 206,000, and October 329,000. Principal originating countries were Portuguese Guinea and Angola, Brazil, Ethiopia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Chile, Haiti, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Portugal, and British East Africa. This compares with total imports for 1945 of 7,365,000 pounds, the 5-year (1940-44) average of 5,083,000 pounds, and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 4,326,000 pounds.



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Shipments of beeswax to the United States during the first 10 months of 1946 from Hawaii totaled approximately 6,000 pounds, as compared with 18,000 pounds for the calendar year 1945 and the 5-year (1940-44) average of 22,000 pounds. Shipments of beeswax from Puerto Rico during the first 10 months totaled 14,000 pounds as compared with 25,000 pounds for the calendar year 1945 and the 5-year (1940-44) average of 25,000 pounds.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points, except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Nov. 22 - Dec. 8)

Southern California. The weather in southern California was cool and cloudy with only slight precipitation. There was very little wind and considerable heavy morning fogs. Most vegetation was making fine growth. Bees in the higher elevations were quiet and broodless while in the lower orchard areas a small amount of brood was present but the bees were not flying very actively. Some pollen was being collected in valley locations, mostly from mustard, eucalyptus and roadside weeds. Bees were generally in good condition and were wintering well. Occasional instances of feeding and starvation were reported. Offerings of honey were light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, various flavors 25-31¢. Beeswax was in good demand with sales f.o.b. shipping point reported at 42-48¢ per lb.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures in northern and central California continued about normal during the first half of December. Light to fairly heavy rains fell during the first week of the month, especially in the northern portion. Considerable low fog occurred both inland and along the coast. Bees were generally dormant, although almost daily flights were being made at midday and in some locations a little pollen was being brought in. Most yards have sufficient feed, but in instances feeding is necessary. Spring honey plants are in good condition. There was a light movement of colonies to almond groves and also to eucalyptus, manzanita and fruit orchard spring locations. Very little honey is left in the hands of producers. A few sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, various flavors, Amber to Light Amber, in 60s were reported at 29-30¢.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Nov. 22-Dec. 8)

Oregon. Temperatures were above normal during the period and melting snow in the mountains have caused floods in the Willamette Valley. High water has also caused property damage along the coast. It is not known whether or not any hives have been destroyed. While supplies of honey in producers' hands are light, the demand has fallen off. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, various flavors, in 60s 30-33¢.

Washington. Weather east of the Cascades was warmer than usual during this period. Bees made flights on several sunny days. Good rains occurred which have soaked into the ground. Bees are generally in good condition. West of the Cascades heavy rains occurred with serious flooding in the Kent Puyallup area. Colonies are generally in good condition, however, some are light on stores. Most honey has passed out of the hands of producers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, various flavors, to consumers 5-lb. pails 40-45¢, to retailers 2-lb. jars 41 2/3¢.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Nov. 23 - Dec. 9)

Weather was unusually mild during this period accompanied by considerable rain in the lower elevations. As a result most of the heavy November snow fall has melted away. Bees were wintering well and were making flights almost daily around midday. In a few yards the unusually mild weather has resulted in bees commencing to raise brood. Supplies of honey in producers' hands are practically exhausted. The demand continues strong. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, various flavors, 60s 25-30¢, occasional small lots 20¢; to retailers, occasional sales 1-lb. jars 37¢, 2-lb. jars 35¢, 3-lb. jars 34¢, 5-lb. jars 33 1/3¢. Detailed reports by States follow:

Colorado. Weather during the period in review was milder than during the preceding weeks. The heavy November snows have about all melted. Some hives were under drifts of snow for a considerable time and a touch of dysentary resulted. A few dead bees were carried out when weather permitted, but on the whole the colonies did not suffer much. Otherwise, bees were wintering normally in most areas and on warm afternoons bees were making flights. Moisture in the soil and snow in the mountains is above normal for this season of the year.

Wyoming. The weather was unusually mild for this season of the year, in fact some beekeepers report that mild weather has resulted in bees starting to raise brood. This may result in heavier feeding in the spring than previously anticipated.

(Continued)



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Montana. Weather was mild during the period with temperatures favorable for flights on a few days. Moisture conditions are favorable.

Idaho. Weather was mild during this period with considerable rainfall in the lower elevations. Bees made frequent flights and are in good condition to withstand a cold period should one develop. Stores are generally ample and of good quality. All yards have been prepared for winter.

Utah. Weather was mild with frequent rains. Bees have been able to make flights almost daily. Most yards are prepared for winter. Many bees have been placed in orchards to be on hand for next springs pollination.

Nevada. Beekeepers report that honey has practically all been sold.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Nov. 25-Dec. 10)

East Texas. Weather continued warm during this period with no killing frosts. Colony condition is from normal to below normal. Stores in most yards are adequate, although some yards will need feed. Plant conditions are good.

Southwest Texas. Broodrearing ended in most yards in late November. Bees are generally in good condition with ample stores. Colonies from late increases are light and will need feeding. The weather recently has been too dry and rain is needed to promote plant growth. Bees were making almost daily flights during the period. They were bringing in no nectar and only a little pollen as there were no plants in bloom for the bees to work on. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Cotton, 60s 18-25¢; Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. jars small lots 33¢; 1-lb. glass jars small lots, few 45¢.

Southeast Texas. Although weather was warm enough for almost daily bee flights, no plants were in bloom and bee activity had practically ceased. Broodrearing has stopped in most normal colonies. Feeding is necessary for some colonies which are light on stores. Rainy weather has made unpaved roads almost impassable and it is feared that a few colonies may starve before they can be reached with feed.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. Continued dry weather has practically ended the supply of the small amount of pollen bees are getting. Broodrearing has about ended and even colonies brought in from the north are not rearing much brood which should help conserve the limited stores. Some feeding is being done, especially to the late fall increase. Reports indicate that some poisoning has occurred which has killed up to 75 percent of a few outyards. Beekeepers have been unable to find out what crops have been dusted or sprayed or what type of spray was used. Package shippers are booked to capacity for spring shipment.

Arkansas. Beekeepers report that very little honey is left in their hands. Bees are in generally good shape for winter, however, in some yards feeding is necessary. Broodrearing has ceased. Honey plants are in good condition. Package bee and queen producers report they are booked to near capacity for early spring shipments. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, various flavors, 1-lb. glass jars 30¢ plus jars.

New Mexico. Although the bees went into the winter heavy in stores, they have been consuming honey very rapidly as it has been unusually warm for this season of the year. Bees have been flying almost every day. The ground is in need of more moisture to insure a crop of wild flowers in the spring. The demand for honey continues active. Supplies are rapidly being depleted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, various flavors 5-lb. tins 25¢, sales to retailers, 5-lb. jars 36 2/3¢, 2-lb. jars 42 1/2¢, 1-lb. jars 43 1/3¢.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Nov. 25-Dec. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Several days of sub-zero weather occurred during this period. Bees were dormant. Reports indicate that supplies of honey in producers hands are about all gone. A few sales, f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, White Clover were reported at 40¢ per lb. in 5-lb. pails.

Iowa. Weather was unseasonably warm during this period and bees were able to make flights around noon several days during the period. Bees were consuming stores rapidly due to the warm weather. Bees in cellars were wintering very quietly. Extracting has been completed. Very little honey remains in the hands of producers. The demand continued active. Ample moisture is in the soil for this season of the year. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted, various flavors, 60s 25¢ per lb., White Clover 1-lb. jars per case of 24, \$11.25-11.85.

Nebraska. The weather turned mild during this period and bees were able to make almost daily flights. Bees placed in cellars were becoming restless. Beekeepers report that November was the wettest in many seasons while December to date has been the warmest. Clover is in good condition. The demand for honey continued active. Clovers were light and the market was steady. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Clover, 60s 25-30¢, mostly 30¢.



Kansas. Weather was mild and bees were making almost daily flights. Vegetation was commencing to need moisture, but still in fair condition. Bees were wintering well.

Missouri. Bees are generally in good condition. Rainfall has been plentiful and clover plants are in good condition. The demand for honey continued to exceed the supply. Offerings were very light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Mixed Fall Flowers, 60s few 20¢, 5-lb. pails 22¢, Clover 5-lb. pails few 25¢.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov. 27-Dec. 12)

Michigan. During the past period the weather was unseasonably mild with temperatures in the high 50s and low 60s on the lower peninsula on warm days. Bees were flying freely on the mild days. There is still a shortage of moisture on the lower peninsula. Clovers were improving some during the mild weather but seedlings are thin. Good rains fell over the upper peninsula. Where stores are sufficient bees were wintering well. The demand for honey continued strong. Supplies were being rapidly depleted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Clover, 60s mostly 30¢, few 35¢; dark color, various flavors 27¢, Beeswax sales f.o.b. shipping point 47-48¢.

Wisconsin. The weather was near zero at the start of the period but was warmer than usual during the latter part. In the central and southern portion of the State bees were able to make several flights. In the southern portion of the State bees in cellars were becoming restless. There was little or no precipitation during the period and although the top of the ground is rather dry, there is ample moisture deeper. Clovers are in fair to good condition. Some loss of bees by starvation was reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted, mostly to retailers, 5-lb. jars 30-35¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-47¢.

Minnesota. Bees had a good flight in the southern part of the State as temperatures moderated during this period. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Clover, 60s few sales 25¢, 5-lb. pails few 30¢.

Ohio. Bees are going into the winter in good condition in most areas of the State. However, in locations where the fall flow was poor hives are light in stores. The weather has been unusually mild during this period and bees have been consuming heavily on their stores. Where sufficient stores were left bees should come through the winter fine, but where insufficient stores were left the warm weather and resulting excessive consumption of stores may cause such hives to run short by spring. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Various Flowers, 5-lb. pails 39-40¢, 1-lb. jars 40-48¢.

Indiana. With the exception of the first two days in December this period was exceptionally mild with the bees making several good flights. Heavy rains fell during the past few days and the weather was turning cooler at the close of the period. Clovers are in excellent condition. Bees are generally in good shape except occasional yards are light on stores. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Light Amber Goldenrod and Aster, 5-lb. pails 30¢.

Illinois. The weather was mild during this period with scattered rains over the State. Clover seedlings were coming up and appear to be in good condition. Bees were able to make flights almost daily. Beekeepers have sold practically all of their surplus honey. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, section comb honey, per case, small lots \$9.00-9.75. Beekeepers report that they are having difficulty securing new hives for increasing the size of their apiaries in 1947.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 27-Dec. 12)

New York. Except for a cold snap during the middle of the period the weather was unseasonably mild. Bees were able to make nice cleansing flights during the latter part of the period. While the bees used up some of their stores in broodrearing late in the fall, they are generally in fair shape from the standpoint of food. The honey they have in their hives is well-ripened. However, occasional yards will likely have to be fed rather early in the spring. Most colonies are strong in bees. Plant conditions were good except in the eastern areas of the State where the soil is becoming dry. Supplies of honey in the beekeepers hands are becoming very light. The demand continues excellent and the market is firm. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Clover 60s 30-33¢; Buckwheat 60s and 5-lb. cans 31 2/3¢, various flavors from fall flowers, 5-lb. pails 25-30¢. Section comb honey per case, Buckwheat \$8.00. Sales to consumers, extracted, per lb., Various flavors, 5-lb. pails and 1-lb. glass jars 35-40¢. Beeswax, sales f.o.b., per lb. 50-55¢.

Vermont. The weather continued mild broken by occasional periods of freezing weather and considerable rain. The ground was bare of snow at the close of the period. Clovers were in good condition. Bees made a flight during the period. The market is practically bare of honey.

Connecticut. On December 10<sup>th</sup> colonies had a very complete and seasonable flight, and they can now easily carry through until flights in late February or March will be possible. The supply of honey is practically exhausted.



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Pennsylvania. A cold spell occurred at the beginning of the period, but the latter part of the period was mild and bees had a good "clean-out" flight. Supplies of honey are practically exhausted. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., few 55¢.

New Jersey. Weather was moderate most of the period and bees made several flights. Supplies of honey are practically exhausted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Nov. 28-Dec. 12)

Maryland. Bees have had a good flight in the last few days and are now ready for a long confinement if the weather should turn severe. Mild temperatures prevailed during the period. The ground is getting dry from lack of rains. Supplies of honey in the beekeepers' hands are practically exhausted. While sugar is reported as more plentiful in retail stores, the demand for honey still continues to exceed the supply.

Virginia. Temperatures the latter part of the period were above average. Plant conditions are good. Practically no honey remains in producers' hands. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-48¢.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov. 28-Dec. 12)

Kentucky. The entire period has been unseasonably warm. Moderate rains have fallen and all plants are in good condition. A few beekeepers have reported loss of bees from starvation, which is unusual this early in the winter.

Tennessee. The weather was mild during this period. Bees were making almost daily flights. Clovers appeared in good condition for this season of the year. Bees were wintering well up to this date. Honey offerings were very scarce, and the demand continued good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, dark, various flavors, 5-lb. pails 35-40¢; bulk comb (chunk) Dark Various Flavors, 5-lb. pails 40¢.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 26-Dec. 11)

Georgia. Weather was milder than usual during this period. However, a killing frost occurred and ended all plant bloom and feed for the bees. Reports indicate that most bees and all honey plants are in normally good condition. Practically no surplus honey remains in the producers' hands. Beeswax, sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 46-48¢.

Florida. In north Florida a light freeze on December 3 killed most blooms and stopped the honey flow for this season. Bees are practically all moved to their winter locations and are comparatively inactive, although the weather is warm enough for an occasional flight each day. Broodrearing has about stopped. Some beekeepers are feeding sugar to their bees. In central areas of the State bees in some yards have stopped broodrearing but in others are continuing to rear brood. Yards are in variable condition some having enough honey in the hives to last until spring supplies commence, while in others heavy feeding will be necessary. Some over-crowding is being reported. In the southern part of the State a little pollen is being gathered and brood is still to be found. Practically no plants are in bloom. Bees are consuming stores and in some instances sugar was being fed. Supplies of honey in producers' hands in all areas of the State are practically exhausted. An occasional beekeeper reports some honey still on hand due to inability to secure jars for packing. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. pails 26¢, Amber Tupelo and Palmetto, 1-lb. jars 49¢.

Mississippi. The weather was very mild during the period. However, during a brief cold snap frosts reached deep into the southern part of the State and damaged Mexican clover. Bees have plenty of stores and are wintering well. Plant conditions appear good for next season. Honey supplies in producers' hands are negligible.

Louisiana. In Southern areas of the State both cold and warm weather prevailed. The first frost occurred, but little damage, if any to plants resulted. White Dutch clover is commencing to come up and a good stand is in evidence. Bees were not very active and brought in pollen on one or two days only. Some feeding is being done to carry increases started during the summer which failed to gather sufficient stores to last them until spring. The demand for package bees for spring shipment continues to exceed prospective supplies. Supplies of honey remaining in producers hands are extremely light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Amber, Mixed Flowers, were reported at 30¢ in 60-lb. cans.

HAWAII: December 9, 1946 -

The few flowers in bloom at present are only sufficient to maintain colonies. No honey is being made. Under normal weather conditions, honey extraction will start late in March. Present stocks of extracted honey in growers' hands are very light. Recent sale of Algaroba honey in 5-gallon cans was reported at 19½¢ per pound, f.o.b. Honolulu.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXX - No. 24TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of December. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: Nothing arrived. No fresh supplies on market. Demand fairly good. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts - by express 48 lbs. Ill., 576 lbs. Wis.; by truck 624 lbs. Ill., 480 lbs. Nebr. No rail receipts reported.

CCMB: Supplies very light. Demand light, market slightly stronger. Sales to retailers - Cases White Clover cellophane-wrapped, 24 sections, few sales: WISCONSIN, \$11.00; ILLINOIS, few \$11.50.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand light, market steady. Sales to brokers, confectioners and other large users - NEBRASKA, 5-lb. pails White Clover few sales \$2.10 per pail.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 46-48¢ per lb. delivered Chicago. AFRICAN 51¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: No receipts. No sales reported. Some sales by producers direct to retailers being made. No prices available.

BEESWAX: None.

DETROIT: No receipts. No offerings. No sales reported.

KANSAS CITY: Truck receipts light from Iowa and local. Market strong.

EXTRACTED: Sales to manufacturers - IOWA, Mixed Flowers Dark Amber 60-lb. tins per pound 26¢. Sales to retailers - LOCAL, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$11.50.

CCMB: Cases 2 dozen 14-oz. U.S. No. 1, \$13.00.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck, 465, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover; 175 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm. Sales U. S. No. 1 Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$8.65; 24, 14-oz. tumblers \$9.90. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$10.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.65; 14-oz. tumblers \$10.75, per 2 doz.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow per lb. cash 42¢; in trade 44¢. (In report of Dec. 2, market tone on extracted should have read demand very good, market stronger instead as published.)

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Porto Rico, 169 bbls., 54 drums, 20 cartons; Cuba, 1,000 cartons; Haiti, 39 barrels. Per lb.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - PUERTO RICO, CUBA, MEXICO and OTHER WEST INDIES, barrels 28-30¢, 60-lb. tins 30-32¢, mostly 30¢. ARGENTINE barrels 26-28¢. Sales to retailers - CALIFORNIA, cartons Mixed Flavors, dozen 11½ ounce jars \$4.20; per doz.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by boat Guatamala 68 bags, Brazil 13 tons, Dominican Republic 327 bags, Puerto Rico 27 bags; Cuba 8 bags. Market rather dull. C.i.f. NEW YORK, per lb. WEST INDIES, 54-56¢; AFRICAN, 52-54¢, light asking 56¢. SOUTH AMERICAN 57-60¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail, 61,000 lbs. Calif. Demand slow.

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, 60-lb. cans Alfalfa-Sage granulated 31¢ per lb. f.o.b. California to packers and bakers. OHIO, White Clover, 2-doz. 1-lb. jars few sales \$11.85 f.o.b. shipping point to jobbers.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - by rail and truck, extracted 600 lbs. bottled Midwestern, 14,400 lbs. Iowa. Demand good, market steady. Brokers sales to retailers-

EXTRACTED: OHIO and IOWA, cases of 2 dozen 1 lb. jars \$11.85 f.o.b.

PORTLAND: No arrivals, probably incomplete. Supplies moderate. Demand slower, market slightly weaker. Sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, 5-gal. cans \$22.00-23.00. IDAHO, spun or creamed honey 24, 1-lb. packages \$12.75-13.00.

CCMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying 48¢ per lb.

LOUIS: Practically no supplies on the market. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS, cartons, dozen 20-oz. glass jars, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, few \$10.00.



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SEATTLE: Receipts Extracted: 50 60-lb. cans.

80 cases 1-lb. jars and 10 cases Creamed honey, Iowa. Supplies very Demand active. Market firm. Sales to retailers and other buyers in ca

EXTRACTED: IDAHO and WASHINGTON, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, 12, pails \$25.00-27.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$11.50-13.50; 24, 1½-lb. jars \$17.50; 2, 1-lb. jars \$11.90-14.00. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, Amber, 12, 5-lb. pails \$23.15. IOWA, 24, 1-lb. jars \$13.50; 24, 16-oz. cups Creamed Honey \$13.50.

COLEB: Practically no supplies on market.

SAN FRANCISCO: Receipts: By boat, approximately 200,000 lbs. Extra Light Amber Mixed Flowers, Argentine; 5300 lbs. Extra Light Amber to White Mixed Flowers, Guatamala; By freight, 1. car Mexico.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers; cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.56-10.00;/ cases 12, 5-lb. jars \$20.00-22.00. Top prices in most cases are for Fancy White Sage.

BEEESWAX: No receipts reported.

HONEY STORAGE

(Dominion Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, Ottawa, Canada, Dec.1,1946)  
Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of Dec. 1, 1946, together with comparative figures for the same date a year ago.

	<u>CONSUMER CONTAINERS</u>		<u>BULK CONTAINERS</u>	
	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Saint John	500	300	-	-
Montreal	111,646	5,256	871,830	406,000
Ottawa	5,760	-	-	-
Toronto	296,740	182,592	754,031	114,082
Winnipeg	15,200	-	-	-
Regina	65,472	11,904	-	-
Saskatoon	139,588	74,728	-	-
Edmonton	28,923	115,941	222,220	146,568
Calgary	15,209	21,120	-	-
Lethbridge	82,176	82,734	7,800	9,600
Vancouver				

Washington, 25, D. C.

December 16, 1946.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPC

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